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FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Memorial of Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends, concerning MICAJAH COLLINS, *who departed this life on the 30th of 1st month*, 1827, *in the 63d year of his age.*

This, our beloved friend, was the son of Enoch and Rebecca Collins, and was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, on the 19th of 4th month, 1764. His father dying when he was very young, his early education devolved on his tender and affectionate mother, of whom he often spoke in terms of filial regard, and to whose pious instructions he attributed great usefulness in counteracting the evil propensities of his youth, as we find by a manuscript journal. During his early life, he indulged in vanity and unrestrained liberty beyond most of his associates, although the compunctions of conscience often arrested him in his career. These convictions frequently caused him to weep in secret, which induced him to form resolutions for an amendment of life, but mixing again with his rude companions, all these passed away like the early dew.

From what we have known of his history, we are led to believe that notwithstanding his many deviations from the path of rectitude, he continued to be favoured with Divine visitations even from his very youth. To submit to the Cross of Christ appears to have been his greatest trial, from which he shrank with peculiar dread. Thus he continued to stifle conviction until about the twenty-second year of his age. About this time he went to reside in the family of Daniel Newhall, a worthy and exemplary elder in our society, from whose tender counsel and consistent deportment he received great encouragement to live more conformably to the Divine will. As he listened to the heavenly monitor, he became more and more engaged to walk in the way that leads to life, wherein he saw the necessity of faithfully supporting our Christian testimonies. As obedience kept pace with knowledge, he experienced a growth in grace, and we believe the Master's qualifying hand was fitting and preparing him to proclaim the glad tidings of the gospel of peace, unto which service he was called about the twenty-seventh year of his age.

His appearance in the ministry being satisfactory to Friends, he was encouraged to give diligent heed to the gift he had received, and yet he was subsequently permitted to endure a season of deep depression, wherein his faith was closely tried, and his public labours for a considerable time suspended, under which proving dispensation he was brought to the very brink of despair; yet the waves of affliction were mercifully stayed by that Almighty power which said, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther." From this time his ardent zeal in the heavenly Father's service manifested itself in various ways for the promotion of the glorious cause.

In his public testimonies he was generally clear and pertinent, and his manner was interesting, accompanied with an evidence of Divine authority. He was sound in the scripture doctrine of the means of salvation by our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity, which doctrine he often enforced and illustrated in his public communications.

He was for many years the teacher of Lynn preparative meeting school, in which capacity he was very serviceable, and took great delight in instructing the tender mind in the ways of religion and virtue, and the sweet remembrance of his pious care is still fresh in many of our minds.

His labours in the ministry have been extensive, he having made several religious visits to Friends and others in the Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States, where he was cordially received, as is amply testified by numerous extracts from the records of those meetings. His last journey to the Middle and Western States was in the years 1824–5, and the recollection of the full expression of unity and sympathy with him in his prospect on that occasion recalls the circumstances under which we parted, with peculiar sensibility; the feeble state of his health scarcely warranting a reasonable expectation that we should meet again in time, rendered that separation particularly trying.

From this journey he was favoured to return

with satisfactory testimonials from the various places where he had been engaged in gospel labour, of which religious visit and the kindness of Friends and others, he has often spoken with grateful remembrance.

As he advanced in years, he appeared also to advance in the knowledge of the truth, and his public testimonies became more frequent and more enlarged, wherein he often spoke to the great comfort of his friends. His heart was often pained in witnessing the many deviations from the simplicity of our profession, in which exercise he was frequently drawn to bear testimony against the spirit of false liberty, which was, under the cloak of toleration, endeavouring to lay waste the doctrines of the Cross of Christ.

His mind had appeared for a considerable time becoming more and more detached from the things of this world, anticipating the period of his final change with a steady composure, as we find by reference to his writings. On the 15th of 11th month, he wrote as follows: "All things temporal are drawing to a close; this morning solemnity pervades the mind with thankfulness that I have so little to do with this world." And again on the 1st of 1st month, 1827, "Time rolls away from year to year with great rapidity. Oh, for faith, strength, and patience, to keep pace with its incessant motion, and to prepare by the faithful discharge of each day's service for that eventful period when final leave must be taken of all terrestrial enjoyments, to appear before the righteous Judge of quick and dead, where all shall be rewarded according to their works." His late testimonies in our meetings for discipline, have been marked with an increasing solemnity, accompanied with an ardent solicitude that the youth of our society may be strengthened to come forward as standard bearers, that there may be a living remnant preserved to the honour and glory of the heavenly Father, who called our pious ancestors from all vain dependencies to serve him with a perfect heart.

His last journey was to attend our Quarterly Meeting in the first month, at Seabrook, during which he was considerably exposed to the severe cold weather at that time, and on his return he was evidently indisposed; yet he attended our meeting at Lynn, on first day, wherein he spoke with much solemnity on the subject of the close of time. On third day following, he was taken ill of a fever, and medical aid was called; and when his friends came to inquire about his health he received them with his usual cheerfulness, observing that he found himself quite indisposed, but could not yet discover what the event would be. As his disorder assumed a more discouraging aspect, his mind was in no way disquieted, but manifested much tranquillity, and he expressed his gratitude to his friends for all their kindness to him, observing that it was a sweet cordial to his mind.

As his illness increased, his mind became impressed with the belief that his end was near, although he observed, "It may not be now—I don't know—I may be raised again and be among my friends, but it is not likely from my present feelings that I shall." And not long afterwards, he said, "I feel a remarkable sweetness that is indescribable: it is that love that embraces the universe; yet I have nothing to boast of; I feel myself a poor creature, a mere worm of the dust."

It seldom falls to the lot of humanity to experience so little suffering in the event that terminates this mortal existence, as was granted to this our beloved friend. A sense of the dissolution of his earthly tabernacle seemed lost in the foretaste of heavenly enjoyment. Through the course of the day preceding his decease, several friends called to see him, in whose presence he spoke with an audible and clear voice on the great and important truths of the gospel of Jesus Christ, until their hearts were melted into tenderness. Some of his expressions on this occasion have been preserved, which were to the following import: "Keep near, I beseech you, to Christ Jesus, in the soul, for I have seen his covenant with his people to be light, life, love and salvation, to them that keep in it; in this I feel the peace of God to my own soul beyond what I can describe to you, or dared to look for. He deals in mercy with me, and stands himself at this time between me and those deep waters that have so often come in upon my soul as a flood; that whatever is yet to be, I feel nothing now to stand in my way; no speck, no mote, or shadow of a cloud, blessed be the name of my God." At another time he said: "I have seen with indubitable clearness the distinction between the righteous and the wicked, which I have always believed in, and in my testimonies, especially of late, have been called to bear witness to, 'say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him, for they shall eat of the fruit of their doing; wo unto the wicked, it shall be ill with him, for the reward of his hands shall be given him,' but I have now seen this beyond what I am able to describe. You know my friends, many of you, that I have suffered much, wave on wave, until sometimes it has seemed as if I should be overwhelmed; but there has been an eternal arm underneath that has borne me up, and now I grudge not all I have suffered. Such love, such sweetness, that it fills my soul with humble gratitude."

Not long afterwards his voice became more elevated, although apparently sinking under the weight of his disorder, when he fervently exhorted all to keep near to God's eternal covenant of light in the soul, and one unto another, saying, "If we are one, we are one in the Lord, one Shepherd and one fold." After a few moments pause he again observed, "I have always believed that if I yielded all the faculties of my soul to the Heavenly Father's guidance, I should be

enabled to testify to the power of his truth, not that I speak of any confidence in myself, I feel entirely dependent on that arm of mercy that has been with me from my youth." To a friend who visited him he spoke on the subject of the ministry, to the following effect: "The pure spring of the ministry does not depend on the creaturely feelings; it is quite another thing. I have often stood up in our meetings with but a word or a sentence, and knew not what was to come next; but the Lord was mouth and wisdom, tongue and utterance; without the immediate influence of whose pure spirit all our preaching is in vain. And so it has been in our meetings for discipline; and by keeping to this pure spring of life, words have been given that sometimes have flowed in a remarkable manner. It is by keeping near to this divine fountain that strength is afforded, and if it is only a few words, stop when the spring closes."

In the evening preceding his close, many friends and neighbours were desirous to see him, as they apprehended it would be the last opportunity; which circumstance being named to him, he observed, "It is very kind in them, and it is very pleasant to me;" and he requested that all who had come to see him might take him by the hand; to many of whom he had something to say, after which he bade them individually an affectionate farewell. His language was solemn and impressive on this occasion, during which he frequently spoke of the great sweetness he felt and of the love that filled his soul, observing that he had endeavoured for nearly forty years to set the fear of God before his eyes, and he could now leave it among his last testimonies that "it is a fountain of life preserving from the snares of death."

He said he saw no cause to deviate from our ancient faith; that the doctrine of the everlasting gospel is the same yesterday, to-day and forever; we must all pass over one threshold into the one door, for Christ Jesus is the Way, the Truth and the Life, as he is the only door.

Thus he continued till a late hour, when the company retired, much broken and melted with the solemn scene, after which he seemed a little wandering for some time, but towards morning his rational faculties resumed their functions, and he spake of his full assurance in the mercy of God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and exhorted those around him to faithfulness in their day and generation, to keep near to the Eternal covenant of light and life, and with short intermissions, continued to speak until nature became exhausted, when he quietly departed without a sigh or groan.

HALLEY'S COMET.

(Concluded from page 321.)

To attain completely the end proposed, it was necessary to solve two very different classes of problems, requiring different powers of mind, and different habits of thought and application. The mathematical part of the inquiry, strictly speaking, consisted in the discovery of certain general analytical formulæ, applicable to the case in question; which, when translated into ordinary language, would become a set of rules expressing certain arithmetical processes, to be effected upon certain given numbers; and when so effected would give as the final results, numbers which would determine the place of the comet, under all the circumstances influencing it from hour to hour. The *actual place* of the body being thus determined, it became a simple question of practical astronomy to ascertain its *apparent place* in the firmament, at corresponding times. A table exhibiting its apparent place thus determined in the firmament for stated intervals of time, is called its *Ephemeris;* it is the final result to which the whole investigation must tend, and is that whose verification by observation would ultimately decide the validity of the reasoning, and the accuracy of the computations. Clairaut, a mathematician and natural philosopher, was eminently qualified to conduct such an investigation, as far as the attainment of those general analytical formulæ which embodied the rules by which the practical astronomer and arithmetician might work out the final results; but beyond this point neither his habits nor his powers would conduct him. Lalande, a practical astronomer, no less eminent in his own department, and who, indeed, first urged Clairaut to this inquiry, accordingly undertook the management of the astronomical and arithmetical part of the calculation. In this prodigious labour (for it was one of most appalling magnitude) he was assisted by the wife of an eminent watchmaker in Paris, named Lepaute, whose exertions on this occasion have deservedly registered her name in astronomical history.

It is difficult to convey to one who is not conversant with such investigations, an adequate notion of the labour which such an inquiry involved. When it is considered that the period of Halley's comet is about seventy-five years, and that every portion of its course, for two successive periods, was necessary to be calculated separately, some notion may be formed of the labor encountered by Lalande and Madame Lepaute. "During six months," says Lalande, "we calculated from morning till night, sometimes even at meals, the consequence of which was, that I contracted an illness which changed my constitution for the remainder of my life. The assistance rendered by Madame Lepaute was such, that without her we never could have dared to undertake this enormous labour, in which it was necessary to calculate the distance of each of the two planets, Jupiter and Saturn, from the comet, and their attraction upon that body, separately, for every successive degree, and for 150 years."

These elaborate calculations having been completed, Clairaut, fearing that the comet would

anticipate his announcement, presented his first memoir to the Academy on the 14th of November, 1758. In this memoir he was compelled to adopt the path of the comet upon its former appearance, as determined by the observations of Appian. These, however, were made at a time when little attention was paid to comets; and were made, moreover, without that consciousness on the part of the observer of their future importance, which would doubtless have produced greater accuracy. In calculating the effect of the attraction of Jupiter and Saturn upon the comet, in its two periods between 1607and 1682, and between the latter period and the expected return, Clairaut proceeded upon the supposition that the masses of these planets were each what they were then supposed to be. It has, however, since appeared, that the estimates of these masses were incorrect, more especially that of Saturn. The planet Herschel being then unknown, its influence upon the comet was, of course, wholly omitted. Neither did Clairaut take into account the action of the earth. Encumbered with the disadvantages of precision in his data, he predicted, in his first memoir, that the comet would arrive at its nearest point to the sun, on the 18th of April, 1759; but he stated at the same time that the imperfection of some of the methods of calculation he was compelled to adopt, was such as to leave a possibility of his prediction being erroneous to the extent of a month. After presenting this memoir he resumed his calculations, and completed some which he had not time to execute previously. He then announced that the fourth of April would be the day of the comet's arrival at the nearest distance to the sun.

This wonderful astronomical prediction was accompanied by a circumstance still more remarkable and interesting than that which we have noticed in the conjectures of Halley as to the disturbing effects of the planets upon the comet's period. Clairaut stated that there might be very many circumstances which, independently of any error either in the methods or process of calculation, might cause the event to deviate more or less from its predicted occurrence; one of which was the probability of *an undiscovered planet of our system revolving beyond the orbit of Saturn*, and acting by its gravitation upon the comet. In twenty-two years after this time this conjecture was accurately fulfilled by the discovery of the planet Herschel, by the late Sir William Herschel, revolving round the sun one thousand millions of miles beyond the orbit of Saturn!

The honour, however, of the first glimpse of the stranger was not reserved for the possessors of scientific rank, nor the members of academies or universities. On the night of Christmas day, 1758, George Palitzch, of Prolitz, near Dresden, "a peasant," says Sir John Herschel, "by station, an astronomer by nature." first saw the comet. He possessed an eight-foot telescope, with which he made the discovery; and the next day communicated the fact to Dr. Hoffman, who immediately went to his cottage, and saw the comet on the evenings of the 27th and 28th of December. Its course being observed at various places, it was found that it arrived at its perihelion, or at its nearest point to the sun, on the 13th of March, between three and four o'clock in the morning, exactly thirty-seven days before the epoch first assigned by Clairaut, but only twenty-three days previous to his corrected prediction.

On its departure from the sun it continued to be observed until the middle of April, when its southern position caused the time of its rising to follow that of the sun; consequently it ceased to be visible in the morning. By a further change in its position, however, it again appeared after sunset on the 29th, and Messier then describes it as having the appearance of a star of the first magnitude. But here again unfortunately another circumstance interposed a difficulty—the light of the moon was at that time so strong as in a great degree to overcome the effect of the comet. The body disappeared altogether in the beginning of June.

The comet had now commenced a new period under circumstances far more favorable than had ever before occurred. An interval of seventy-six years would throw its return into the year 1835. But during that interval, the science of analysis, more especially in its application to physical astronomy, has made prodigious advances. The methods of investigation have acquired greater simplicity, and have likewise become more general and comprehensive; and mechanical science, in the large sense of that term, now embraces in its formularies the most complicated motions and the most minute effects of the mutual influences of the various members of our system. These formulæ exhibit to the eye of the mathematician a *tableau* of all the evolutions of these bodies in ages past, and of all the changes they must undergo (the laws of nature remaining unchanged) in ages to come. Such has been the result of the combination of transcendent mathematical genius and unexampled labor and perseverance for the last century. The learned societies established in the various centres of civilization, have more especially directed their attention to the advancement of physical astronomy: and have stimulated the spirit of inquiry by a succession of prizes offered for the solution of problems arising out of the difficulties which were progressively developed by the advancement of astronomical knowledge. Among these questions the determination of the return of comets, and the disturbances which they experience in their course, by the action of the planets near which they happen to pass, hold a prominent place. The French Academy of Sciences, in the year 1778, offered a high mathematical prize for an essay on this subject, which was the means of calling forth the splendid Memoir of Lagrange, which formed at once a complete solution and a model for all future

investigations of the same kind. Lagrange's investigation was, however, of a general nature, and it remained to apply it to the particular case of Halley's comet, the only one then known to be periodical. In 1820, the Academy of Sciences at Turin offered a prize for this application of Lagrange's formula, which was awarded to M. Damoiseau. In 1826, the French Institute proposed a similar prize, having twice before offered it without calling forth any claimant. On this occasion M. de Pontecoulant aspired to the honour. "After calculations," says he, "of which those alone who have engaged in such researches can estimate the extent and appreciate the fatiguing monotony, I arrived at a result which satisfied all the conditions proposed by the Institute. I determined the perturbations of Halley's comet by taking into account the simultaneous actions of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus (Herschel), and the earth; the comet having passed in 1759 sufficiently near our planet to produce in it (the comet) sensible disturbances; and I then fixed its return to its nearest point to the sun for the 7th November, 1835." Subsequently to this, however, M. de Pontecoulant made some further researches, which have led him to correct the former result; and he has since announced that the time of its arrival at its nearest point to the sun will be on the morning of the 14th of November.

The comet appeared in the heavens in August, 1835, exactly in the position it was predicted to have, and passed its perihelion on the 16th November, within 48 hours of the predicted epoch.

One of the circumstances not the least surprising, connected with this comet, is the magnitude of its orbit. It is very oblong oval, the total length of which is about thirty-six times the earth's distance from the sun; and the greatest breadth about ten times that distance. The nearer extremity of the oval is at a distance from the sun equal to about half the earth's distance; and the more remote extremity at a distance equal to thirty-five and a half times the earth's distance from the sun. The earth's distance from the sun is about ninety-five millions of miles; the comet's least distance then will be forty-seven and a half millions of miles, and its greatest distance three thousand four hundred and twenty millions of miles.

DR. LARDNER.

UPPER CALIFORNIA.

The following account of some portions of Upper California, extracted from Captain Fremont's report to the Senate of the United States, published within the current year, contains a description of some remarkable features in that region, which it is presumable will be new to many of our readers.

Sierra Nevada.

This Sierra is part of the great mountain range, which, under different names and with different elevations, but with much uniformity of direction and general proximity to the coast, extends from the peninsula of California to Russian America, and without a gap in the distance through which the water of the Rocky mountains could reach the Pacific ocean, except at the two places where the Columbia and Frazer's river respectively find their passage. This great range is remarkable for its length, its proximity and parallelism to the seacoast, its great elevation, often more lofty than the Rocky mountains, and its many grand volcanic peaks, reaching high into the region of perpetual snow. Rising singly, like pyramids, from heavily timbered plateaux, to the height of fourteen and seventeen thousand feet above the sea, these snowy peaks constitute the characterizing feature of the range, and distinguish it from the Rocky mountains and all others on our part of the continent.

That part of this range which traverses the Alta California is called the *Sierra Nevada*, (snowy mountain)—a name in itself implying a great elevation, as it is only applied, in Spanish geography, to the mountains whose summits penetrate the region of perpetual snow. It is a grand feature of California, and a dominating one, and must be well understood before the structure of the country and the character of its different divisions can be comprehended. It divides California into two parts, and exercises a decided influence on the climate, soil, and productions of each. Stretching along the coast, and at the general distance of 150 miles from it, this great mountain wall receives the warm winds, charged with vapour, which sweep across the Pacific ocean, precipitates their accumulated moisture in fertilizing rains and snows upon its western flank, and leaves cold and dry winds to pass on to the east. Hence the characteristic differences of the two regions—mildness, fertility, and a superb vegetable kingdom on one side, comparative barrenness and cold on the other.

The two sides of the Sierra exhibit two distinct climates. The state of vegetation, in connexion with some thermometrical observations made during the recent exploring expedition to California, will establish and illustrate this difference. In the beginning of December, 1845, we crossed this Sierra, at latitude 39° 17′ 12″, at the present usual emigrant pass, at the head of the Salmon Trout river, 40 miles north of New Helvetia, and made observations at each base, and in the same latitude, to determine the respective temperatures; the two bases being, respectively, the *western* about 500, and the *eastern* about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea; and the Pass, 7,200 feet. The mean results of the observations were, on the *eastern* side, at sunrise, 9°; at noon, 44°; at sunset, 30°; the state of vegetation and the appearance of the country being at the same time (second week of December) that of confirmed winter—the rivers frozen over, snow on the ridges,

annual plants dead, grass dry, and deciduous trees stripped of their foliage. At the *western* base, the mean temperature during a corresponding week was, at sunrise 29°, and at sunset 52°; the state of the atmosphere and of vegetation that of advancing spring; grass fresh and green, four to eight inches high, vernal plants in bloom, the air soft, and all the streams free from ice. Thus December on one side of the mountain was winter, on the other it was spring.

The Great Basin.

East of the Sierra Nevada, and between it and the Rocky mountains, is that anomalous feature in our continent, the Great Basin, the existence of which was advanced as a theory after the second expedition, and is now established as a geographical fact. It is a singular feature: a basin of some five hundred miles diameter every way, between four and five thousand feet above the level of the sea, shut in all around by mountains, with its own system of lakes and rivers, and having no connexion whatever with the sea. Partly arid and sparsely inhabited, the general character of the Great Basin is that of desert, but with great exceptions, there being many parts of it very fit for the residence of a civilized people; and of these parts, the Mormons have lately established themselves in one of the largest and best. Mountain is the predominating structure of the interior of the Basin, with plains between—the mountains wooded and watered, the plains arid and sterile. The interior mountains conform to the law which governs the course of the Rocky mountains and of the Sierra Nevada, ranging nearly north and south, and present a very uniform character of abruptness, rising suddenly from a narrow base of ten to twenty miles, and attaining an elevation of two to five thousand feet above the level of the country. They are grassy and wooded, showing snow on their summit peaks during the greater part of the year, and affording small streams of water from five to fifty feet wide, which lose themselves, some in lakes, some in the dry plains, and some in the belt of alluvial soil at the base; for these mountains have very uniformly this belt of alluvion, the wash and abrasion of their sides, rich in excellent grass, fertile, and light, and loose enough to absorb small streams. Between these mountains are the arid plains which receive and deserve the name of desert. Such is the general structure of the interior of the Great Basin, more Asiatic than American in its character, and much resembling the elevated region between the Caspian sea, and northern Persia. The rim of this Basin is massive ranges of mountains, of which the Sierra Nevada on the west, and the Wah satch and Timpanogos chains on the east, are the most conspicuous. On the north it is separated from the waters of the Columbia by a branch of the Rocky mountains, and from the gulf of California, on the south, by a bed of mountainous ranges, of which the existence has been only recently determined. Snow abounds on them all; on some, in their loftier parts the whole year, with wood and grass; with copious streams of water, sometimes amounting to considerable rivers, flowing inward, and forming lakes or sinking in the sands. Belts or benches of good alluvion are usually found at their base.

Lakes in the Great Basin.—The great Salt lake and the Utah lake are in this Basin, towards its eastern rim, and constitute its most interesting feature—one, a saturated solution of common salt, the other fresh—the Utah about one hundred feet above the level of the Salt lake, which is itself four thousand two hundred above the level of the sea, and connected by a strait, or river, thirty-five miles long.

These lakes drain an area of ten or twelve thousand square miles, and have, on the east, along the base of the mountain, the usual bench of alluvion which extends to a distance of three hundred miles, with wood and water, and abundant grass. The Mormons have established themselves on the strait between these two lakes, and will find sufficient arable land for a large settlement—important from its position as intermediate between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific ocean, and on the line of communication to California and Oregon.

The Utah is about thirty-five miles long, and is remarkable for the numerous and bold streams which it receives, coming down from the mountains on the southeast, all fresh water, although a large formation of rock salt, imbedded in red clay, is found within the area on the southeast, which it drains. The lake and its affluents afford large trout and other fish in great numbers, which constitute the food of the Utah Indians during the fishing season. The Great Salt Lake has a very irregular outline, greatly extended at time of melting snows. It is about seventy miles in length; both lakes ranging nearly north and south, in conformity to the range of the mountains, and is remarkable for its predominance of salt. The whole lake waters seem thoroughly saturated with it, and every evaporation of the water leaves salt behind. The rocky shores of the islands are whitened by the spray, which leaves salt on everything it touches, and a covering like ice forms over the water, which the waves throw among the rocks. The shores of the lake in the dry season, when the waters recede, and especially on the south side are whitened with encrustations of fine white salt; the shallow arms of the lake, at the same time, under a slight covering of briny water, present beds of salt for miles, resembling softened ice, into which the horses' feet sink to the fetlock. Plants and bushes, blown by the wind upon the fields, are entirely encrusted with crystallized salt, more than an inch in thickness. Upon this lake of salt the fresh water received, though great in quantity, has no perceptible effect. No fish, or animal life of any

kind is found in it; the *larvæ* on the shore being found to belong to winged insects. A geological examination of the bed and shores of this lake is of the highest interest.

Five gallons of water taken from this lake in the month of September, and roughly evaporated over a fire, gave fourteen pints of salt.

THE GREAT SUGAR DISCOVERY.

We had occasion, some days ago, to translate from the *Courier des Etats Unis* a brief account of a great discovery by M. Melsens, a Belgian chemist, of a process by which he could, almost at once, extract the saccharine matter—or, in other words, precipitate the sugar—from the juices of the Beet Root and Sugar Cane; expressing some doubt whether "a pinch of the marvellous substance" which M. Melsens was said to employ, could produce such an extraordinary result.

The *Journal des Debats*, last received, states that the discovery continues to occupy all minds, not only in France, but wherever the production of sugar is of importance. The results upon a grand scale, in one of the principal factories in Belgium, during the past season, have justified fully, it is said, the scientific deductions and experiments of the laboratory.

At Paris, the experiments ordered by Government appear to have been no less conclusive. Two commissioners of the Belgian Government, Messrs. Paul Claes and J. T. Stas, charged to inspect them, in stating the result in their official report, give the following summary—which, we must say, is not altogether of the most lucid character.

1st. The process of M. Melsens, when introduced, will constitute an entire change in the manufacture of sugar, both from the cane and the beet.

2d. It will permit the extraction of 33 per cent. more sugar from the beet root than is generally obtained at this time in most of our factories.

3d. It permits the employment of means of such a character that the yield of the sugar cane may be doubled.

4th. It will furnish sugars of superior qualities, both as regards whiteness and flavour.

5th. The chemical agent, which is the base of the new process, has no noxious qualities.

6th. This chemical agent takes the place of expensive and complicated apparatus.

7th. The manufacture of sugar from the cane and the beet root will be so simplified that the alterations which are requisite need not be feared.

8th. Every manufacturer can, without making great changes in his establishment, apply the process immediately.

9th. The cost of production will be considerably diminished.

The Belgian government takes the matter all at once to heart, and the minister of the interior, M. Rogier, has made it the subject of a special report to the King. The report is too long to be translated for our columns, but in it the minister speaks in high terms of the discovery, and mentions that the approaching harvest of the Beet Root will permit experiments to be made in a proper manner. He suggests that a special commission be organized to state the results of the experiments, and requests that the decoration of the Order of Leopold be given to M. Melsens.

The *Moniteur Belge* subsequently announces, that the special commission has been ordered, and the nomination made of the chemist to the grade of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

These proceedings look as if there were more in the discovery than we were inclined to suppose. The sugar planters of Louisiana will be very anxious for the publication of M Melsens' secret; which cannot but prove of interest even to our maple sugar boilers in the North.—*North American and U. S. Gazette.*

CATTLE TRADE OF THE WEST.

A brief but interesting account of the cattle trade of the Western States, especially of that portion of it which centers in the Scioto Valley, Ohio, is given in the following extract from one of Mr. Mansfield's letters to the Cincinnati Atlas:

While at Yellow Springs, I saw a fine drove of cattle, which were driven from the Wabash. I was told that about 25,000 head a year passed that point; that being a common route from Illinois and Missouri to the grazing lands of Madison and Fayette. This is an immense business, and employs four classes of persons. 1. The raiser of cattle, who sells his animals at one or two years old, or even three, to the grazier. The raisers are chiefly in the great prairies of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. 2. The graziers are chiefly the owners, or renters of the great pastures of Madison, Fayette, and Union counties, Ohio. 3. The cattle feeder, who is the corn raiser, who takes the cattle in the autumn, and feeds them on corn, till they are fat enough for the markets of the Atlantic cities. Sometimes two of these occupations are united; but not often. 4. The fourth class business, which arises out of the cattle trade, is that of the banker, who furnishes the funds. The banks of Chilicothe, Circleville, Columbus and Xenia, taken together, do more of this sort of business than of any other. It is the most profitable banking business done in the state. The cattle trader about to buy a drove of cattle to fat with his corn, applies to the bank for a loan. For this he gives a bill of exchange on Philadelphia, or New York, at 4 months, which the bank discounts—receiving the funds, when the cattle are sold, and getting both interest and exchange which brings the profit to about 10 or 12 per cent. But this is not all. The cattle feeder re-

ceives the notes of the bank, which are paid to the grazier, who pays them out for cattle, through the entire Western States. In this manner, the circulation of the bank is kept out. These transactions are as truly commercial and safe, as they can be possibly made; for they are all based on the actual sales of cattle in the Atlantic cities. I suspect the sale of cattle in the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Madison and Fayette amount to nearly a million of dollars, and which, therefore, supply that amount of bills of exchange.—*Exchange paper.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 22, 1849.

The present number is the commencement of a third volume, beginning the year like the civil year of the Jews, with the autumnal equinox.* The principles upon which it was designed to conduct the Review, and the subjects intended to be prominently exhibited, were so fully explained in the first and last numbers of the first volume, and the opening number of the second, that little can now be added on those topics, without incurring the imputation of repetition. The Editor must submit to the judgment of his readers, how far he has answered the expectations thus repeatedly given. He trusts, however, that no reasonable exertions to redeem the pledges have been spared.

In a periodical designed for circulation chiefly among Friends, it may be supposed the evils of war and the excellency of peace, need not occupy a prominent place; the readers being generally educated in a profession which regards the whole machinery of war as antagonistic to the religion of Christ. Elaborate arguments to prove the utter incompatibility of the spirit of war, with the whole tenor of the Christian system, would be, in great measure, wasted upon the readers of the Review; for on that point they are, no doubt, agreed. Still, if we advert to the various influences which bear on this subject, we must admit that much remains to be done, even among those whose principles are quite pacific, to counteract those influences.

If we examine the periodical literature of the day, how little of it do we find which breathes the spirit of inviolable peace. The achievements of warriors are applauded in the papers which appear on many of our tables, almost as regularly as our daily food. If the character of a man, who holds a prominent station in political life, is to be defended, how is it usually done? If he has ever figured as a warrior, his military performances are sure to be paraded before us. The fields of blood over which he has triumphantly carried the American flag, are exultingly enumerated. Will not the ardent youth, when he reads such effusions of misdirected patriotism, feel a flash of heroism in his veins; and if frequently or habitually repeated, will not a spirit indisposed to the tame and quiet pursuits of peace, be engendered? It is true such ebullitions of military ardour are usually surrounded by a large amount of useful, or even necessary information on subjects of a civil nature. Why then can we not possess and disseminate the useful intelligence uncontaminated by this deleterious infusion? A candid answer seems to be, that the evils of war are not properly appreciated.

If we take a rapid view of the histories of nations, by which our libraries are crowded, how large a part do we find composed of the exploits of the Alexanders, the Cæsars and the Napoleons, by whom the repose of the world had been broken? And how commonly are actions, from the contemplation of which the feeling mind must turn with abhorrence, if surrounded with the pomp and glare of military exhibition, and accomplished with bravery and skill, rendered the objects of eulogy? It is easy to predict that when the reign of the Prince of Peace becomes fully established in the earth, the achievements of heroes will be permitted to sink into oblivion, or be recorded in terms of merited censure. And is not the inquiry worthy of serious reflection, whether the time to commence, more effectually than has yet been attempted, the cleansing of this augean stable, has not arrived.

The lawfulness of war, when examined on Christian principles, can scarcely be considered as an open question, even in the view of its advocates, for they never defend it on any other grounds than those of a supposed expediency. Hence the advocates of peace, if they meet their opponents at all, are likely to meet on what may be termed neutral ground; the principles of expediency. Here, then, is an ample field, from which, if the supporters of a military policy can be fairly driven, it is difficult to perceive where they will find a shelter. The folly, the insufficiency, the absurdity, and the extravagance of that policy, become then legitimate subjects of discussion; and the more fully they are understood, the more difficult will it be to induce the community to sanction an appeal to arms.

In the volumes already issued, several articles of a scientific character have been introduced. It is highly desirable that a taste for scientific pursuits should be cultivated; and though a periodical like the Review, can accomplish but little to inspire such a taste, the editor would gladly render its tendency

* The civil year of the Jews begins, not exactly with the autumnal equinox, but with the new moon, whose next full moon follows that equinox.

a ascending one. It will appear, upon a little reection, that the habits into which our profession, Friends, unavoidably leads, are highly favoura-e to the acquisition of knowledge. There are any things which enter into a fashionable educa-on, and involve no trivial expense, which have place in ours. Our exclusion, or rather exemp-on, from the resorts of dissipated amusements, uts one drain from our resources. It has been id, with considerable verisimilitude, that a aker will make an estate out of his savings m the ordinary expenditures of fashionable life. e obvious consequence is that a less ardent or s constant attention to the usual means of sup-rt, will supply our more simple wants; and the ans and the leisure for the pursuits of know-lge must therefore be increased. And when we lect upon the field which lies open before us, d how the wonders of creation expand in our w, as the mind is expanded by the discoveries science, we can hardly resist the conclusion, t the more deeply we penetrate into the produc-ns of creative wisdom, the more we shall reve-ce the omniscient Creator, and the more sensibly l the weakness and insignificance of man.

Ohio Yearly Meeting.—Since the account of t Meeting, which was published last week, was type, the subsequent statement was received n a valued Friend, a member of that Meeting, was present.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING.

'During the consideration of the state of society, and 4th days, the meeting was introduced into ch exercise on account of our departures from e of the testimonies which we have ever be-ed ourselves called upon to uphold—and a *fed* concern seemed to prevail, that greater hfulness might be manifested amongst us.

It was a favoured and instructive season. The ect of slavery engaged much of the attention he meeting—and desires were expressed, that ur members might be fully alive to the neces-of improving every right opening to plead cause of this oppressed portion of the human ly. It was cause of thankfulness to find that important branch of our testimonies is in-sing in interest, amongst the members of this ly Meeting, particularly in reference to the of the produce of slave-labour; and though meeting was not prepared to take any action elation to it, Friends were encouraged to d to their individual convictions of duty.

An interesting report was received from the nittee on Indian concerns, showing the state e establishment west of the Mississippi, under joint care of Indiana, Baltimore, and Ohio ly Meetings; it appears to be in a prosperous condition, and has lost none of its interest with us. A considerable sum of money was directed to be raised to aid in the further prosecution of the work.

"The report from the Boarding School Committee showed the state of the institution; and notwithstanding the small size of the school, compared with the number that might be accomodated, it had fully sustained itself in a pecuniary point of view. The examination at the close of the session, was reported as satisfactory and encouraging. The state of our Primary Schools, as reported from our subordinate meetings, engaged the weighty consideration of the meeting; and Friends were encouraged to use increased exertions to establish select schools in their respective neighborhoods, and to be liberal in assisting those who are in limited circumstances. Having finished the business before it, the meeting came to a solemn close on 6th day afternoon."

We understand, that besides our friends from England, mentioned last week, the ministers, members of other Yearly Meetings, who were present with certificates or minutes, were Thomas Willis, from New York, William Pearson and Enos Pray, from Indiana, and Mary Kite and Hannah Warner, from Pennsylvania. Daniel and Joseph Haviland, from New York, arrived on Fourth day, during the time of the meeting, having been detained on their journey by the indisposition of one of them.

In regard to the Womens' Yearly Meeting, no very particular account has been received. We have, however, learned that epistles were received and read, from all the other Yearly Meetings, except North Carolina, the communication from which came to hand after the meeting had closed. Epistles in return were addressed to them all. It will be remembered, as stated last week, that an epistle from the separating body in New England, was mentioned as being present in the Men's Meeting, but was not read. In that of the Women no communication from them was offered. The representatives, not agreeing on the subject of clerks, those previously appointed were of course continued—viz: Jane M. Plummer, as clerk, and Hannah W. Ladd as assistant.

Our friends, Benjamin Seebohm and Robert Lindsay, soon after the close of Ohio Yearly Meeting, set out on their return to the field of unfinished labour in the State of New York.

In the 14th number of our last volume, notice was given of the arrival in England, on a religious visit, of our friends Anna A. Jenkins and Susan Howland. We are now informed that they and their companions safely arrived in their native land about two weeks ago.

We mentioned in the former volume, the offer of our beloved friend, William Forster, and the acceptance of the offer, to be the bearer of an address to the governments of Europe, on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade. His visit on that errand to Holland and Belgium, has also been noticed. We understand he is about to proceed on this mission to Sweden and Denmark, a service which will probably occupy several months.

The passage of the Stelvio, a portion of which is introduced into the present number, was furnished to the editor by the adventurer himself, who effected the passage in the summer of 1847.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting House, on Orange street, in this city, on Fourth-day the 12th inst., TIMOTHY K. EARLE, of Worcester, Mass., to NANCY S., daughter of William E. Hacker, of Philadelphia.

DIED, of consumption, at her residence in Chatham county, N. C., on the 27th of 7th month last, PHEBE, wife of Joseph Kemp, in the 25th year of her age, daughter of Simeon Pickett, and a member of Cane Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, In this city, on Sixth-day the 14th inst., in the 87th year of her age, MARGARET HUTCHINSON, a minister and member of the Monthly Meeting for the Southern district. To this beloved Friend might be justly applied the language of our blessed Saviour: "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile."

——, At his residence, Springfield, Ohio, on the 11th inst., JEREMIAH WARDER, formerly of this city, in the 70th year of his age.

WEST TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the care of the Boarding School at West Town, will meet there on Sixth-day morning, the 5th of next month, at ten o'clock.

The Committee on Instruction meet at 7½ o'clock, on the evening preceding, and the Visiting Committee attend the semi-annual examination, which will commence on Third-day morning, the 2d of the month. THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada., 9th mo. 22, 1849.—2t

For Friends' Review.

THE PASS OF THE STELVIO.

We too frequently think of the Alps as belonging exclusively to Switzerland: a chain of them extends into Germany, and I recollect distinctly, a night spent in crossing that range of them to be found in the Tyrol, by way of the pass of the Stelvio.

My companions, on this occasion, were an elderly Englishman, and a young gentleman from Dublin. The latter was acquainted with every pass of the Alps; had crossed them all, with the exception of that then before us, and was, therefore, independently of his social qualities, a most desirable companion. But in all those qualifications which are so desirable in a travelling companion he had no superior. Like all *Iris*[h] *gentlemen*, he was truly a gentleman, in the noblest meaning of the term. We were obliged to travel by Post. At each post town, generally about two German (nine English) miles apart, are to be obtained post carriages, not unlike our old fashioned hackney coaches, containing seats for two or four persons, as may be desired. At each post town the traveller leaves the carriage he has occupied for the last hour, the keeper of the inn being compelled by law to provide a conveyance, if it be called for. Should a postman meet another coming with travellers from the town towards which he is going, an exchange of passengers is at once made, and each driver returns to his own town.

We had journeyed through the gorgeous valley of the Finstermunz, and arriving at Mals had rested ourselves preparatory to our ascent of the Rhaetian Alps. The weather, until quite recently mild, had, within a day or two suddenly changed, and instead of the warmth of August, we had the cold north wind of November. Before us we beheld even the lowest peaks covered with snow, while the fearful mountain torrents we had left behind us, gave us reason to suspect more terrible ones beyond. We were not, however, alone in this unfrequented place, for, on entering the inn, we found an English family, consisting of an elderly gentleman with six maiden daughters. With the reserve which is said to be characteristic of their nation, not a word was spoken by them to us, until by some accident they discovered our intention to cross the Stelvio; when, as with one accord, they exclaimed, "You surely cannot intend it; you must not think of it, if you have any regard for your lives, for perish you certainly must, if you persist in so mad a project."

Somewhat appalled by this fearful, simultaneous outbreak, we begged them more fully to explain themselves, and listened very attentively while they informed us that they had just passed over the route, (of course from the opposite side) that the road was in many places impassable, while in others large portions had been swept away by the avalanches which frequently were falling, by one of which they were overwhelmed, and from which they were an hour and twenty five minutes in being excavated. This was truly formidable intelligence, but either from the manner in which it was conveyed, or from a stern purpose on our part, it failed to deter us, and we continued firm in our intention to cross during that night, the highest carriage pass of the Alps. Bidding farewell, as soon as our carriage was ready for us, we left our astonished travellers, they looking upon us as if for the time, and crying out as we drove away—"You certainly will go no further than Trafoi this day." At Prad, the next post town, (a most miserable looking place) we changed our horses, and began in earnest to ascend the Stelvio.

It is indeed impossible for one unacquainted ith the Alpine passes to form a correct estimate, ther of the difficulties encountered in their con- ruction, or the grandeur everywhere about them. nat of which I am now writing, whether re- rded as a triumph of engineering skill, or as ording a continued view of scenery awfully and, yields to none in Europe. The summit of e pass is at a height of more than 9000 feet ove the level of the sea, and therefore nearly 0 feet above the line of perpetual snow. Slow- and carefully we commenced our ascent of the d, consisting as it does of series of zigzags, rried now in tunnels cut through solid rock, w along the verge of the most fearful precipices, m the contemplation of which the dizzy brain oils. Meeting with another English family, ile the usual change was going on, we inquired they had found any difficulty in their course, or any danger was to be apprehended from the lanches, of which we had heard so much; l were told that the road was for the most t passable; "but," added a lady, "we were stantly threatened by the avalanches; thanks to God, we have safely escaped them, never, er, to tempt them again!" As we advanced, wildness of the scenery increased; the torrents lled by the recently fallen snow, rushed with rful rapidity down the mountain sides. At t, small and of little force, we could trace m in their constantly augmented strength; a le stream, by its union with several others, oming a mighty cataract; sweeping before it, h, huge rocks and trees, down into the river w. On a preceding year, after a similar fall snow, the entire road had in some places been ied away, and the bed of the river filled up. l progressing, we could perceive a change in etation. This became limited at first to ferns fir trees, and at last was entirely absent. At o'clock, P. M., we reached Trafoi, and ordering ier, walked out on the balcony to view the ie about us. The view thus afforded, was ed grand; rearing its snowy form was the ler Spitz, its summit hiding itself in the ds, attaining as it does a height of 14,400 , while the immense *glacier*, or mountain of on which the sun was brilliantly shining, ented a scene of beauty before, by us, unsus- ed. We felt no disposition to remain here, ough, our host advised us so to do, and strove rrify us, by recounting the dangers before us; knew that there was a good *hospice*, or inn, e second post beyond, and thither we resolved o. As we advanced, the immense *glacier* ared to approach us, until it seemed as if we l leap to it; we were soon amid snow, where egetation was unknown; and by sunset, had ied the next station, Franzenshöhe. A single ce at this place was sufficient to determine us to remain there, and on our arrival, we an- ced to the rough looking woman who came o take charge of the horses, that we wished to go on to Santa-Maria, at once. This was received with a flat refusal; "go," said she, "you shall not; the night is dark, the avalanches are falling, and I will not allow my horses to be lost for your sakes." This, we found was not a time for mildness; looking her firmly in the face, with the best German I was master of, I told her, "we *will* go, and if we cannot have a carriage we will *walk*." The wretched woman dropped the reins, looked at me as if I were a madman, and then resuming them, grumbling in her horrid *patois;* again shook her head and led the animals to the stable. * * * * To justify our obstinacy on this occasion, I must state, that a more desolate place than Franzenshöhe, it is impossible to imagine. It looked as if it might be the cradle of crime. The hospice, or inn, the only dwelling for many miles, is an oblong building, the lower story serving for a wagon house and stable, above which are beds for the few travellers who penetrate this remote region. Nearly encircled by snow covered mountains on one side, an opening looks down a deep precipice upon another glacier from the Orteler Spitz, which terminates in a chasm many thousands of feet below him.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM UPHAM'S LIFE OF LADY GUYON.

(Continued from page 757 of vol. II.)

The release of M. Guyon from her narrow and solitary prison, was effected through the intervention of several pious and distinguished women, who felt that her piety had been the real source of the aspersions cast upon her, and the secret cause which had brought her to prison.

They had access to one of influence at the Court of France, upon whom a favourable impression was made by their representations of the excellence of her character; through this individual the king was prevailed upon to free M. Guyon from her imprisonment.

She was not insensible to a change in her situation so propitious, and while she blessed God on her own account, she sympathized deeply and sincerely in the joy of her friends. But her own joy was mitigated and tranquillized by the principles of her higher experience. There was something in her which seemed to say, that to the soul which cannot separate God from events, there are circumstances in which imprisonment may not be less dear than freedom. To the physical nature, and to the merely natural sensibilities, undoubtedly they may be very different; but to the principle of religious faith, which is the true life of the soul, they are the same.

Her enemies had gone just so far as God permitted; it was God who had imprisoned her; it was God who had given her deliverance; and as she entered her prison with calm peace and joy, so she left it with the same feelings. She triumphed in the triumph of her enemies, no less than in the triumph of her friends, because in both cases the will of God was accomplished—that will in

which her soul now rested continually with resignation and delight.

Her imprisonment had neither broken her courage nor perplexed her faith, and she immediately resumed her labours wherever opportunity presented itself in the cause—more dear to her than any other—of the restoration of souls. It is true the watchfulness of her opposers rendered it somewhat more difficult for her to continue her religious conferences or meetings, but, too devoted to be foiled by ordinary obstacles, she neither ceased to make efforts, nor did her efforts cease to be availing.

At this time the question of a higher inward life—the question of sanctification, was agitated very widely and with great interest among many persons. Can I so live to God as to be free from condemnation under all circumstances? Can I love God with all my heart? was the practical problem to which many humble and inquiring minds addressed themselves. It was persons in this situation who espccially sought the acquaintance and assistance of M. Guyon.

"What sufferings"—such is the import of some remarks which she makes—"have I not endured in labouring for the souls of others! sufferings, however, which have never broken my courage nor diminished my ardour. When God was pleased to call me to Christ, a mission which is a mission of love and peace to the sinful and wandering, he taught me that I must be willing to be in some sense a partaker in Christ's sufferings. For this mission, God, who gives strength equal to the trials of the day, prepared me by the crucifixion of self. When I first went forth, some supposed that I was called to the work of gaining exterior proselytes to the Church. But it was not so. I had a higher calling. It was not to build up a party, but to glorify God; it was not a designation to make Catholics, but to lead persons with God's assistance to a knowledge of Christ."

The following is an extract from one of her letters, addressed "to one who had the care of souls."

"It can be nothing new to you when I remark that the religion of the primitive disciples of Christ was characterized by being *inward*. It was the religion of the soul. The Saviour made an announcement of unspeakable importance when he said,—'It is expedient for you that I go away; for, if I go not away the Comforter will not come to you.' He seems to have intended by this announcement, in part at least, to turn their attention from outward things, from every thing which was wholly exterior, however good it might be, and to prepare their hearts to receive the fulness of the Holy Spirit, which He looked upon as the one thing necessary."

"How much is it to be desired that all persons getting beyond the aid of mere outward supports may have their life from God and in God! Such a day will certainly come to pass; we see already some evidences of its approach in the lives o those who, having no will but Christ's will, liv by faith; whose whole joy is in having dispos tions that are from God and with God; and wh regard all outward things as the mere transie signs and accidents, and not the reality of lif 'I repeat, without meaning to disparage outwa acts and observances, when carried to a scriptur and reasonable extent, that it is of the greate consequence to train souls for that higher exp rience, which, among other expressions whi designate it, may be described as the reign of G within them. Let them not be diverted with thousand little objects, and thus be led to st short of this great result. Oh! that pasto would labour to that end! On the contra there are some who teach in such a manner as draw aside some of those whom the Holy Spi was drawing towards it.

"In the sanctified heart 'every mountain,' the language of scripture, 'is brought low, a every valley filled.' 'Every mountain and hill brought low' by taking away all love of our o greatness and excellence,—a love which sho itself by an attachment to extraordinary perf mances and to remarkable methods of action, methods and performances in which the devil a nature rest satisfied, and in which they are apt find their account. In other words, every thi within us which exalts itself in the pride a love of nature, is cast out and abased.

"It is with earnestness, therefore, that I c jure you to aid souls to the utmost of your po in their spiritual progress, so that they may stop short of God's inward reign. The subj tion of human selfishness by holy love, and subjection of the human will by union with divine will; it is these which constitute a tr renovated nature, and which, because they t constitute the same nature as Christ's nature, n be said to make Christ within us.

"Oh, let us labour for his present coming, for a Christ in the clouds, but for a Christ in affections,—not for a Christ seen, but for a Ch felt; not for a Christ outwardly represented, for a Christ inwardly realized. 'Thou sen forth thy spirit, O God, they are created, thou renewest the face of the earth.' Ps. civ.

"On this subject it is difficult for me to press my feelings, so strong are the desires wh exist within me. When will men renounce th selves, that they may find God? Willingly, willingly, I would shed my blood—I would down my life, if I could see the world seek and bearing Christ's holy image."

I remain yours,

J. M. B. de la Mothe Guyon

[To be continued.]

LETTER FROM SAMUEL GURNEY.

The following letter presents the subject which it relates, in a light which is in some r

re new. The writer is well known as the head the great London house of Overend, Gurney Co., one of the largest monetary establishments Europe.

London, 8 *mo.* 23, 1849.

My dear Friend,—I incline through thee to press my warm interest in the convention now ing held in Paris to promote peace and good- ll upon the earth, and the prevention of war l its consequences—bloodshed, cruelty, misery l sin. I trust the convention will adopt the nciple that *all* war is inconsistent with the be- n doctrines of Christianity. No one will deny t the blessed state of peace predicted in the iptures will be bestowed upon the world ough the medium of Christianity carried out o practice in its perfectness. If so, can any p, however small, towards so great an end be ed otherwise than on wisdom and sound policy? rmit me to call thy attention to the standing ies and navies of the nations of Europe. I st the Congress will come to some strong reso- ion on the subject. The argument that one ion must pursue the practice because another s, is fallacious—mutual agreement to the con- y destroys the argument, if there be any force t. I venture to throw before thee, however, ie considerations on the subject, on grounds loubtedly political, but certainly consistent n Christian propriety. In round numbers, I sume that not far short of two millions of the abitants of Europe, in the prime and strength heir lives, have been abstracted from useful productive labour, and are made consumers, r, of the good gifts of the Almighty, and of onal wealth. The cost of the maintenance of e armies and navies cannot be very much less n two hundred millions of pounds sterling per um, taking into consideration the subject in ts collateral bearings; at least, it must amount n enormous sum. Does not this view of the ect, in a large degree, expose the cause of masses of poverty, distress and sin, which resent pervade many of the districts of Eu- ? Is not such the legitimate result of so a waste of labour, food and wealth? More- , I venture to give it as my decided judgment judgment formed upon some knowledge of etary matters, that, unless the nations of pe adopt an opposite system in this respect, y of them will inevitably become bankrupt, will have to bear the disgrace and evils of a catastrophe. I could particularize the cial state of many of these nations, but will ne myself to those of France and England. ie former, I speak with great delicacy, seeing enerous reception she has given to the Con- ; but, deeply as I am interested in her wel- I should rejoice to see her take possession of benefits and prosperities that must arise to n a financial point of view, as well as in respects, by adopting an opposite course to that which she has hitherto done in respect of military establishments; I acknowledge I tremble for her if she persists in the plan hitherto pursued. In respect of my own country, I more boldly assert that it is my judgment that, unless she wholly alters her course in these respects, bankruptcy will ultimately be the result. We have spent from fifteen to twenty millions sterling per annum for warlike purposes since the Peace of 1815. Had that money been applied to the discharge of the National debt, by this time it would have been nearly annihilated: but, if our military expenditure be persisted in, and no reduction of our National Debt take place at a period of our history certainly characterized by very fair prosperity and general political calm, how is it to be expected that the amount of our revenue will be attained in a time of adversity, which we must from time to time anticipate, in our future history? Should such adversity come upon us, I venture to predict that our revenue will not be maintained, nor the dividends paid, unless more efficient steps be taken to prevent such a catastrophe in these days of prosperity and peace. Excuse my thus entering at large upon the great principles of love, good-will and peace; and with a good hope that the Congress will promote their advancement, I subscribe myself, very sincerely, thy friend,

SAMUEL GURNEY.

To Joseph Sturge.

CURE OF DEAFNESS.

In the Medical Examiner of the present month, an account is given of the recent discovery of a remedy for deafness. The subjoined notice is extracted from a communication of Thomas Wakley, Surgeon of the Royal Free Hospital, London.

It is honorably felt that much deliberation and caution are due alike to a noble science, to the just claims of society, and to the exalted character of a dignified profession. If every example of the successful treatment of disease, by a new remedy, were to be published, the minds of practitioners, if not strongly fortified by previous study, and habits of thoughtful investigation, would become in danger of being involved in confusion by the dazzling announcements of numberless triumphant experimentalists. It is, therefore, forcibly felt by the profession, that before a new mode of treating disease be recommended, something more substantial than speculation or hypothesis should be available to warrant its adoption. Reflections of this kind have induced me to pause for a very considerable period before I determined respectfully to submit to the consideration of the profession, the humble pretensions which I am desirous of establishing for *glycerine* in the treatment of certain forms of deafness. The strong conviction which I entertain as to the utility and value of this remedy is the only apology I can

offer for claiming, even for a moment, the attention of the profession on such a subject. I have no new doctrine to inculcate; no new discovery in physiology to enforce; no "great fact" in pathology to disclose. The sum total of my aim on this occasion is, to contribute a fact to our therapeutic store, which, although it may be regarded by some as a very insignificant item, is one which I think ought to be very generally known.

The medical officers connected with the public institutions of this vast metropolis command the most ample opportunities of observing the strong tendencies of the public feeling with respect to the adoption of new remedies. Scarcely is a new fact of any importance connected with the cure of disease, published in the periodical journals, when the "out-patients" at the public hospitals make the proposed remedy the subject of common conversation amongst them. Frequently, the applicants for relief even ask to be treated on the "new plan," and sometimes they request to be given some of the "new medicine."

One of the most striking instances of the lively effect produced by the first announcement of a "new plan" of treatment, was afforded, in the summer of last year, by the publication, in THE LANCET for July 1, 1848, of the first of a series of valuable papers by Mr. Yearsley, entitled, "On a New Mode of Treating Deafness." Immediately after the appearance of those papers, an influx of a new class of patients was observable in the Royal Free Hospital. The members of that new class of persons were afflicted with deafness, and often was the remark made by them, "I wish, if you please, to be treated upon the new plan;" or the question was asked, "if there had not been discovered a cure for deafness?" Such inquiries from patients suffering under actual disease, many of whom stated that they were deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood, in consequence of their infirmities, suggested the questions—"What ought the surgeons of a public general hospital to do, under such circumstances?" "Ought these patients to be rejected at this place, and transferred to the institutions specially devoted to diseases of the ear?" It appeared to be just that the patients should be received.

Accordingly, I resolved to attempt to confer a benefit on the applicants, by adopting and following out the plan of treatment recommended by Mr. Yearsley; and this resolution was carried into practice with results which rapidly increased the number of expectant patients.

During the existence of the first flush of success, the value of Mr. Yearsley's new method of treatment may have been over-estimated. This was not his fault; and the fact cannot be disputed, that Mr. Yearsley openly and candidly submitted his views to the notice of the profession. However, it happened that poor patients, in considerable numbers, claimed, at the portals of the public hospitals, to be recipients of the advantages of the new discovery, and I then thought, and still think, that it would have been ungracious and unfeeling to have rudely directed the sufferers to apply elsewhere for relief.

The adoption of the plan of treatment recommended by Mr. Yearsley was an appropriate recognition of the value of his labors. The success which attended the use of the simple operation which he recommended was, as I have already remarked, very striking in the first instance. In several cases, the effect of the application of the wetted cotton, in which the tympanum had been perforated by ulceration, was even extraordinary. But it too frequently happened, that the relief obtained was of an ephemeral duration. On applying the wetted cotton, the power of hearing in several instances, which had been lost for a very long period, was instantaneously restored—an event which excited the most profound astonishment in the minds of patients and their friends. Too soon, however, was it perceived that the newly acquired power gradually subsided, and the sense of hearing returned to its previous imperfect condition. The relapse frequently produced a feeling of dejection in the spirits and hopes of the patient which it was painful to witness. The benefit derived from the application, in the first instance was undoubted, and could not be mistaken: hence arose the question—Why was it of so evanescent a character? This inquiry naturally suggested a minute investigation into the nature of the materials employed, and also their immediate and remote influence on the parts to which they were applied. A brief investigation, a few experiments, and an attentive consideration of the subject, induced me to attribute all the conferred advantage to the effects produced by the water, and to reject the cotton as nearly, if not entirely, useless. Clearly enough, it was from the moisture that the benefit was obtained, and from a continuance of the moisture was the advantage to be prolonged. Duly considering all that I had observed, it appeared to me that *glycerine* was the only agent which was at all likely to accomplish the object I had in view. After consulting with Mr. Lloyd Bullock, of Conduit-street, relative to the composition and properties of glycerine, my opinion as to the propriety of giving it a trial was confirmed, and Mr. Bullock kindly manufactured for me a small quantity of the preparation in its pure form. This portion I obtained from Mr. Bullock in the first week of August, 1848, and employed it immediately in several cases, with apparently the most complete success. In one of the patients, aged nineteen years, the deafness had existed from infancy. Reports of four of these cases will be found amongst those attached to this paper. They were the first I treated with the new agent. In all these patients the wetted cotton had failed to produce a lasting benefit. Two of the four patients are now completely cured; and the others are so far recovered as only to find it necessary to resort to the glycerine at distant intervals.

uccess of the new remedy, in these and many her instances, has attracted much notice; and I ve now used the glycerine in upwards of three ndred cases of deafness. On many occasions has been employed without any advantage hatever. In other instances the benefit was nsiderable for a short time, and then disap- ared. In numerous cases, however, by the use it, the power of hearing has been completely stored.

It was only after much experience in the appli- tion of glycerine, and from observing its action a great number of cases, that it could be ascer- ned what were those conditions of the ear in ich it was most likely to prove of advantage. ntrary to what might have been anticipated, e use of the remedy was successful in persons whom the deafness had been of many years' ration—one, for example, thirty years, and also cases where the existence of the malady could traced to the eruptive fevers of childhood. In tances of deafness caused by inflammation, fol- ed first by suppuration, and then by a horny, condition of the auditory canal, the applica- n of glycerine has been attended with signal antage. Equally marked and peculiar is the cess when it is used in cases where there is a tial or total absence of ceruminous secretion. many instances of deafness belonging to these ses of cases, the employment of glycerine has n followed by a perfect restoration of the er of hearing. In other examples of deafness, ere the membrana tympani had evidently be- e thickened and hardened, and on examination h the speculum, denoted a whitish or pearly earance, the use of the glycerine was followed strikingly beneficial and gratifying effects. It vident, therefore, that the application of gly- ne is equally admissible, whether the tym- um be in a sound state, or whether it has been royed by ulceration.

number of cases are given, in which persons afflicted with deafness, were either partially ally restored. In most of these instances, the ness seems to have been partial, not total.

ADMONITION TO TEACHERS.

have had much experience in teaching, and e course of it, I have met with both success- and unsuccessful teachers; but I have never vn a single one among the former number, had not succeeded in making his class love

None will be inclined to contradict me if I that when we get children to love us, and de in us, we can lead them where we like, where should that be but to Him who said, ffer little children to come to Me?" And y if these precious ones go there, He will in ise cast them out. Hence the necessity of nal piety. We cannot love the children in lasses unless we love God. Love to our bour grows out of love to Him. "We love Him because He first loved us," and I am afraid our scholars will never love us unless they see that we love them. In our plans with them, the more closely we imitate God's plans with us, the more shall we be likely to accomplish the great object in view. It is a philosophical axiom, and I will add, it may be considered a Divine princi- ple, that "like produces its like." We expect fruits according to the nature of the seed sown. Now, if in our manner we sow carelessness and indifference towards our scholars, we must not be surprised if we reap inattention to our lesson, and disregard to the Master we profess to serve. But let us sow the seeds of love, and depend upon it we shall perceive corresponding results.

But, this love must be *real*, not *assumed*. Children quickly detect a mere outside profession. You may tell children you love them as often as you please; but if you do not show this in your manner and by your actions, they will not believe you; and while they learn from you a lesson of deceit, and practice it themselves, they will, at the same time, despise you for what they will call "practising upon them." If these observa- tions apply to any of you, I urge you to seek earnestly that you may love the children of your classes; you cannot show what you do not feel; but that which is felt within is naturally and spontaneously exhibited, "For out of the abund- ance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

For Friends' Review.

"Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall. But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."—Isa. 40: 30, 31.

Trav'ler through this world of trial,
Art thou faint and weary too?
Is the path of self-denial,
Oft too narrow in thy view?

Does thy strength at times near fail thee?
Are thy faith and hope near gone?
Does the tempter sore assail thee?
Is all good from thee withdrawn?

Art thou left, with no one near thee,
To relieve thy burden'd mind?
No sympathizing friend to cheer thee;
Canst thou thus no comfort find?

In those times of deep probation,
If thou see no way to move;
"*Stand still;* and see the Lord's salvation;"
He will thy sure helper prove.

Look to Him who went before thee;
And has trod this thorny way:
He can yet, through grace restore thee—
Turn thy darkness into day.

If thou in humble faith draw near Him,
And on *His* arm, not thine, depend;
But hear, obey, believe and fear him;
He will be thy constant Friend.

He can part the waves asunder,
And prepare a way for thee:
Thou shalt see thy foes brought under;
As Pharaoh in the closing sea.

He can still the raging billows—
He thy sinking soul can raise:
Though thy "harp" be "on the willows,"
Thou may'st yet sing forth his praise.

Let patience, then, in times of proving,
Have her perfect work in thee;
And humbly wait—the gentle moving
Of His love, thy joy shall be.

On the Lord in silent waiting,
Thou shalt feel thy strength renew'd—
Thou wilt know again partaking,
After fasting, heavenly food.

Thou shalt mount on wings as eagles,
Over conflicts here below:
Though the "youths" should prove too feeble;
Thou shalt conquer every foe.

Thou shalt run, and not be weary;
Walk, and still no fainting see.
Though thy path be rough and dreary;
He, thy guide and staff shall be.

Union County, Ind., 9th mo., 1849. H.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE.—Further news by the Europa. The potato disease has appeared in some parts of Ireland, but it does not appear to be very prevalent, and the quantity planted being much greater than in former years, it is supposed that large importations of food will not be necessary this year.

Russia has withdrawn from Circassia her army of 70,000 men, in order to strengthen the army in Hungary. The commander issued an address to the Circassians, setting forth that they had been fighting for twenty years to no purpose, and proposing that they should make peace, or at least suspend hostilities until a permanent peace can be concluded. He offers to withdraw his army if the Circassians will engage to remain quiet. This they have agreed to do.

POLITICAL.—The recent election in Vermont shows a large whig gain. There is no choice for Governor, the whig candidate lacking a few votes of a majority over both his competitors. The legislature is whig. In Maine there appears also no choice for Governor, the democratic candidate leading. Legislature—Senate, whig; House, democratic. The Governor of Illinois has summoned a special session of the Legislature, to elect a United States Senator, and for other purposes. A convention of coloured men was lately held at Trenton, N. J., to take measures to obtain the right of suffrage. An address to the people, and a petition to the Legislature, were adopted. Another election in the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts has resulted in no choice.

HEALTH.—Cincinnati, for two weeks ending 13th inst., 151 interments; 27 cholera. Cleveland, for the week ending 3d inst., 55 deaths; cholera 21, of whom all but one were foreigners. Philadelphia, for the week ending 15th inst., 207 interments; cholera asphyxia 4; cholera infantum 11; dysentery 28; consumption of the lungs 26. Adults 98; children 109.

CALIFORNIA.—Intelligence from San Francisco to the 2d ult. has been received, brought to Panama by the steamer California, and from Chagres to New York by the Empire City. The California brought $700,000 in gold dust. The character of the news from the mines does not materially differ from former accounts. The miners generally obtain fair quantities of gold by hard labour, while some of the more fortunate accumulate wealth with great rapidity. The order maintained is very generally good, but it appears that from some districts the foreigners have been expelled. Provisions and goods in general are reported plentiful and cheap in the mining regions. At San Francisco, the state of society is represented as very bad, gambling, drunkenness, and other vices prevailing to a great extent. On the 15th of Seventh month an armed party of Americans made an attack upon the Chilian population of the town, destroying and plundering a number of tents, and maltreating the occupants. Five Chilians were wounded by bullets. On the next day, the citizens assembled, 23 men enrolled themselves for police service, and by sundown arrested 17 alleged participants in the riot. Another public meeting was then held, and Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys elected. On the 17th, a Grand Jury of 24 returned true bills against a number of the prisoners, and on the 18th the Court opened. The verdict in the first case was rendered on the 21st. Two individuals were sentenced to "ten years hard labour in the penitentiary;" and four others to penalties principally consisting of fines and bonds to keep the peace. The election for Judge of the Superior Court, Prefect, Sub-Prefect, Alcalde, Second Alcaldes, Delegate to the Convention, Supernumerary Delegates, and Town Council, took place on the 1st ult. The highest vote was a little over 1500. The arrivals of vessels at San Francisco during Seventh month are reported at eighty-four, most of which were from New York and other Eastern ports, though there were a number from South America and the Sandwich Islands, and several from Oregon with lumber. During the same month, sixteen vessels sailed, five of them for Oregon. Sailors, mechanics and labourers continue to receive high wages, but the salaries of clerks, book keepers, &c. have been greatly reduced, on account of the large number of young men who have returned from the mines, unwilling or unable to perform the severe labor there requisite. The *Alta Californian* reports the following San Francisco prices current: American flour per bbl., $12 a $13; Oregon do. per bu., $1.50 a $2; pilot bread per lb., 8 a 10c. Pork, mess, $14.75 to $16; new, $18 to $22. American cheese per lb., 37½ a 42c., American butter 75 a 80c.; lard, 8 a 12c.; soap, 13½ a 15c.; brown sugar, 9 a 12½c.; coffee, 5½ a 8½c.; whale oil per gal., 80c. to $1; molasses, 24 a 45c.; jerked beef in bales, $7 a $9. Women and girls slippers per pair, 25 a 75c.; China shoes, 58 a 90c.; American brogans, $1.25 a $1.75. American black silk hats $1.75 a $2.75; plush caps per dozen, $3. Lumber, white pine and scantlings, per thousand feet, $300 a $350; house frames, $1200 a $2000. American four wheeled wagons, $500 a $700; boats $150 a $200; tents, $10 a $15; common blankets, $1½ a $2; American saddles, $7 a $15; muskets, $2½ a $3; gunpowder, 85c. to $1.20. "The numerous rivals of emigrants, and the demand for the river trade," had produced the rise in provisions. A number of emigrants have recently died of cholera on the Isthmus.

The mail brought by the Empire City is said to have contained upwards of 11,000 letters. The Europa's mail from Europe amounted to about 9,000 letters.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEMORIALS OF MARIA FOX.

(Continued from page 819, vol. 2.)

1827. *Second month* 27, *Third day.* My spirits ve been, all day, somewhat depressed, the state my health producing a good deal of discou-gement. Alas! how ungrateful is the human art! how much more disposed to dwell on lit-circumstances, that are, in any degree, con-ary to its wishes, than to number, with thank-lness and humility, the great, the innumerable ssings of which it is the daily and hourly re-ver. Surely I have abundant cause to bless e great name of Him who hath done wonder-lly for me, hath sustained me through many ep conflicts, and sent down showers of blessings his unworthy child. Why then, art thou cast wn, O my soul! and why art thou disquieted thin me? Hope thou in God, who is able to liver to the very uttermost; He will not reject e feeble cry of the truly dependent soul, but l surely hear its prayer. Does he not feed the ng ravens, and clothe the very grass of the d? Will He not then supply all the need of children, though he may suffer them to hun-in the wilderness, in order to humble them l to prove them, to know what is in their heart; are his purposes very gracious, and if they el not against his guidance, He will finally ng them to his spiritual Canaan,—during their rney through the wilderness, will feed them h manna, and give them water from the rock lint; teaching them, that they are not to "live bread alone, but by every word that proceed-out of the mouth of God." Gird thyself n anew, O my soul! to this, thy heavenward rney; faint not by reason of the dangers or iculties of the way, but run, with patience, the e that is set before thee, looking unto Jesus, author and finisher of his people's faith; thou west not when the warfare may be accom-hed,—thou knowest not whether thy travel may be long or short; therefore, press forward with holy diligence, with humble confidence, thankful for thy daily bread, whatever it be, and trusting in the good providence of Jehovah for the morrow. If the Lord be on our side, we need not fear; his power is greater than all the power of the enemy, and his mercy endureth for-ever. Be pleased, most gracious Father! to re-new my faith in thy all-sufficient arm; make me patient, meek and humble; waiting on Thee for daily supplies of spiritual strength, and trusting in thy rich, thy inexhaustible mercy, through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Third Month 30*th*, *Sixth day.* This day is my birth-day, and exactly a year since we set out for London, on our way to Holland and Ger-many. What a variety of circumstances and in-terests have filled the intermediate time! how many lessons of deep instruction ought I to have learned! and how should my heart be humbled, in remembrance of the countless instances of divine care and compassion that have marked this period, to one so unworthy! I desire great-ly that the favours and privileges so bountifully showered upon me, may have the effect of pro-ducing not only deep humility and lively grati-tude, but may also expand my heart in acts of love and benevolence towards my fellow creatures; that I may constantly bear in mind the words of our blessed Lord, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me," and be stimulated to seek out and relieve the distresses of his afflicted members on earth. When I look at the many comforts with which I am surrounded, I feel a fear lest I should be appropriating to my own use any thing that ought to be applied to the pressing wants of others. May I ever watch over myself in this respect, and not be induced to expend, on unnecessary accommodations, that for which we are accountable stewards.

31*st*, *Seventh day.* Though submission, un-questioning submission to the divine will, be often hard to attain, it must be sought after, in every dispensation of an all-wise Providence; who is, perhaps, more acceptably served by this silent act of self-renunciation, this abandoning ourselves to his disposal and guidance, waiting upon Him in the way of his judgments, than by more con-spicuous exertions for his cause, in which there is greater room for self-love to nourish itself, and

mingle its own activities. "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth, because Thou didst it," said David, and surely it is the language of pious resignation and devout awe.

Fifth Month 18th, Sixth day. In looking back to the circumstances and events of the last few weeks, to the deeply mingled feelings that have successively possessed our minds, my soul is touched with an awful sense of my own unworthiness of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth, which have been shown to one of the weakest of the Lord's children. How often has my faithless heart been ready to sink within me, to faint like the people formerly, in their progress to the land of Canaan, because of the greatness of the way; and yet how has the arm of divine sufficiency been revealed for my support, so that amidst discouragment, doubting and dismay, a degree of capacity has been secretly afforded, to lay hold on that hope which is declared to be an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and to cast myself on the everlasting mercies of a covenant-keeping God. Blessed and praised for ever be his adorable name! He remaineth to be a strong habitation, whereto those who fear Him may continually resort; and as they depend simply upon Him, He makes a way for them where they can see no way, so that they are ready to exclaim with the psalmist, in the review of his gracious dealings, "What ailed thee, O thou sea! that thou fleddest? thou Jordan, that thou wast driven back? ye mountains, that ye skipped like rams, and ye little hills like lambs?"

Sixth Month 15th, Sixth day. How unwilling we are to go down into suffering! how nature shrinks from that baptism unto death, which must be again and again submitted to, if we would know the life of Jesus to be made manifest in us! When shall we be fully bowed to the power of the cross, in every way in which we may be called on to bear it? When shall we come to that experience spoken of by the great apostle, who said, "I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content;"—"I am instructed both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need." "I can do all things," does he not add, "through Christ, which strengtheneth me." Here then, is the centre of the Christian's strength. This adorable Redeemer is the object of his faith, the source of his love, the crown of his hope. He is "the way, the truth, and the life," and the soul that would be eternally glorified with Him, must be ingrafted into Him, must abide in Him, as the branch abideth in the vine,—must endure all the pruning of the heavenly Husbandman, that it may be cleared of every superfluous, unprofitable shoot, and become increasingly fruitful to his praise. Oh! for a willingness to die every death, to pass through every baptism that may be appointed me, that so there may be a gradual and secret increase with the increase of God, that a capacity may be experienced, to unite in the highest language of men on earth, or angels in heaven, "Thy will be done."

21st, Fifth day. After breakfast we read the last chapter of Matthew, ending with those ever-memorable words of our blessed Lord, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." O heart-cheering assurance! What then need his disciples fear, so long as they keep close to their Saviour? "Who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?" The gates of hell will never be permitted to prevail against the church that is built on the one eternal, immovable rock. What is too much to suffer for the glorious privilege of being one of her living members? May we seek this above all, and leave every thing regarding this life to the direction of our Heavenly Father, who, in his abundant bounty, showers down upon us innumerable blessings, and administers no trials, but such as He sees necessary for us.

Eighth Month 12th, First day. Oh! for an increased disposition to cast all care on One who careth abundantly for his children, and never forsakes them in the hour of need, if their faith and hope remain steadfast in Him. Felt some uneasiness in the evening, from an apprehension that I had, in the course of the day, given way to a degree of levity, though my state spiritually, is not such as to occasion elevation; on the contrary, one of deep poverty, if it be right so to designate feelings, that, I fear, proceed chiefly from insensibility or unwatchfulness. May it be my daily prayer, to have a heart established in divine grace, and so be enabled to keep hold, in all seasons, of the anchor that is sure and steadfast; that in times of trial, there may be a capacity to trust and not be afraid, because the Lord is our helper. He has, indeed, condescended remarkably to sustain through a variety of circumstances, and has proved Himself, "a strong-hold in the day of trouble." Oh! saith my soul, may we ever cleave unto Him, and seek to have the will truly surrendered,—offered up, as a complete burnt-offering upon his holy altar; for the Lord is "a great King above all gods," and is everlastingly worthy of adoration and praise.

(To be continued.)

For Friends' Review.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The Semi-annual Examination of the Students at Haverford, which terminated on the 12th instant, was well attended, and was, upon the whole one of the most satisfactory which has occurred.

In the Mathematical Department the classes did themselves great credit; the readiness with which long and difficult investigations in Algebra Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, and Analytical Geometry were performed on the black board, gave evidence of the thoroughness of the instruction, and illustrated the effect of such training, in forming habits of accurate thinking and clearness of expression.

In the English Department, the examination of the first junior class in Upham's Mental Philosophy, was a decided improvement upon the similar exercise at the close of the winter term. The dryness of Upham's Text, and the want of original thinking which his book evinces, might be partially relieved by connecting with the daily recitations, the reading of parallel passages from Dugald Stewart, or the more imaginative writings of Brown. Not only would the subject under discussion be elucidated, but the singularly chaste and expressive style of the former writer, with his variety of illustration, and purity of thought and feeling, would make his pages an admirable study in composition, as well as in mental science.

The examination of the class of younger students, in the Elements of History, was a failure. It is questionable whether our first books of History are rightly adapted to the purpose of instruction in this vast subject. Mere compendiums as they are, with dull details of facts not easily grouped, and of dates, which even a school boy's memory can scarcely be expected to retain, they too often serve to disgust rather than to lay the foundation of a true historic taste. The same may be said of our school Geographies. Some day, a mode of pursuing these studies in connection with each other, and with the simpler results of Geological inquiries, will be found out, by which each topic will be made to assist in fastening the others upon the memory, not without aid also from the imagination. The great moral results of Historical teaching, must be mainly reserved for the more advanced students.

In the languages most of the classes did well. The improved practice of teaching which requires constant drilling in the grammar, and forces a knowledge of the structure of language upon very moderate capacities, by compelling the student, almost from the outset, to apply what he has learned in translating *from* as well as *into* his own vernacular, is faithfully carried out, and the results are generally very satisfactory. Arnold's Latin and Greek exercises are admirable for this purpose; and they have the further merit of forming the habit, not only of accurate discrimination in the use of words, but also of a careful analysis of thought and feeling. In one respect the examination was not as satisfactory as could be desired. There was an obvious want of freedom and elegance in most of the translations. This very common fault seems to indicate that the construction is too exclusively an object of attention. The practice of construing, that is, of rendering word for word, so as to show the exact relation of each member of the sentence to the others, is an essential part of the student's duty. But there seems to be no reason why the English idiom should not be as carefully attended to as the Latin or Greek, and if to construing, the practice of free translation were added, the true sense of the original would be better understood, and every recitation would be, in effect, a lesson in Rhetoric or English composition, as well as in the structure of the foreign tongue. It is hoped that this improvement will be added to those which have made the Haverford course so much more efficient than it once was. There was less scanning than has latterly been the case; but this probaby was more owing to the want of time than to a deficiency in the instruction in prosody.

Chemistry was not made the subject of examination, although it was understood that one or two classes had devoted considerable time to this study during the term. It is greatly to be desired that the means of regular instruction in mineralogy, to illustrate which there is a noble collection, and in Geology and Botany, could be provided.

It has not been the practice, on these occasions, to examine the students upon their knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, or the Christian doctrines of our religious Society—these subjects are, however, far from being overlooked in the training of the pupils. The Scriptures form the subject of recitations by the whole school; aud they are impressively read every morning and evening. The approved writings of Friends, and narratives illustrating their history and principles, are also read nearly every day, while other opportunities are embraced to inculcate these truths, and to associate moral training with literary improvement.

The interest of the last day of the examination was increased, by the presentation of diplomas to two students who had completed the full course of study, and undergone, with credit, the private examination. This examination was conducted in writing, and kept the candidates closely occupied for ten days. Questions on the different subjects which constitute the course of study, were carefully prepared by the teachers, and to each question a numerical value was assigned—the answers were written out by the students without access to books, or communication with each other. Each answer was then valued according to its fullness and accuracy. In order to obtain the diploma it is required that the numerical value of the answers, in each department, should exceed one half, and the aggregate value in all the departments be equal to two-thirds of that of the questions. These terms having been fully complied with, the diplomas were awarded by the Managers, and publicly delivered to the students by the principal.

It added to the interest of the occasion, that the intelligent young friends, who received this testimony of progress in their studies, were known to have devoted themselves to teaching as their future profession. There is reason to believe that the cause of education will, in this way, be essentially promoted by the institution, it being understood that a number of young men, who are already students, or have entered for the coming term, design to qualify themselves for this responsible profession.

It was pleasant to see among those who attended the late examination, several of our older friends, and to remark the interest which they manifested in the proceedings. The proper management of such a school is a subject of deep concern, and the extent to which it will prove a benefit to our young friends, must greatly depend upon the earnest religious interest, which those upon whom it devolves, feel in the true welfare of their charge. Those who have not personally shared in the responsibilities which are assumed by the officers, scarcely realize the weight with which they press upon those who are conscientiously endeavouring to discharge their duties. And it were well for Friends to consider how far they are aiding the cause, which many of them sincerely desire to promote, by the *manifestation* of interest, and by the language of sympathy, of counsel and encouragement. P. Q.

A Testimony of Newcastle Monthly Meeting, England, concerning our late beloved friend DANIEL OLIVER, *deceased.*

He was born at Benwell Hills, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 8th of the 2nd month, 1771. From a brief account of the earlier portion of his life, written by himself, it appears that he laboured under considerable disadvantages, in not having the privilege of instruction in a Friends' school; as by association with others, he was exposed to much evil communication, was led into the practice of hurtful amusements, and into an acquaintance with unprofitable books: "Yet," he remarks, "in the midst of my play I have felt the reproofs of instruction in my own breast, reproving me for sin; and upon one occasion, when about nine years of age, I involuntarily exclaimed amongst my companions, 'if we be so wicked, God will not love us.' Thus," he observes, "I believe the Almighty often visits the tender minds of dear children, in order to draw them to love Him and to walk in His holy fear."

When about twelve years old, he appears to have sustained a great loss by the death of his pious mother, who had been tenderly concerned to exercise a watchful care over him, and by her wholesome counsel, and otherwise, earnestly to seek his preservation from evil.

After leaving school, he was occupied in the business of his father's farm, and such other employments as exposed him to the influence of evil company; so that he was at times led by his associates into folly and wickedness, though mercifully restrained from gross sins.

When he was about eighteen years of age, and at a juncture when he was tempted to cast off almost all restraint, it pleased the Lord to extend a powerful awakening visitation to him. "At this time," he remarks, "did my merciful and compassionate Saviour appear for my deliverance from the power of the Destroyer. As I lay upon my bed, the contriting power and presence of the Almighty broke so in upon me, as to melt my hard heart into tenderness and tears before Him. I was given to see, that if I continued in my past course, it would end in misery and woe. It was to me a memorable time; and strong resolutions were formed, through holy help, to break off my connexion with wicked, ungodly young men, in whose company I had so much delighted. Oh! the mercy and goodness of God! How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out! who was thus graciously pleased to visit my soul, giving me to see my undone condition without a Saviour."

A great change now took place in his mind and affections. Desires after purity and holiness gained strength within him; and under a sense of his own weakness, he was afraid of going into company lest he should be overcome by temptation. He found a love to be raised in his heart towards Friends, such as he had not before experienced. He felt also a strong desire to attend our meetings for worship and discipline,—both those held on the First-days and on other days of the week,—in the fulfilment of which Christian duty, he exposed himself to much ridicule and reproach: "but," he remarks, "believing it was for Christ's sake, I was enabled to bear it."

As he carefully cherished the heart-tendering visitations with which he was favoured, having his eye single to the manifestations of that good spirit in which he was led to believe as his sure and safe guide into all truth, he grew in religious experience: and at length, as he abode under the Lord's preparing hand, he felt himself constrained to open his mouth in public testimony. This took place in the year 1807, when he was about 36 years of age.

In the course of his early ministerial engagements, he had to labour under considerable discouragement on account of the difficulty he found in expressing the matter which presented to his mind in appropriate language; a circumstance arising in degree from his limited education. But as he dwelt under the Lord's constraining power, he gradually overcame this impediment, and was often enabled to minister with much life and power, to the edification and instruction of his brethren.

He was frequently engaged in a deep travail of spirit for the exaltation of the Redeemer's kingdom in the hearts of the children of men: and having himself known the terrors of the Lord for sin, he was concerned to persuade men, labouring to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. And diligently and faithfully occupying with the talent received, he grew in his gift, and was drawn forth to travel extensively in the gospel; visiting at various periods nearly all the meetings of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland, and many of them several times. In the course of these services, he was often strengthened by the good

hand of his God upon him, to labour earnestly, with much life and energy, to stir up the negligent and lukewarm professors, to awaken the unconverted to a sense of their dangerous condition, and to proclaim the riches of redeeming love, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

But whilst thus engaged, he was at times made deeply sensible of the weakness and infirmities to which the poor ministers and messengers are themselves exposed; and he was led fervently to intercede on their behalf for Divine help and protection, and for a blessing upon their labours, wherever situated.

In the meeting to which he belonged, he was frequently engaged to exhort the young to yield obedience to the Lord's requirings, and to warn them against the danger of evil association. To those among them who, having measurably submitted to bear the yoke of Christ, are often constrained to sit alone and keep silence, and to the upright-hearted, who have at seasons to go heavily upon their way under the pressure of abounding discouragements, he was enabled to speak largely from his own experience, and was led at times with holy joy to declare of the Lord's righteous judgments, to speak of His mercies, and with living praises and thanksgivings, to testify what God had done for his soul.

His conduct in trade and amongst men was marked by uprightness and circumspection. Not given to covetousness, he freely left his outward concerns to attend our religious meetings, or to engage more extensively in the service of the gospel; and was ever ready to open his heart and hand liberally, whether for the relief of the poor and necessitous, or the services of the Society. It may truly be said of him, that whilst diligent in business, he was fervent in spirit, serving the Lord: and such was his concern regularly to attend our week-day meetings, that after his awakening in his early years to the importance of a life of holiness, he would often leave his team, or, at a later period, close his shop, to enable him to perform this important religious duty. And the ancient promise was verified in his experience, "Them that honour me, I will honour."

In the year 1842 he was deprived by death of his estimable wife, to whom he had been united for forty years; and who had been to him an affectionate companion and true helpmeet, both in the management of his domestic affairs, and in promoting, according to her ability, his religious service. On this occasion he writes, "I feel desirous to be resigned to the will of an all-wise Providence, and have thankfully to acknowledge being enabled to bear this bereavement. The Lord gave, and he hath taken away: blessed be his name."

Having been favoured to retain his mental and bodily faculties in considerable vigour until he had nearly completed the 77th year of his age, his health and strength began to decline; and under the solemn consideration that his end was not far distant, his spirit was deeply humbled before the Lord. He attended meeting for the last time about six weeks before his decease.

On one occasion, being asked if he felt comfortable, he replied, "Quite comfortable;" and while deeply sensible, "it is not by works of righteousness that we have done, but of the Lord's mercy He saveth us," he signified, that having endeavored during health to serve the Lord faithfully in that which was made known to him, was now, in the close of his days, a source of sweet peace. At another time, in reference to this subject, he observed, "There is nothing to glory in." On the evening preceding the Monthly Meeting in the 3rd month, he expressed his lively interest on behalf of the Friends of the Meeting of Ministers and Elders then assembled, and his sympathy with them in their stripped condition: and, under a feeling of the improbability of his again being present with them, he added, "I do not know how it may be, but I desire to be preserved in patience and resignation, and that I may not, by any impatience, wound the cause I have loved so much." On its being remarked that hitherto he had been preserved in much patience, he replied, "I hope so; but I hope it will not be long," alluding to his great change. His attendant adding, "I hope thou feels the Divine presence near to sustain thee," he said, "I sometimes do, but not always." About three hours before his close, addressing his son, he said, "I hope the Divine blessing will attend thee and thine."

His faculties continued clear nearly to the last, and the clothing of his redeemed spirit was humility and love. He peacefully departed this life on the 2nd of the 4th month, 1848, aged 77 years, a minister 41 years, and his remains were interred in Friends' burial ground, in Newcastle, on the 6th of the same, a large, solemn, and instructive meeting being held on the occasion.

GREAT PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

In the twelfth and thirteenth numbers of our former volume, an account was given of a Congress, composed of delegates from several nations, which assembled at Brussels in the Ninth month of last year, to promote peace among the civilized nations of the world. This convention, it may be remembered, was originally designed to be held in Paris, but the agitated condition of the public mind, on political questions, was such, that the friends of the cause judged it imprudent to attempt holding the convention there at that time. The city of Brussels was, therefore, substituted.

By the recent arrivals from Europe, we are informed that the design of a peace Congress, at

the French capital, was carried into effect during the past month. The following account, greatly abridged, is extracted from the Nonconformist, dated August 29, 1849.

Early on Tuesday morning, the station of the South-Eastern railway was a scene of unusual bustle. One special train, with about one-half of the Friends intending to be present at the Congress, left soon after 8 o'clock, A. M. After the lapse of another half hour, a second train was in readiness to convey the remainder. It was gratifying to see so considerable a sprinkling of the fair sex availing themselves of the opportunity of encouraging, by their presence and smiles, a demonstration peculiarly adapted to enlist their sympathies. The expedition (if such it may be called,) reached Folkestone about twelve o'clock, and, after some delay, embarked on board two steamers for Boulogne. The brilliant weather, the freshness of the sea, and a soft breeze from the south-west, enhanced the pleasure of the passage across the Channel, and made the scene one of unmixed animation and delight. The travellers availed themselves of the opportunity to make arrangements for their future location in Paris. It may here be remarked that each one of the company was provided with a neat case, containing the railway and boat tickets, a card with the name of the hotel in Paris to which he was to proceed at the end of the journey, and a few useful hints and suggestions.

The steamers arrived at Boulogne, after a passage of two hours. Hundreds of the inhabitants were assembled to witness their arrival, and welcomed them with hearty cheers. The mayor and other officials were in attendance on the arrival of the first boat. He stated that he had been instructed by the French Government to offer every facility to the English and American delegations for landing at Boulogne, and proceeding at once on their journey to Paris. He had been instructed to dispense with the ordinary formality of passports, and to exempt the baggage of the delegation from all search by the custom-house authorities. He, therefore, wished the gentlemen and ladies to know that they were at liberty to land and proceed without any hindrance. On the part of the authorities and inhabitants of the town, he wished to express the pleasure which it gave him to welcome the delegation to the shores of France, on their benevolent mission to promote the cause of peace.

From Boulogne they proceeded with but little delay towards Paris. About one o'clock in the morning the first train arrived at that city, the second reaching its destination about an hour afterwards. After some unavoidable delay in claiming luggage, most of the travellers went to the omnibus appointed to convey them to the hotel; others hired their own conveyances, and were not so fortunate in finding accommodation for the night, in consequence of the lateness of the hour; and some had abundant opportunity of studying the street architecture of Paris in their forced perambulations. We did not, however, hear of any serious mishaps occurring from this circumstance, although many of the party will long remember their first night in the city of Paris. It is remarkable that so little inconvenience should have been suffered by a party of from 600 to 700 visiters arriving in a strange city after midnight.

The First day's Sittings.

At twelve o'clock the following day the delegates and visitors assembled in the Salle de St. Cecile. The scene was suggestive of wonder, reflection and delight. It was a gathering which seemed to concentrate within four walls the results of many years' labour and enlightenment. The principle of Universal Peace was the banner under which men of different countries, climes, and languages, assembled not merely to fraternize, but to pour a flood of light upon the darkness without. Rarely has such a group been gathered on a platform. Literature presided, in the person of Victor Hugo. On his right sat the Abbe Duguerry, representing the Catholic, and on his left M. Coquerel, the Protestant Church; and around were members of other persuasions. Conspicuous among the rest, and an especial object of interest to the French portion of the audience, was Mr. Cobden, whose attendance might be regarded as evidence that commerce and free-trade were bound up with the great question they were met to discuss. The presence of Mr. Durkee and President Mahan told of the zeal of America in the cause of peace; and the swarthy features of Mr. Pennington and Mr. Brown were evidences that the cause had its sympathizers even amongst slaves. Italy, Germany, Belgium and Holland found their representatives on that platform. And most hopeful of all these were Elihu Burritt, and many members of the Society of Friends—patriots of the world—whose philanthropy knows no distinction of colour, clime or opinion. All these men, of differing views, opinions, climes, and appearance, were met together to unite in unfurling a banner under which the world might, without hindrance, work out the great object of its destiny, and dry up one of the most prolific sources of its calamities and crimes. Probably one-half of the audience consisted of Parisians—a goodly band of peaceful philanthropists, who evidently received impressions which will not be easily effaced, and who, it is hoped, will form a nucleus around which the more reflective and benevolent of their fellow-citizens will speedily gather. It was in truth a striking and a novel scene to witness the intelligent citizens of two countries but recently so estranged, sitting side by side, and exchanging civilities, and intermingling their sympathies for the welfare of the world. The committee of arrangement wisely endeavoured to give the proceedings of the Assembly, as far as was possible, a French charac

ter. All documents were read in French; and those of the foreign members of the Congress who were fortunate enough to possess a knowledge of the language, spoke in that tongue. A tribune was erected in front of the platform, from which each speaker delivered his address. The good temper and patience of the Assembly, during the three days' proceedings, cannot be too highly praised. Had a common language been the medium of expression, there could not have been a greater interest manifested in the proceedings.

M. Victor Hugo, Representative of the People, came forward and took the chair. He addressed the Assembly as follows:—

Gentlemen:—Many of you have come from the most distant points of the globe, your hearts full of holy and religious feelings. You count in your ranks men of letters, philosophers, ministers of the Christian religion, writers of eminence, and public men justly popular for their talents. You, gentlemen, have wished to adopt Paris as the centre of this meeting, whose sympathies, full of gravity and conviction, do not merely apply to one nation, but to the whole world. You come to add another principle of a still superior—of a more august—kind to those that now direct statesmen, rulers, and legislators. You turn over, as it were, the last page of the Gospel—that page which imposes peace on the children of the same God; and in this capital, which has as yet only decreed fraternity amongst citizens, you are about to proclaim the fraternity of men. Welcome, then, to us! Gentlemen, this religious idea, universal peace, all nations bound together in a common bond, the Gospel for their supreme law, mediation substituted for war—this religious idea, I ask you, is it practicable? Can it be realized? Many practical men, many public men, grown old in the management of affairs, answer in the negative. But I answer with you, and I answer without hesitation, Yes. And I go still further. I do not merely say it is capable of being put into practice, but I add that it is inevitable, and its execution is only a question of time, and may be hastened or retarded. If four centuries ago, at the period when war was made by one district against the other, between cities and between provinces—if, I say, some one had dared to predict to Lorraine, to Picardy, to Normandy, to Brittany, to Auvergne, to Provence, to Dauphiny, to Burgundy, "A day shall come when you will no longer make wars; a day shall come when you will no longer arm men one against the other; a day shall come when it will no longer be said that the Normans are attacking the Picardins, or that the people of Lorraine are repulsing the Burgundians. You will still have many disputes to settle, interests to contend for, difficulties to resolve; but do you know whom you will select instead of armed men, instead of cavalry and infantry, of cannon, of falconets, lances, pikes, swords? You will select, instead of all this destructive array, a small box of wood, which you will term a ballot-box, and from which shall issue—what?—an assembly—an assembly in which you shall all live—an assembly which shall be, as it were, the soul of all—a supreme and popular council, which shall decide, judge, resolve everything—which shall make the sword fall from every hand, and excite the love of justice in every heart—which shall say to each, 'Here terminates your right, there commences your duty: lay down your arms!' And in that day you will all have one common thought, common interests, a common destiny; you will embrace each other, and recognize each other as children of the same blood, and of the same race; that day you shall no longer be hostile tribes—you will be a people; you will no longer be merely Burgundy, Normandy, Brittany, Provence—you will be France! You will no longer make appeals to war—you will do so to civilization." If, at the period I speak of, some one had uttered these words, all men of a serious and positive character, all prudent and cautious men, all the great politicians of the period, would have cried out, "What a dreamer! what a fantastic dream! How little this pretended prophet is acquainted with the human heart! what ridiculous folly! what absurdity!" Yet, gentlemen, time has gone on and on, and we find that this dream, this folly, this absurdity, has been realized! And I insist upon this, that the man who would have dared to utter so sublime a prophecy, would have been pronounced a madman for having dared to pry into the designs of the Deity. Well, then, you at this moment say—and I say it with you—we who are assembled here say to France, to England, to Prussia, to Austria, to Spain, to Italy, to Russia—we say to them, "A day will come when from your hands also the arms they have grasped shall fall. A day will come when war shall appear as impossible, and will be as impossible, between Paris and London, between St. Petersburgh and Berlin, between Vienna and Turin, as it is now between Rouen and Amiens, between Boston and Philadelphia. A day will come when you, France—you, Russia—you, Italy—you, England—you, Germany—all of you, nations of the continent, shall, without losing your distinctive qualities and your glorious individuality, be blended into a superior unity, and shall constitute an European fraternity, just as Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Lorraine, Alsace, have been blended into France. A day will come when the only battle-field shall be the market opening to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and shells shall be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great Sovereign Senate, which shall be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon shall be exhibited in public museums,

just as an instrument of torture is now, and people shall be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when those two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their produce, their commerce, their industry, their arts, their genius, clearing the earth, peopling the deserts, meliorating creation under the eye of the Creator, and uniting, for the good of all, these two irresistible and infinite powers, the fraternity of men and the power of God." Nor is it necessary that 400 years shall pass away for that day to come. We live in a rapid period, in the most impetuous current of events and ideas which has ever borne away humanity; and at the period in which we live, a year suffices to do the work of a century. But, French, English, Germans, Russians, Sclaves, Europeans, Americans, what have we to do in order to hasten that great day? To love each other. When I reflect on all that Providence has done in favour of it, and human policy against it, a sad and bitter thought comes to my mind. It results, from a comparison of statistical accounts, that the nations of Europe expend each year, for the maintenance of armies, a sum amounting to 2,000 millions of francs, and which, by adding the expense of maintaining establishments of war, amounts to 3,000 millions. Add to this the lost produce of the days of work for more than 2,000,000 of men—men the healthiest, the most vigorous, the youngest, the chosen of our population—a produce which you will not estimate at less than 1,000 millions, and you will be convinced that the standing armies of Europe cost annually more than 4,000 millions. Gentlemen, peace has now lasted thirty-two years, and yet in thirty-two years the enormous sum of 128,000 millions has been expended during that period on account of war! Suppose that the people of Europe, in place of mistrusting each other, entertaining jealousy of each other, hating each other, had become fast friends—suppose they said, that before they were French, or English, or German, they were men, and that if nations form countries, human kind forms a family; and that enormous sum of 128,000 millions, so madly and so vainly spent in consequence of such mistrust, let it be spent in acts of mutual confidence—these 128,000 millions that have been lavished on hatred, let them be bestowed on love—let them be given to peace instead of war—give them to labour, to intelligence, to industry, to commerce, to navigation, to agriculture, to science, to art; and then draw your conclusions. If for the last thirty-two years this enormous sum had been expended in this manner, America in the meantime aiding Europe, know you what would have happened? The face of the world would have been changed. Isthmuses would be cut through. Railroads would cover the two continents; the merchant navy of the globe would have increased a hundred fold. There would be nowhere barren plains, nor moors, nor marshes. Cities would now be found where there are only deserts. Ports would be sunk where there are now only rocks. Asia would be rescued to civilization; Africa would be rescued to man; abundance would gush forth on every side, from every vein of the earth, at the touch of man, like the living stream from the rock, beneath the rod of Moses.

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 29, 1849.

In the 34th and 47th numbers of the preceding volume, notice was given of the appointment of our friend, Thomas Wistar, Jr., as Commissioner on behalf of the United States, to superintend the distribution of 40,000 dollars among the mixed breeds of the Menominee Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay; that in this mission he had the company and assistance of Alfred Cope, of this city; and that they had been enabled to accomplish the service to their own satisfaction, and the apparent approbation of the Indians. It was readily perceived, that the business with which our friends were entrusted, must involve a large amount of labour, and require no inconsiderable exercise of patience, from the dilatory habits of the Indians. Those people have been so often and so grossly deceived by the Anglo Saxon race, that they naturally look with suspicion on every pecuniary transaction in which white men take a part. These Indians appear to have been strangers to the name of William Penn, and to have known little of the character of Friends. Hence the confidence, which the name of a Quaker, and the memory of Penn, have long infused into the Indian bosom, did not meet them at the threshold. They had to make their way by their own discretion.

Since their return, the Commissioner has placed in the hands of the Editor a copy of notes of council, which were made from day to day, during the progress of this complicated business. As these notes exhibit much in detail the proceedings in question, it is apprehended that their publication in the Review will be interesting to many of our readers. We have therefore given place to a portion of them in the present number.

The notice which we have introduced this week, respecting an agency for the distribution of Friends' books, must be interesting principally to Friends in the West; but it may be remembered that a depository for the same kind of works, was, several years ago, established in this city, where a large variety may be found.

Amidst the mass of floating literature with which e bookstores and libraries of the day are inundated, is very desirable that the members of our Society, d particularly the youth, should devote a due rtion of their leisure to the serious perusal of the itings which at different periods have issued m the pens of pious and experienced Friends. every writer must necessarily infuse into his rks, some portion of the spirit by which he is uated, the frequent perusal of the productions of n who were deeply instructed in the school of rist, can hardly fail to instil into the reader's id a desire to tread the path which these authors l to blessedness. If we expect a succeeding eration to maintain and defend the doctrines and ciples which the Society has always professed, s essential that they should understand what they . And to this knowledge an intimate acquaint- e with the labours of those who defended those ciples and doctrines in the face of an opposing persecuting generation, must essentially con- ute.

ARRIED,—In Friends' Meeting, Goshen, Ma- ing County, Ohio, on Fourth day, the 29th ult., ID TATUM, of Pedee, Iowa, to HANNAH, daugh- of Lawrence W. Butler.

—, At Friends' Meeting house, Downingtown, on Fifth day, the 13th inst., JOSEPH W., son of es Aldrich, of Smithfield, R. I., to RACHEL E., ghter of Joshua B. Sharpless.

IED,—On Seventh day morning, the 22d inst., is residence in this city, WILLIAM JONES, in the year of his age, a member of the Western Dis- Monthly Meeting. During the latter years of ife, it pleased Divine Providence to visit this friend with an afflictive disease, which, ugh great mercy he was enabled to bear with ble resignation, and an instructive Christian ence.

— , On the morning of the 21st inst., in this of an affection of the heart, MARY REEVES, a member of the Western Meeting, in the 76th of her age. She attended the Monthly Meet- n Fourth day, in usual health, and in less than -eight hours was numbered with those whose e on earth shall know them no more.

—, At his residence, near Richmond, Indiana, ifth day, the 16th ult., SAMUEL CHARLES, an and member of Whitewater Monthly Meeting, e 91st year of his age. He was long confined eakness, and having lived an exemplary and l life, came to his grave full of years, and was ered, as we have reason to trust, to a better in- ance.

—, On Third day, the 28th ult., at Richmond, na, of cholera, after a few hours illness, SARAH, of Richard Williams, in the 58th year of her

—, On the morning of the next day, in the town, of the same disease, ELIZABETH, wife than Rambo, in the 59th year of her age, a ber of Whitewater Monthly Meeting. Also, e evening, at the residence of her mother, near Richmond aforesaid, HANNAH MARMON, in the 37th year of her age, widow of the late Dr. Marmon, and member of the same meeting.

—, On Third day, the 4th inst., at the residence of his son, in the neighbourhood of Orange, Wayne County, Indiana, JAMES COCKAYNE, sen., a member of Orange Particular Meeting.

—, At his residence, in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Third day, the 18th inst., JACOB MAULE, a valuable member and elder of Radnor Monthly Meeting, in the 91st year of his age.

—, In this city, on the 24th inst., ELIZABETH TORR, a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting, aged 68 years.

WEST TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the care of the Boarding School at West Town, will meet there on Sixth-day morning, the 5th of next month, at ten o'clock.

The Committee on Instruction meet at 7½ o'clock, on the evening preceding, and the Visiting Committee attend the semi-annual examination, which will commence on Third-day morning, the 2d of the month. THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada., 9th mo. 22, 1849.—2t

JAMES JONES, from China Monthly Meeting, State of Maine, New England, landed at Liverpool on the 27th of Seventh Month, furnished with the needful certificates for visiting the meetings of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland, and if way should open, those on the continent of Europe. He has held meetings with Friends, and occasionally with those not of our Society, in South Lancashire, and afterwards proceeded direct to Aberdeen, to attend the Half-year's Meeting, held on the 20th instant. THOMAS ARNOTT was also at the said meeting, having gone direct from Belfast to Scotland.

At Darlington Monthly Meeting, held at Staindrop, the 21st of Eighth Month, our friend JOHN PEASE received a certificate for religious service amongst Friends in the northern counties of England, with leave to hold public meetings in some places, as way might open. At the same time SOPHIA PEASE, wife of John, obtained a minute to visit the meetings of Friends in Hardshaw East Monthly Meeting, and for other service in those parts. Sophia Pease will be accompanied by her father-in-law, Edward Pease.—*London Friend.*

For Friends' Review.

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

The members of our Society are now scattered over an extensive region of country, and particularly so in the west. The proper instruction of their children is one of the great objects to be kept in view, as a means of securing a succession in the church. This must depend greatly on the character of their reading, and the circumstances by which they are led to contemplate the great subject of Christian Redemption. It becomes,

then, a matter of great moment, to every truly thoughtful and pious parent, to present to the minds of his children, the character, precepts, and example of those who have taken the yoke of Christ upon them, and who have lived in the truth. The writings of our early Friends will find a response in the bosom of the devoted Christian to the end of time, because they were in the truth, and the truth is forever the same.

In order that the benefits which their reading affords, may be more general, an agency has been established at Richmond, Ind., at which place Friends in the West, by application to B.C. Hobbs, may be supplied, on favourable terms, with any of the publications of our Society now offered for sale.

In order that sales may be favourable to every one, the prices have been made as low as may be, hence but little profit can arise from the trade. Friends at the West would do well to avail themselves, promptly, of the channel thus afforded, to supply their family libraries with our standard journals and doctrinal works.

For Friends' Review.

Notes of Conferences and Minutes of the Menominee Council, 1849. THOMAS WISTAR, Jr., Commissioner.

Green Bay, 6th mo. 11th, 1849.

Thomas Wistar, Jr., Commissioner, and Alfred Cope, met at the office of Wm. H. Bruce, Sub-Indian Agent, with a delegation of Menominees from Lake Powaw-hay-konnay.

Present,—Lamotte, Chee-que-tum, Osh-kish-he-nay-new, Ah-keena pow-wa-yo, Pee-quah-kee-nah and Antoine Ganthier, a half breed, William H. Bruce and his Secretary, Edward Outhwaite, Charles A. Grignon, U. S. Interpreter, John B. Jacobs, Interpreter.

Lamotte stated their business; which was to make objection to the payment of the $40,000 at Green Bay. They wanted it to be at the Lake, where the treaty had been made. Here there were too many houses and too little room. They feel as if they could not talk so freely, and transact the business so well as in the woods where there was more space.

They were told, in reply, that the call of the Chiefs by the Commissioner, for the 14th, was not to pay money, but to make a roll preparatory to payment; that a suitable place had been secured for them, where the Commissioner would stay with them; where they would be provided with food and lodging, and where they could be private.

They objected, that the distance was great, and that it was difficult to come; that their old chief, I-aw-ma-ton, was too infirm to travel so far.

To which it was replied, that it would be more difficult for all the half breeds,—most of whom live in this neighbourhood, and who count from 300 to 400, some old women and some litt children,—to go up to the Lake, than for the nin chiefs living there to come here; besides, the were twenty chiefs to come, part of whom live as far from Green Bay as the Lake was, in th opposite direction.

They said they had had a great deal of troub in coming down this time, and it would be ha to have to come again.

They were told they might remain till th council met, and that they and their horses wou be taken care of.

To which they answered, that they must ta back the result of the conference.

It was suggested that they might send one their number. They then said that their instru tions were positive to keep together, to retu and to answer no questions.

Bruce directed the interpreter to tell the peremptorily, that a place was provided for th here, and they must come.

Upon being asked if they had anything m to say, and replying in the negative, we part first shaking hands.

During the Conference Thomas Wistar quired whether they had ever heard of Willi Penn. They replied that they had not. T. then made a few remarks on his character a dealings with the Indians, and let them kn that we were of his people. They seemed int ested, but did not manifest any confidence Quakers.

They were, on the whole, reserved, and b the appearance of a broken down people; th countenances being clouded and anxious, for t most part, though at the close they laughed che fully at some pleasant remarks made to them Grignon. They wore no finery, and their dr bespoke poverty.

In the course of the conference Bruce held the idea that the payment might take place the Lake.

At a Conference with such of the Menomin as had come in, held at Fort Howard, 6th mo 15th, 1849.

Present,—Thomas Wistar, Jr., Commissio Alfred Cope, John B. Jacobs, Interpreter, the following Indians. Of the Powaw-hay-k nay Band,—Wy-tah-sauh, (head Chief and tor of the day,) Quo-mah-nec-kin. Menomi River Band,—Chee-chee-quon-away, (head chi Kee-shee-nao, O-kay-maw-pee-nay-see, (a lad chief elect,) Nee-mah-cheu. Peshetico Band O-show-anno-penesse, (head chief,) Much-at penesse. Okonto Band,—Chee-ko-tah, (h chief, Peeh-quah-kun-no. Braves,—Waw-s no-wawh-tuk, Mah-chay-kay-nao, Kah-yan-o-m Wes-kay-no.

About 9 o'clock, A.M., the Conference ope Wy-tah-sauh stated, that they were not prepared to proceed to business, a quorum of chiefs not having arrived; but they had c

er to see the Commissioner, and to have a little lk with him. He was pleased to see the Commissioner, yet his mind was uncomfortable; he as not altogether angry, yet he was displeased account of a paper which had been prepared id signed by some of the chiefs, relative to the stribution of this money. He, on behalf of all esent, protested against it, and wiped it away.

The Commissioner informed them that he had ard there was such a paper, but had not seen and knew nothing of it; that the business of e Council, when it got together, would be, first, prepare a roll; and then proceed to make the portionment as he and the chiefs could agree.

Wy-tah-sauh said, the paper in question would brought into Council, and those present wished m to know that it was not approved by them; ey should object to it in Council. They also shed that the Commissioner would assist in the vision of the money intended for the traders, he $30,000,) they wished it to be justly distrited, in proportion to the claims of the traders, me of whom had been very useful in helping em, when they would have been, without them, duced to rags and starvation.

The Commissioner explained, that the first siness of the Council would have relation to e $40,000 for the mixed bloods; that when at had been adjusted, the other would come der their consideration; that their views in ference to its distribution appeared to be just. e wanted to know when they would be ready proceed to business; that white men, when ey had business on hand, liked to despatch it; t that he was willing to accommodate himself their convenience.

Wy-tah-sauh replied, that they would wait ther day for the rest of the chiefs, and then, they did not come, would be ready to go on thout them; that they had had timely notice, t had not been in haste to come.

The Commissioner told them that this place l been selected, that they might be private and interrupted by other people; that the business, ich was between the Commissioner and chiefs ly, might be conducted without interference or rusion of others. To this a number of the efs gave the affirmative *ugh*. The Commisner farther told them, that there was provision e for them, and that they might remain now, go back to the town, as they chose; but that er the Council was opened he desired they ght not go out, 'till the business was finished. this they assented, and inquired whether two three of them might bring their squaws to k for them; which the Commissioner agreed to. Quo-mah-nee-kin, or Big-man (who is a very le man,) and a young chief, spoke in relation individuals whose claims they desired might be overlooked in the apportionment; and the mmissioner desired that the names of all pers entitled might be brought forward to the uncil.

Hands were then shaken and pipes presented. The Indians walked round to view their quarters, with which they seemed well pleased, and they concluded to return to town, and come back in the afternoon to stay.

About 1 o'clock, P. M., Jacobs returned, and announced the arrival of Osh-kosh, and all the chiefs, except one,—the Menominee River Band still remaining in town.

An informal conference took place in the Council room, Osh-kosh being chief speaker. The same information as had been given to Wy-tah-Sauh was given to him. He made sundry inquiries relative to their accommodations; intimated, in a pleasant way, a wish that the chiefs might be present at the payment to the mixed Menominees, that they might secure a share, as the traders are in the habit of doing by *them* when they receive payments; the Commissioner was paid for his services—they got nothing. He asked whether they were to be locked in.

The Commissioner told him he was mistaken with regard to the terms on which this service was undertaken, as he would explain when the Council should be opened.

Being asked when they would be ready for business, Osh-kosh said, they would wait till to-morrow for the absent chief, Waw-kee-che-un, who would certainly come.

The Commissioner remarked, that as the first business was the making of a roll, he would prefer meeting to-morrow morning; that the roll would be open for revision. Osh-kosh agreed.

Corron Glande wished the privilege of lodging outside. The Commissioner said that could not be. He said the reason of his asking was, that he wished not to be separated from his young men. He was told the young men might come in, but not attend Council.

One of the chiefs then stated, that some of them would like to go to church on the Sabbath; which was agreed to.

Osh-kosh said they had eaten nothing since morning, and would like some bread.

He was told there was bread and meat here for them, and that their women might prepare their dinner as soon as they would.

Pipes were handed, and the conference ended.

In the afternoon, on one pretence or other, a number went over to town.

[To be continued.]

THE PASS OF THE STELVIO.

(Concluded from page 11.)

Immediately about the house the snow had melted, making that *splashy* walking which is so disagreeable; and in a little smoke house, over a few dying embers, I found three rough Italians gloomily sitting. Nothing could have been easier than for these people to have suddenly pushed us over the verge of the precipice, subsequently to have found our bodies, and to have added our

history to that of the many who are said to lose themselves amid these snows. In about half an hour, the woman I have before spoken of reappeared, entirely changed in her manner; finding that we were not to be intimidated, she hoped we might be persuaded, and, advising us to remain, told us she had coffee and *Kalbsfleisch*, (veal) which we should have. Upon *Kalbsfleisch* we had been living until we loathed the sight of it; our motto, like that of Longfellow's Alpine pilgrim, was *Excelsior*, and her newly assumed mildness was equally as unsuccessful as her insolent imperious manner before had been. My Dublin friend then told her that if we were not at once furnished with a conveyance, he would inform the department of state of it, and she would be punished accordingly. This produced the desired effect, she soon returned with an open carriage for us, and at 8½ o'clock, P. M. we left her.

Slowly we commenced our ascent, the postilion walking before the horses, fearing to drive them, while amid the snow of centuries we wound our way up the path. It was a perfectly clear night, star after star came out upon the cold sky, and before long we could see the light in advance of the rising moon. This light we saw some time before the orb itself was visible; for the pale and timid queen had a fearful height to climb before she could overlook the mountain tops between us, but when in all her brilliancy she burst upon us, the scene was such as no pencil can portray, no pen describe. It seemed as if the surface of the snow had become a series of prisms, each separating the rays of light, or as if myriads of stars had suddenly sprung up on the snowy fields about us. As we continued to ascend I perceived in the heavens above us an abrupt dark line, of which I at once spoke. "That," said my friend, "is our road!" It seemed impossible: we had already gained such a fearful height, that to go much higher appeared quite out of the question, and yet just as distant as a star seems to be from one on a clear night, did that abrupt summit of the pass appear to us. A few minutes later I was startled by what I supposed to be thunder, unlooked for in so cold a climate, but in a moment I heard the cry, "An avalanche, look, look, an avalanche!" and then, separated from us by a narrow chasm, we saw, come tumbling down from its high throne, an immense mass of snow quivering and roaring in its descent. It had now become so cold that we lost all disposition for conversation; wrapping our legs and feet in large blankets we nestled together as closely as possible. Floating below us were different strata of clouds, while around us everything wore an unvarying mantle of white. On the most dangerous parts of the road, where the fall of the avalanche may be expected, are constructed long wooden galleries made of great strength, the roofs of which so incline as to facilitate the progress of the snow, which passing over them leaves undisturbed the road and falls into the abyss beyond. In oth places these are of stone, or are tunnels through solid rock. Long icicles hung from t roof, (this was in August*) and the great mas of snow which but recently had passed over the too clearly pointed out their value. Just as entered one of them, we were all startled by fearful sound, and, on looking back, to our hor saw the road over which we had just passed co pletely covered by an immense avalanche, whi had at that moment fallen, and which, had been but a few moments later must have ov whelmed us. *How* we felt I cannot tell you!

Thus, amid the roar of the avalanche and t unsurpassable beauty about us, we continu higher and still higher to ascend, until at abo 10½ o'clock we reached the summit, nearly t thousand feet above the level of the sea. As so as we had attained it, the postillion, who h maintained a stubborn silence throughout t journey, clapped his hands, and gave a sho which could have been heard for miles. S with the cold we rose from our seats and gazed silence about us. Such a scene as was there hibited! One vast unbroken sea of snow, which the moon was pouring her effulgence light! For many minutes did we thus gaze, willing to leave a spot which we could expect see but once in a life time. In the distance solitary light was seen, the hospice of San Maria, our resting place for the night. Ne was the sight of a long-looked-for light mo grateful to the anxious mariner than was this us. Cheering his horses, the postillion at or commenced rapidly descending the pass, and fore long we had arrived at our destination.

The family had all retired for the nigh Lights were soon produced, a warm stove and go supper worked wonders, and under *ten* bedqui my friend P—— and self slept as comfortably if in our own beds at home.

Early next morning we were furnished with excellent breakfast, the kind people of the pla acting if they could not do too much for us.

In one of the rooms we found the "Travelle Book," in which was recorded the *experience* those who had preceded us, in their visit to th remote abode. Among others were the names one or two Americans, (where are *not* America to be found?) but none of them appeared to ha had such a series of adventures as ours; nor cou I learn that, before us, any travellers had cross the Stelvio by moonlight. All agreed in o sentiment, that of giving great praise to their ho and hostess of Santa Maria,—one writer addin in the excess of his gratitude, "Was there ev such an hospice as this of Santa Maria?"

We added our story, and our commendatio and with the benison of the inmates left their ho pitable abode. * * * * *

We left, that morning, the region of perpetu

August 28th, 1847.

w, and slept during the night of the same day r the shore of Lake Como, where were growing rich profusion about us, the fig tree, the olive e, and the vine!

From the Scientific American.

PAINE'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Worcester, July 11th, 1849.

MESSRS. MUNN & Co.—I have been looking in r Journal for the last three weeks, expecting to some account of Paine's Hydro Electric Light, aving been in operation here, with few excep- s, every night during the past month. The er day I met Mr. Paine in the street and en- red why the press was so silent on a subject momentous and so publicly successful; his ly was, that some editors who had witnessed action, both at his residence and from the ted town, had declined noticing it, because he ld not explain the whole method employed produce the light. Now you are aware that never a new project is started there is always arty who employ themselves in placing obsta- in the way of its completion; all inventors cognizant of this fact, and there are also gene- y a few who, although they cannot fully un- stand the entire points of the proposed im- vement, yet have sufficient respect for the ntor to await the result of his experiments. Worcester we have both these parties, and to latter belongs your correspondent, and I must ess, that this communication is more the re- of personal statement consequent on his ity to turn the laugh on the sceptics, than any r motive. Mr. Paine has fully accomplished e promised in his circular. When he spoke urnishing light equal to good gas burners for mill per hour, he meant the expense incident aterials consumed, not the interest or money nded in the construction of building and hinery. During the past winter Mr. Paine had his parlour and laboratory illuminated as generated from water, and the only power was a common brass eight day clock wound very morning; and the only material con- ed was about one half pint of water; the e apparatus could be lifted by a man of or- ry strength; and its operation was witnessed undreds at his house, the whole apparatus g shown, except certain parts where the cur- of electricity are broken and connected. decomposing poles being in glass receivers, led the spectators to witness the passing of gases from their aquatic to their æriform , presenting a beautiful and interesting phe- non. In the month of February, from the la of the Exchange in this city, by burning in the focus of a parabola reflector, the light hich enabled a person to read newspaper at a distance of one mile. In May last he ed a hexagon tower a mile south of the city, n this tower is placed all the apparatus ne- cessary to light a city of much larger dimensions than Worcestor, or for a light house on the coast. In the lantern are three reflectors, four feet in diameter each, with a focal length of sixteen inches, the jets connected with these reflectors are not yet completed, but orifices equal to their whole vents are punctured in the receiver, and the apparatus keeps a full gush of the gas passing through.

The machinery consists of a 69 pound weight which drives a train of wheels, which in their turn give motion to six helices revolving between the poles of twelve V. magnets; this weight is wound up four times a day, and falls each time about 16 feet. The whole apparatus, without the buildings and reflectors, cost $300. Now this apparatus has been running for four weeks past, and has constantly supplied three jets, each of which will produce light equal to 10,000 gas jets of the ordinary street kind. A jet has been burned almost every evening, in a small parabola reflector, sending a stream of light like a lightning flash over our city, and Mr. P. expects to light the great reflectors next week. These are sober facts that any one can realize that chooses. Water is made to produce a light that rivals the solar rays, by means of the simplest nature, and the invention, in its results, does not stop at light, it is destined to a revolution in motive power as great as it has in purposes of illumination. There is much dissatisfaction among Mr. Paine's scientific acquaintances, consequent on his refusing now to trust the Patent Office with the whole features of his discovery, but I think he is right in his determination, to let his light burn one year, a burning demonstration of the fact of his discovery, and a challenge to the world to accomplish the same thing. It is a very easy matter, after a man has explained how he produced a result, for others to make their eggs stand on end, and prove too, that they have made them stand before. With Mr. Paine, as with all other true inventors, reputation is the first consideration. I know that no mercenary motive prevents his making his discovery public, for he has sold a portion of it for a sum that puts him beyond pecuniary embarrassment.

Your obedient servant, G. C. T.

CHEMISTRY FOR GIRLS.

BY E. THOMPSON. M. D.

Something that every woman should read.—This is properly styled a utilitarian age, for the inquiry, "What profit?" meets us everywhere. It has entered the temples of learning, and attempted to thrust out important studies as their immediate connection with *hard money* profits cannot be demonstrated. There is one spot, however, into which it has not so generally intruded itself—the female academy—the last refuge of the fine arts and fine follies. Thither young ladies are too frequently sent, merely to learn how

to dress tastefully and walk gracefully, play, write French, and make waxen plumes and silken spiders—all pretty, but why not inquire "What profit?"

I take my pen, not to utter a dissertation on female education, but to insist that young ladies be taught chemistry. They will thereby be better qualified to superintend domestic affairs, guard against many accidents to which households are subject, and perhaps be instrumental in saving life. We illustrate the last remark by reference merely to toxicology.

The strong acids, such as nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric, are virulent poisons, yet frequently used in medicine, and the mechanic arts. Suppose a child in his rambles among the neighbours, should enter a cabinet shop, and find a saucer of *aqua fortis* (nitric acid) upon the work bench, and in his sport seize and drink a portion of it. He is conveyed home in great agony. The physician is sent for; but ere he arrives the child is a corpse. Now as the mother presses the cold clay to her breast and lips for the last time, how will her anguish be aggravated to know that in her medicine chest, or drawer, was some calcined magnesia, which, if timely administered, would have saved her lovely, perchance her first and only boy. O, what are all the boquets and fine dresses in the world to her, compared with such knowledge?

Take another case. A husband returning home, on a summer afternoon, desires some acidulous drink. Opening a cupboard, he sees a small box labelled "salts of lemon," and making a solution of this, he drinks it freely. Presently he feels distress, sends for his wife, and ascertains that he has drunk a solution of oxalic acid, which she had procured to take stains from linen. The physician is sent for; but the unavoidable delay attending his arrival is fatal. When he arrives, perhaps he sees upon the very table on which the weeping widow bows her head, a piece of chalk, which, if given in time, would have certainly prevented mischief from the poison.

Corrosive sublimate is the article generally used to destroy the vermin which sometimes infest our couches. A solution of it is left upon the chamber floor in a tea-cup, when the domestics go down to dine, leaving the children up stairs to play; the infant crawls to the tea-cup and drinks. Now what think you would be the mother's joy, if, having studied chemistry, she instantly calls to recollection, the well ascertained fact, that there is in the hen's nest an antidote to this poison? She sends for some eggs, and, breaking them, administers the whites. Her child recovers, and she weeps for joy. Talk to her of novels. One little book of natural science has been worth, to her, more than all the novels in the world.

Physicians in the country rarely carry scales with them to weigh their prescriptions. They administer medicines by guess, from a tea-spoon or the point of a knife. Suppose a common ca
A physician in a hurry, leaves an over-dose
tartar-emetic, (generally the first prescription
cases of bilious fever,) and pursues his way to
another patient ten miles distant. The medici
is duly administered, and the man is poison
When the case becomes alarming, one messeng
is despatched for the doctor, and another to
in the neighbours to see the sufferer die. N
there is in a cannister in the cupboard, and o
tree that grows by the door, a remedy for t
distress and alarm—a sure means of saving
sick man from certain death. A strong dec
tion of young hyson tea, oak bark, or any ot
astringent vegetable, will change tartar-em
into a harmless compound.

Vessels of copper often give rise to poisoni
Though this metal undergoes but little change
a dry atmosphere, it is rusted if moisture be p
sent, and its surface becomes covered with
green substance—carbonate, or the protoxide
copper, a poisonous compound. It has sometir
happened, that a mother has, for want of t
knowledge, poisoned her family. Sourkr
when permitted to stand for sometime in a c
per vessel, has produced death in a few ho
Cooks sometimes permit pickles to remain in c
per vessels, that they may acquire a rich gr
colour, which they do by absorbing poison.

Families have often been thrown into dis
by eating, and many have died, in some instan
without suspecting the cause. That lady
certainly some reason to congratulate herself u
her education, if under such circumstances,
knows that pickles rendered green by verdig
are poisonous, and that the white of an egg is
antidote.

Illustrations might be multiplied, but our sp
forbids. Enough has been shown, we hope
convince the utilitarian that a knowledge of ch
istry is an important element in the educatio
the female sex; that without it they are imp
fectly qualified for the duties devolving u
them in the domestic relation, and poorly p
pared to meet its emergencies.

WORTH OF THE PRESENT.

"Work while it is called to-day," is on
the wisest of all possible injunctions. The
ought doubtless to be contemplated for the
nificant experiences it will yield us; the histor
glories and catastrophies of the olden time, w
whatsoever interest and warning they may h
need to be effectually studied by the liv
inasmuch as they afford instructions for their
life voyage of discovery. The future, too, wh
for ever looms brilliantly, if often delusiv
before us, has a perennial and inevitable ch
for the imagination; and as a land of perpet
promise is linked intimately with our sympat
and hopes. The past and future have a histor
and prophetic connection with the present,

erefore can never be severed from the regards d considerations of men. But the present ne is the available field and workshop of our tual performances. The hour that now is, is e element wherein we are ordained to live, and t of it we have to unfold the possibilities of r destination. It is the point which visibly nects us with the boundless contingencies of iversal being. We build our fate out of the igh materials which every day hurls confusedly ound us. From a rude, unshapen mass of ability it is our appointed task to rear the nple of a manful and worthy life. Time oughtfully considered is as earnest and awful eternity. It is, indeed, eternity in the vesture an hour—a visible revelation of the infinite ntinuity disclosed to us under finite limitations; livergent ray of duration, under an aspect of rtal circumstance. Not lightly should a man eem this fleeting phenomenon called to-day. der the lowest consideration, it is the outcome all preceding generations; and with its equered sunshine and gloom, it is ours, even w, to work in it with faithfulness and courage. rd well thy heart with integrity and strong leavour, and put the stamp of an everlasting phasis upon whatsoever duty thou canst find do; for every act and effort of a man is rged with an abiding force, whose vitality is ver quenched, but visibly or imperceptibly cir- ates for evermore. It is only by a constant h in the sacredness of the present, that life effectually be ennobled. Let us understand pre-eminent worth of the living time, and rn to solemnise our lives by large and universal is, that shall embody the sublime suggestions ich the future prefigures to our belief, in noble l commanding deeds and institutions, such as y be left, without apology or regret, to take ir place hereafter among the memorials of the t. If men would take life earnestly, it would er appear mean. Could they sincerely believe mselves accountable to the universe for the fit ployment of their powers, and that the whole ation is wronged by any baseness or craven r, and that it is blessed and benefitted to the e extent, by every stroke of rectitude, by every ath of love, they would deem their activity of ie account, and regard the transient, common ments, as consecrated time. He who cannot, h a firm reliance on its sufficiency, accept the y which the day brings to him, and throw ie grace of truthfulness over the meanest upation he may have, will never be qualified perform successfully any greater or more ourable work. And never to any man, shall e, under any of its remoter aspects, disclose truly grand and complete significance, unless ense of its present significance has been in already consciously developed. Whoever ld faithfully fulfil the measure of his destiny, him dwell in the hour that now is, in the iest experience of every day. Here let him cherish lofty and noble thoughts, and dare to perform great and magnanimous actions. If this hour suffice him not for all the purposes of manly and earnest living, there is small likelihood that any other hour would suit him better.

Postpone not thy life. Stand where thou art, and work manfully towards thy ends. So shall thy life be profitable to thee; so shall it be as a stream of welcome tendency, bearing thee bravely onwards to serener satisfactions—to quiet and sufficing joys.—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*

THE BENEVOLENT WIDOW.

It is related, that on a small, and rocky, and almost inaccessible island, is the residence of a poor widow. The passage of the place is exceedingly dangerous to vessels, and her cottage is called the "Lighthouse," from the fact that she uniformly keeps a lamp burning in her little window at night. Early and late she may be seen trimming her lamp with oil, lest some misguided bark may perish through her neglect. For this she asks no reward. But her kindness stops not here. When any vessel is wrecked, she rests not till the chilled mariners come ashore to share her little board, and be warmed by her glowing fire. This poor woman in her younger, perhaps not happier days, though happy they must have been, for sorrow cannot lodge in such a heart, witnessed her husband struggling with the waves and swallowed up by the remorseless billows,

"In sight of home and friends who thronged to save."

This directed her benevolence towards those who brave the dangers of the deep; this prompted her present devoted and solitary life, in which her only, her sufficient enjoyment is in doing good. Sweet and blessed fruit of bereavement! What beauty is here! a loveliness I would little speak of, but more revere! a flower crushed indeed, yet sending forth its fragrance to all around! Truly, as the sun seems greatest in his lowest estate, so did sorrow enlarge her heart and make her appear the more noble, the lower it brought her down. We cannot think she was unhappy, though there was a remembered grief in her heart. A grieved heart may be a richly stored one. Where charity abounds, misery cannot.

"Such are the tender woes of love,
Fost'ring the heart, they bend."

Uses of Adversity.

Extract from a letter of Sarah Grubb, 1789.

There is a great and an attainable purity in that state of mind, which forbears to judge even in its own cause; which, in singleness, casts its burden upon the Lord, and accepts every permitted tribulation and chastisement, as a renewed seal of adoption, and evidence of our being intended to be joint heirs with Christ; and therefore bound and induced, by the unfailing mercies of God, to follow through all, our holy Head; and by the increase of his spirit, not to fear hum-

bly to breathe the language of Abba, Father. I look up with an emulous eye, to an experience which I generally live far short of: but let us press forward, for we shall reap if we faint not. You are a collection of chosen vessels at that place. Oh suffer not the enemy to put in his cloven foot amongst you, for he mars the purest designs; and to frustrate the gracious intention, of the Lord's children being helpmeets to each other, is one of his most subtil attempts. When there are storms at sea, vessels are often scattered, and hid one from another; perhaps all equally tossed: but there is a voice which both winds and waves obey, and which unites them again. Have faith in it, and wait for it, and ye shall do well.

MANNA.—Exodus xvi.

Manna to Israel well supplied
The want of other bread;—
Since God is able to provide,
His people shall be fed.

(Thus, though the corn and wine should fail,
And creature-streams be dry,—
The prayer of faith shall still prevail,
For blessings from on high.)

Of His kind care, how sweet a proof!
It suited every taste;—
Who gather'd most, had just enough,—
Enough, who gather'd least.

'Tis thus our gracious Lord provides
Our comforts and our cares:
His own unerring hand provides,
And gives us each our shares.

He knows how much the weak can bear,
And helps them when they cry;
The strongest have no strength to spare,
For such he'll strongly try.

Daily they saw the manna come,
And cover all the ground;
But what they tried to keep at home,
Corrupted soon was found.

Vain their attempt to store it up;—
This was to tempt the Lord;
Israel must live by faith and hope,
And not upon a hoard.—Newton.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Europe.—By the Steamer Cambria. Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. have been received. The rapid increase of the cholera has caused great alarm in England. The entire number of deaths reported in London for the previous week, was 2796, of which 1663 were of cholera. The disease appears to be very violent in its attacks, and rapidly fatal. Great numbers of people have fled from the city, and business has become very dull. It is estimated that ten thousand lives have been destroyed by the epidemic since its first appearance in London. In Liverpool the proportion of deaths from cholera is said to be greater than in any other part of England. The prospects of the harvest in Ireland are considered very cheering. The Habeas Corpus Suspension Act expired on the 1st inst., and C. G. Duffy immediately resumed the publication of his paper, *The Nation*. He no longer, however, advocates an appeal to arms for the attainment of Irish independence. From the continent there is but little interest. The French Government and its office at Rome are on bad terms with the papal autho ties, who are endeavouring to enforce measur which are too tyrannical for even France to san tion. The Russian armies are said to be withdra ing from Hungary. It is generally believed th Kossuth and his immediate companions have ente ed Turkey. Comorn and Peterwardein had n surrendered at the last accounts. It is said th Georgey has been pardoned by the Austrian Er peror. He was accused of treachery at the time his surrender, and his pardon will have a tendenc to confirm these suspicions.

Hayti.—Faustin Soulouque, President of Hay was crowned Emperor on the 26th ult. The bus ness seems to have been carried through at ve short notice. A petition was circulated in t Capital on the 23d, and sent in to the chambe on the 24th. Another petition from the milita officers at the Capital, was sent in on the 25th, t decree conferring the dignity was passed by t Representatives on the same day, and by the Sena next morning, immediately after which the coron tion took place.

Health.—New York, for the week ending 2 inst., 366 interments; cholera 21. Interments fro 5th mo. 20 (the commencement of the cholera) 9th mo. 22d, 13,011; of which 4,956 were fro cholera. St. Louis, for the week ending 19th ins 88 interments, cholera *one*. Philadelphia, we ending 22d inst., 183 interments, cholera asphyxi 6; cholera infantum 9; dysentery, 23; consum tion of the lungs, 17; convulsions, 11. Adults 9 children 92.

A difficulty has arisen between our governme and the French minister at Washington, and t latter has been informed that the Governme will hold no further correspondence with him his official capacity. It appears that a Frenc man named Porte, purchased of the America army agents in Mexico, a quantity of tobacc which was subsequently adjudged to be priva property, and was restored to its rightful owne the purchase money being refunded to Port The latter had sold the tobacco at a large profi but was of course ob iged to revoke the co tract. A claim was made by the French mi ister, on behalf of Porte, upon the State Depar ment, for the amount of the profit which the la ter would have made by carrying out his bargai The claim was disallowed by the Secretary, ar the Minister addressed him a note, which was co sidered insulting to our government. The obje tionable language was however withdrawn, and th difficulty terminated. Another case, however, aro out of the rescue of a French vessel from shipwrec on the Mexican coast, by an American arme steamer. The captain of the steamer demande salvage, but subsequently withdrew his claim. Th French minister called for a severe censure upo the American captain for his conduct in this affai Our government not complying with this reques another note was sent in, which was regarded very offensive in its tone, and was immediatel laid before the French Government at Paris, app rently with the expectation, though no particul request was made, that the Minister would be r called, or his language disavowed. That governme declining to take such action, the Minister was di missed as has been stated.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEMORIALS OF MARIA FOX.

(Continued from page 18.)

1828. *First Month* 1*st*, *Third day.* Alas! w little suited to the solemn recollections of the son, have been my feelings this day! I rose y poorly, and with my mind full of trivial es and vexations, and though my spirits have n all the day in a low key, still it has not n that profitable sadness, whereby, Solomon s us, the heart is made better. What a copi- theme for grateful admiration and praise is plied, in the retrospect of the year that has sed away,—a year fruitful of events, marked providential mercies and preservations, and wned with rich blessings! I almost shudder he thought of the insensible frame in which heart has witnessed its close, and entered on ew one, that presents a prospective view of less interest and importance.

23*d*, *Fourth day.* Much affected by reading "Suttees' Cry to Britain," a small pamphlet ly published by a missionary, for some years dent in India. It is an appeal to Britain, on alf of the numerous and feeble victims of a barous superstition, annually immolated on funeral pile, with their deceased husbands. ! that the hearts of professing Christians, ing themselves followers of a most merciful compassionate Saviour, were more generally e to these things, that we, the highly favoured abitants of this happy, this enlightened coun- were but thoughtful of those, who thus sit in kness and in the shadow of death, and who n as the prey of the devourer, in every possi- sense. Surely we ought to bear them on our rts before that God who heareth prayer, and has declared, that "for the oppression of the r, for the sighing of the needy, He will arise."

econd Month 17*th*, *First day.* Whilst my l attendants were at meeting this morning, my mind was led to adore the mercy of the Lord Jehovah, and to praise his great and ever worthy name, in a review of his wonderful dealings with me, a poor, weak, unworthy creature, surely one of the lowest in his family. My feelings of mental as well as bodily weakness, can be only fully comprehended by Him, who perfectly knoweth our frame, and understandeth the extent of our frailty and infirmities. He doth not forsake those who put their trust in Him;—He gives them, at seasons, tears to drink in great measure, till they are ready to say, in the prophetic words of the psalmist, "I have eaten ashes like bread, and mingled my drink with weeping;" yet is He graciously pleased to reveal Himself, from time to time, as their stay and their shield, enabling them reverently and thankfully to believe, that the support which has hitherto been so mercifully extended, will be continued to the end, as well as to acknowledge, in deep prostration of soul, that where tribulation abounded, consolation did at times still more abound, through the tender mercy of Him, who, Himself, "hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows." "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him."

22*d*, *Sixth day.* I was silently led to meditate on the universality of that love, which, when it is shed abroad in the heart, expands and enlarges it, until it can comprehend the whole human family in its wide embrace,—knowing no limits to its efforts of benevolence, whilst any ability remains. That beautiful parable was forcibly brought to my remembrance, wherein our blessed Lord strikingly illustrates his second great commandment, and replies to the inquiry of the lawyer, "Who is my neighbour?" and a fervent prayer was raised in my soul, to be brought more and more into the spirit of it. With regard to ourselves, I greatly desire to order that small part of our affairs which comes under my immediate management, with discretion; and to be enabled to fill up, with propriety, my duties to my beloved husband and to society at large; to guard carefully against the introduction of any unnecessary expenditure, that may tend, in the smallest degree, to add to the exertions of my dear S. in the pursuit of business, and, at the same time, to be found ready "to do good and to communicate," remembering that "with such sacrifices God is well pleased," and that He who spake as never

man spake, hath pronounced it "more blessed to give than to receive."

Seventh Month 6th, First day. On looking into my book, I find a month has elapsed since I wrote, and the inquiry naturally suggests itself, what has it produced of profitable improvement? The mind, occupied with a variety of interesting claims, and often absorbed too much by trifles, passes on through the chequered scene of life, alternately enlivened and depressed;—sometimes ruffled by outward circumstances, and again smoothed into a calm; but what traces has it received or retained of that, which is permanently conducive to its highest interests?

Twelfth Month 4th, Fifth day. Found a sweetness in meditating on the third of Colossians, twelfth verse. "Put on, therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering; forbearing one another and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any, even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye." The fore part of it was so present to me both last evening and this morning, that I was induced to refer to the place, and found the subsequent verses not less adapted to the feelings of my mind; "And above all these things, put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness; and let the peace of God rule in your hearts, to the which also ye are called in one body; and be ye thankful." "And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by Him." Precious word of exhortation! may it be deeply engraven on my heart, that whatever I may meet with in the way of temptation, or of the buffetings of the enemy, my soul may be kept in the quiet habitation. "When He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble?" and this quiet, the Lord will give to those who are stayed on Him. All we hear and all we see, seems only to deepen the conviction, that the call to us is to detach ourselves from the pursuit of temporal good, beyond that moderate supply which is sufficient for the circumscribed desires of a heart chiefly set upon things that are eternal. If we may be carried safely through the remainder of our pilgrimage, and know the best blessing to rest upon our precious child, we shall have abundant cause to praise that great Name which hath done wonderfully for us.

28th, First day. Read, in the memoir of Richard Jordan, some account of his danger and remarkable preservation, on a voyage from Bordeaux to England, about the year 1801. The officers and crew of the vessel, were a profane set of men, to whom this humble and devoted servant of the Lord Jesus was an object of scorn and derision; but in the hour of imminent peril, when death stared them in the face, they were compelled to acknowledge that the Lord was with him, and were most anxious for his prayers. My soul was contrited within me, in beholding the mercy and the faithfulness of the Lord Jehovah, towards those who put their trust in Him bef the sons of men; how He watches over and p serves these, how He keeps them as the apple his eye, and, in seasons of conflict and dism enables them to repose on the sufficiency of I own power.

1829. *First Month 1st, Fifth day.* W the commencement of a new year, may I be p mitted to find a renewal of strength, to "pr toward the mark for the prize of the high call of God in Christ Jesus!" Oh! for more holy watchfulness, of abounding diligence, of f vent supplications, that we may be found faith in all those duties which the Lord is calling at our hands; and whatever may be the tri permitted us in the course of another year, n we be enabled to receive all with filial submissi and a reference to that merciful Hand which poses events, not according to our frail and err judgment, but according to the counsel of I own all-perfect will.

To M. B.

Wellington, Second month, 1829

My Dear Friend,—I believe I need make apology for the freedom of addressing a few li to thee, at the moment of thy departure. Th wilt not wonder that I take a lively interest thy journey, or that I am anxious you may der mutual comfort and strength from your asso tion, through the diversified scenes it may of It is truly pleasant to me that my dear S. is have thy company, and I trust thou wilt be he ful to him, not only in those pursuits which the immediate object of your journey, but be enabled to enter with him into secret exercise spirit, for the blessing of peace and preservati Of this, the humble believer in the Lord Je feels himself peculiarly in need, when his lot cast amongst such as lightly esteem or deny t holy Name, which he finds to be the only s refuge. You will, no doubt, meet with many religious, as well as some religious persons, w whose different states your minds will be affect I know it is my dear husband's earnest des and believe it will also be thine, so to be served in watchful fear, as that you show yo selves, by the powerful testimony of example, the Lord's side. It is declared of the Lord, c cerning his little, lowly, dependent ones, that th should be as a dew from Him, in the midst many people. The principle by which these governed, is diffusive in its nature, though of almost imperceptible in its operation, and is el where compared to the little leaven in the th measures of meal; so that by endeavouring dwell deep, and seeking daily supplies from one inexhaustible fountain, I cannot doubt you will be enabled as you pass along, althou your object is of a commercial nature, to c what may be compared to a little of the preci seed, in places where the state of religion a morals is lamentably low, and where infideli

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ice and profligacy abound. Having myself nown a little of the depressing effect of that ioral and spiritual darkness, by which the travel- r at times finds himself surrounded, I am per- aps the more able to sympathize with you, and ie more solicitous that you may be inwardly efreshed by Him, who is Himself light, and in hom is no darkness at all.

Third Month 11th, Fourth day. Oh! the erilous situation of those who are in conspicuous ations! How are these set as a mark for the chers! Against these, the enemy of souls, who the betrayer and accuser of the brethren, irects his deadliest shafts, and seeks to effect ieir overthrow, with a cruelty like that of the reat dragon, mentioned in the Apocalypse, who, ith his tail, drew down the stars of heaven. here is no safe state or situation, but that of be- g hid in the cleft of the rock, sheltered under ie overshadowing wing of ancient and everlast- g goodness. May it be the daily prayer of our uls, to be kept little and low, and so to be sub- cted to the discipline of the cross of Christ, that lf, in its various shapes and subtle workings, ay die daily; for truly in us, that is, in our sh, dwelleth no good thing. May we be so eply impressed with the deceitfulness of our rn hearts, and the power of the world, the flesh d the devil, that whilst we humbly believe, the ints may be "kept by the power of God, through ith, unto salvation," we may constantly remem- r the injunction of our blessed Lord, "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation."

(To be continued.)

GREAT PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

(Continued from page 24.)

M. Visschers, President of the Brussels Peace ciety and of the last Congress of Brussels, then dressed the meeting. As President of the ace Congress of last year at Brussels, I have id he) to make a report of the various mea- res taken in accordance with the desire of that sembly. Already has the concurrence of all ilized nations been given to the abolition of slave trade, and to various ameliorations of lot of humanity, but other evils still remain thout a remedy, and in this view they have idered us the hand of friendship and aid in ving still more close the bonds which should ite all the creatures of one universal and all- rciful God. The Brussels Congress in 1848 s the first ground taken by the apostles of ice of every country on the continent of Europe, l from it emanated four resolutions—the con- nnation of war, the establishment of interna- nal arbitration, the adoption of an international le of law, and finally, general disarmament. aformably with the views of Congress the pre- ent and vice presidents of this solemn union at to London, and presented to the Prime nister an address, embodying the resolutions.

The reception of Lord John Russell testified the sympathy of the Cabinet of England for the peace of the world. Not long after the great question was introduced into the British Parliament, a man of a mind not to be subdued by difficulties, but whose energy and talent only shone out the more brightly by opposition, and who had but recently come out victorious from a struggle in which the most powerful interests of England were arrayed against him—Richard Cobden—and whom we feel proud of having as one of our vice-presidents, became the champion of international arbitration. Previously to this, in the United States, M. Legare, who was associated with us at Brussels, had proclaimed in Congress that the idea of universal peace sheltered under the ægis of the laws was the "beau ideal" of society, and that the present disposition of men's minds presaged its advent. Several of the states, and some other members of Congress, have supported the same views. The Constituent Assembly of France has also heard, from the lips of our colleague, M. Francisque Bouvet, an eloquent and sympathetic appeal for the formation of an universal congress for the purpose of universal peace. What are the ends of the friends of universal peace? They are equality of right between nations, respect of their laws, and the triumph of justice. And what are the means they propose? The creation of international institutions, the development of public right, and the amelioration of the intercourse between nations. I have been present, gentlemen, at large meetings in London, Birmingham, and Manchester, and everywhere the public feeling is with the apostles of universal peace. Societies have been formed, and petitions containing 200,000 signatures have been presented to the British Parliament; and, more than all this, the motion of Mr. Cobden obtained a support in the House of Commons of seventy-nine votes, while the Corn-law Abolition Bill, at its first introduction, numbered only fourteen suffrages. In the United States an immense movement in our favour is on foot, the chiefs of which it will not be necessary to particularize when I name as their leader Elihu Burritt. I need not trace the history of peace societies, which having had birth in the United States, have been fostered in England, and are now gaining strength and maturity in many countries of Europe. The ocean has been no barrier to the energies of our friends, and not only England, but the United States, have sent forth to us our brethren to aid in one common labour of universal benevolence. France has welcomed us to its capital, and the whole universe looks on with approval. Our principles, but lately deemed Utopian, are now felt to be of pressing necessity, and our exertions must be increased to meet it.

John Burnet next rose. He commenced by expressing the satisfaction he felt at seeing so large an assembly before him; it was a practical

refutation of the assertion that France and England were natural enemies. He maintained that they ought rather to be considered natural friends. Why should they be otherwise? Why should any one have his next door neighbour his enemy? But, it was asked, what were the advocates of peace to do? Were they to take away arms from others and keep them for themselves? No; they were against the use of arms in any case. He and his friends were altogether against war in any shape. What, then, did the society propose to do? It proposed to have all disputes settled by arbitration. They did not, in making that proposition, intend asking the belligerent parties to submit their disputes to persons of unfriendly character—to persons naturally opposed to them. No; but to well-instructed arbitrators—to persons whose knowledge of the subjects under dispute would only be surpassed by their desire to settle matters amicably. But look at wars in general: did they always terminate according to the justice of the cause involved? Did not the skill of the captains and the strength of the troops, and even the force and speed of the forces, do more in deciding warlike affairs than the justice of the cause for which the contest was entered on? It was, consequently, logical to suppose that arbitration would be a fairer mode of deciding differences than any recourse to arms. But let it not be supposed that arbitration was a novel mode of deciding matters in dispute. All nations had made use of it in their time, and even the most barbarous thought of war only when amicable means had failed. What were the decisions of courts of law but methods of arbitration? He maintained that by such a plan as arbitration, men's interests, their treasures, and their blood could most surely be saved. He believed that if men of information in Belgium, France, the United States, and England, joined together firmly to carry out the objects of the Peace Society, the result would not long be doubtful. He rejoiced to see the numerous assemblage of Frenchmen now present, and he much regretted his inability to address them in their native language. The ornaments of the Salle also gave him great pleasure, for he there saw the flags of England and France together, not arranged in hostile array against each other, but entwined together in tokens of peace, and as ornaments to a room in which the inhabitants of the respective countries were assembled to devise and propagate the means of promoting universal peace amongst them. The time would come when nations would only be regarded as great in proportion to their advancement in the arts of peace and civilization.

Henry Vincent said, he wished to call the attention of the Congress to the necessity of avoiding, at present, all discussion on matters of detail. Such matters could be better entered upon in a smaller meeting. He desired, however, to answer the doubt which had been expressed of arbitration not being a practical matter. He would ask if it was not arbitration which eventually decid all questions in dispute? Battles might be foug and enemies conquered, but, in the end, the ar cles of peace were of necessity settled by t diplomatic means. What he desired to see wa arbitration before, rather than after hostilitie He then went on to declare, that there was question which was gaining ground so rapidly the public mind, as that of the necessity and a vantages of peace. How could it be otherwi when such men as Richard Cobden and sever eminent members of the Legislative Assemb were engaged in advocating such principles? I then spoke strongly against the evils of war, a recommended the Congress to refuse to discu all resolutions that could in any way offend t public feeling of the people of Paris. He co cluded:—

That steam power that wafted us in one d from London to Paris is our friend—it brea down the barriers of distance and time—it ru nation into nation, annihilating and scattering n tional hatreds around it. Be cheerful, then: modern influences are with us; and this Congre will aid in blending the moral power of Fran and England together, until these great natio are united in the holy resolve to give, by the for of their example and teaching, civilization a peace to the world. We shall surmount all di culties and conquer all prejudices, and enter ev the true Utopia, by basing all our aspirations up the progressive characteristics of our noble race.

On the second day of the session M. Coquer representative of the people, came forward. O subject, he said, had much struck him, in co sidering the circumstances connected with t present meeting. Here were 700 or 800 En lishmen and Americans, who had left their ow countries to bear testimony to their faith in t blessings of peace. A Congress, representing t principal states of Europe, had come together concoct the best measures to carry out their pri ciples; and where had they thought fit to f their place of meeting? In Paris, the centre the most military nation in the world, where t noblest triumphal arch in existence was to seen, and which had been erected in commemor tion of the brilliant career of the greatest Fren captain of modern days; where a gallery ha been formed with the significant title of the *Mus des Batailles*—it was in such a city that t friends of peace had come to proclaim their pri ciples. He maintained that such an act was e emplificative of great courage; it showed th they had faith in the final success of their idea that they believed them to be based on truth. Th object of the society was to induce all nations t adopt the principles of peace, and to settle thei disputes by means of arbitration; and in orde to carry out that idea, the second resolution pr posed as a necessary measure that a general dis arming should be agreed to. It should be born in mind that this course was to apply not only t

urope, but to the whole world. France was sentially an inventive nation, and amongst hers she had invented that of permanent armies. was in 1139, at the general states of Orleans, ıder Charles VII., that this step was decided ı. And yet paradoxical as might appear the sertion, this was the first step, though a very mote one, towards universal peace. Before that riod every man was a soldier, as the feudal sys- m was then in all its vigour, and each chief was bliged to be at all times prepared to furnish his ntingent of men. The act of establishing a rmanent army lessened the number of soldiers eviously existing, since in place of all being ldiers only a certain number was kept. Now e object was to go still further—it was to dis- m the army itself. What was it that consti- ted a soldier? Did a gun and a knapsack ake a foot-soldier, or a horse and helmet a horse e? No; there was something more than that quired—there was the discipline and instruc- n, without which he could do but little. If the jects of the society were carried out, all that eparation would be rendered unnecessary. It s said that these objects were impossible to be ried out. But why should that be affirmed, if affirmed, believed, when it was notorious at when Christianity had commenced its career, had also been declared that its success was im- ssible; it had been the same with the system feudality, which, in its day, was looked on as possible to be altered. The system of slavery l also been held by the greatest philosophers, ato and Aristotle, as absolutely indispensable, l its abolition as impossible. Yet had not all se impossibilities successively yielded to the enuous efforts of enlightened and determined nds? It would be the same in the course of ie with the disarming of armed forces, and he ld not but imagine that a very considerable gress had been made, when at such a meeting the present, the chairman was supported on the e side by a protestant clergyman, and on the er by a venerable cure of the Roman Catholic urch. He thought that France ought to give the mple of the general disarming. Practical minds l already effected, as it were, the apotheosis of ce. The state of things of which that was the e must surely, in the end, become the moral tation of the world. God had established ristianity as the religion of peace and good- l towards men.

[Conclusion next week.]

For Friends' Review.

SAMUEL GURNEY'S LETTER.

Apart from the direct influence of Christianity hecking the evils resulting from the indulgence the passions, it is obvious that other causes ch can be traced finally to the same divine rce, are slowly but constantly acting to bring ut similar effects. It is, doubtless, of the utmost moment to us individually, that our actions be conformed to the perfect standard of the gospel, and assuredly we may thus hope most efficiently to act our part in the great work of human improvement. But to those who, like John Woolman, are oppressed by a sense of "the misery of their fellow creatures, separated from the Divine harmony," it may afford some consolation to believe, that through the indirect as well as the immediate operations of Christian principles, the world is preparing for better times.

The true progress of civilization is the result of Christianity; and the blending of interests, the mutual dependence of classes and races of men upon each other, increase, but in a tenfold ratio, with social improvement. While masses of men continue to act under the blinding influence of passion, there will be no end to violence and rapine; but as the interests which are jeoparded by these vices become more complicated, it will be less easy to indulge them. We shall greatly err, if, like an eloquent advocate of reform in our own time, we attempt to calculate the period when civilization shall put an end to war. Yet we do but take a comprehensive view of the operation of the beneficent principles of our religion, when we affirm that, indirectly as well as immediately, they are constantly hastening that day.

Among the examples of the influence of social progress in promoting those results which Christianity would directly effect, is the important bearing which economical questions now exert in maintaining the peace of Europe. The interests which connect England with France, for instance, are now far too serious to be put at hazard, because an hereditary enmity once subsisted between them. When we contrast the eagerness with which Great Britain plunged into the wars of the first French revolution, and the wariness with which she now eschews all such unprofitable contests, we are brought to the conclusion that both the vastness of her debt, and the necessities of her commerce, are leading her into the adoption of more Christian practices, even though their origin may not be very obviously traceable to Christian principles.

In a late number of the Review, was a letter from Samuel Gurney, on the financial position of England, as constituting an argument in favour of a reduction of military expenditures. The publication of this letter created no little sensation in London, an evidence of which will be found in the remarks upon it which appeared in the "Times," and which are subjoined. No where is the influence of the newspaper press more powerful than in England, because it is no where more free, and at the same time less licentious. Nor is there any English journal which exerts nearly so commanding an influence as the Times. It was, we believe, in reference to the extraordinary power which this paper wielded, that the

witty remark was originally made that "the press was the fourth estate in the realm." Strongly conservative, looking with distrust upon all popular movements, and upon most of the philanthropic efforts of our day, and especially disposed to amuse itself with the late Peace Convention at Paris, the concurrence of this journal in the essential point involved in the letter alluded to, is a remarkable concession of the vast importance which circumstances have given to financial questions in the wealthiest and most powerful nation which has ever exerted an influence in the affairs of men. C.

From the London Times.

Among the various speeches and documents elicited by the late Peace Convention, was one which possesses peculiar claims to attention, and happens also to contain some expressions of a very startling import. Mr. Samuel Gurney, as a member of the Society of Friends, holds the doctrine of Peace, and his opinions on this subject necessarily assume a dogmatic and controversial character. His objections to armaments is referred to his creed. But Mr. Samuel Gurney has another capacity, in which he is supposed to act and talk more by calculation than theological bias. He is a banker and bill-broker, and is believed to be singularly prudent and successful in that business. That he has had extensive experience is evident enough, nor is there the least doubt that he has turned it to the proper account. As to the only remaining point, whether he can be trusted when he offers to others the benefit of his judgment, probably there is no one in this metropolis who would venture to moot that question. It is, then, the first bill-broker in the land, and a man of his word, who says—

"In respect of my own country, I more boldly assert that it is my judgment that unless she wholly alters her course in these respects, bankruptcy will ultimately be the result. We have spent from fifteen to twenty millions sterling per annum for warlike purposes since the peace of 1815. Had that money been applied to the discharge of the National Debt, by this time it would have been nearly annihilated; but if our military expenditure be persisted in, and no reduction of our National Debt take place, at a period of our history certainly characterized by very fair prosperity and general political calm, how is it to be expected that the amount of revenue will be maintained in a time of adversity, which we must from time to time anticipate in our future history? Should such adversity come upon us, I venture to predict that our revenue will not be maintained, nor the dividends paid, unless more efficient means be taken to prevent such a catastrophe in these days of prosperity and peace."

This is a very grave prophecy, and it is no inconsiderable oracle which has pronounced it. Lombard street is the Delphi of commerce. Mr. S. Gurney has had to do with indebted men and estates. He knows the history of many incum brances. He has seen the vast mortgage lyin like an incubus on the resources of nature an the energy of man. He has traced the slow bu sure drain of a fixed interest paid out of a fluct ating and perhaps a falling revenue. He h watched the debtor struggling for many years, an just keeping afloat, till there comes some extrao dinary aggravation of his burdens, and then dow he goes. He has noticed that the chapter of acc dents is more fertile in disaster than relief, an in the long run tells against the debtor. Fro what has come under his own observation in th exercise of his private profession, he draws a pol tical inference. Unless the nation pays off i debt while it can, the day will come when it ca not, and when it will find even the interest of th debt too much for its revenue. The predictio is so serious and so unambiguously expresse that if it were found in the lucubrations of a me pamphleteer, it would be thought an exaggerate alarm, or a mischievous suggestion. There a those who think the mere mention of Nationa Bankruptcy treason and rebellion, and who fe a patriotic shudder at the word "sponge." W own to a degree of this antipathy ourselves, an candidly confess that had we read the passage w have quoted without knowing its author, w should have conceived an unfavourable opinio not so much of his judgment as of his delicac and tact. But the name at the foot of the lett is a sufficient reply to any such suspicions. It Samuel Gurney who tells us that if we persist i our present course, and do not avail ourselves our comparative prosperity to pay off our debt, time of adversity will come, when we shall b bankrupt.

It is a hard saying, but nevertheless a tru one, and, however we may dislike the obtrusio of such unpleasant thoughts, we cannot disp them. Indeed, our readers will remember th we have repeatedly said the same in substanc ourselves. Not to reduce debt, we have said, to increase it. Debt is ultimate insolvency Bankruptcy is revolution. These are topics w have often urged, and we applied them to Franc and her desperate finances long before the star ing inhabitants of the faubourgs set Europe in flame. The French revolution is a very nea event. *Proximus ardet.* It is evident th France has hitherto only aggravated her financi difficulties by revolution. She has only widene the gap between her income and her expenditur She has "put on the screw," but in vain. large military force, we read to-day, is employe in collecting the 45 centimes additional adde last March twelve month to the direct taxatio while government is endeavouring to borrow at high rate of interest. But France is only befo us on the same path. Within three years w have added twelve millions to our debt, and hav barely attained, if we have attained, an equilibriu between our incomings and our outgoings. A

ıe present moment, therefore, we are at a stand-
ill, with a debt, the interest of which is about
20,000,000 *per annum.* But is it reasonable,
it possible to suppose that we can maintain this
uilibrium? Any one of many very probable
ısualties may compel a sudden increase of expen-
ture, and hurl the State another step in the
ownward course to bankruptcy. War is not the
ly danger, nor is increased expenditure. There
e other less violent changes which might render
ıe present taxation intolerable.

Of course there is a bright side as well as a dark
de to the prospect before us. The embarrassed
ader hopes for a god-send, and perhaps it comes.
Ve may have our windfalls. It has even been
ıggested that a great depreciation of the valua-
le metals would proportionally reduce the pres-
ıre of our debt, which is a metallic undertaking.
fter borrowing in a dear market we may pay in
cheap one. But such a result is much too pro-
ematic, not to say romantic, to be allowed a
ace in our financial speculations. The most
tional supposition is, that the currency will re-
ain in all our time much as it is now, and that
ıere will be no change of any kind in our favour.
ı other respects, experience teaches us to expect
change for the worse. Changes generally are
r the worse. Should the year 1850 produce
ıy great event, it will most probably be an ex-
ensive one. Even in private life, unexpected
equests, lucky windfalls, profitable discoveries
ıd sudden promotions, are very rare compared
ith the generally adverse tendency of events.
tates are still less in the way of luck. Theirs
an almost uniform pull against difficulties. It
ould, therefore, be as imprudent as it would
rtainly be impious, to expect some extraordinary
lief from our national burdens. For this relief
e must look to ourselves; and unless we begin
etimes to help ourselves, and pay our debt like
en, we shall be bankrupt. So says Samuel
urney, and so say we also. May it not be in
ır time that Pennsylvania shall be enabled to
tort the charge of repudiation! But we cannot
ıceal from ourselves that it is a species of repu-
ation to suffer our debt to outgrow our power of
payment, and to bequeath to our posterity a
sk which we thereby confess to be impossible.

THE MEETING HOUSE CELLAR.

The subsequent account, received from a friend
New York, manifests the solicitude of our
ıcestors of the last age, to prevent their testi-
ony against war from being sullied by any por-
ıon of gain arising from the occupancy of their
ouses for military purposes. John Woolman,
an earlier day, exhibited a similar conscientious-
ess in regard to the board of a military man who
as quartered upon him.—ED.

When the British troops were in New York, they took possession of Friend's New Meeting House in Pearl street, and occupied the cellar as a store for the use of the army, paying to a Friend in the city, a sum of money as rent therefor. This information was communicated to the Yearly Meeting, by the Meeting for Sufferings, and caused much uneasiness to Friends.

1780. A committee was appointed to return the money from whence it came, and report next year.

1781. The committee informed the Yearly Meeting that they had endeavored to return the money, by offering it to the commissary of the office from whence it was received; but that he refused to receive it. Two Friends were appointed to prepare an essay, setting forth the reasons why they could not accept said money, who presented one at a future sitting:—

To Commissary General Wier.

This short representation respectfully sheweth, that whereas some time since, some members of our society, from a misapprehension of being authorized to superintend the New Meeting House, and the appurtenances thereof, belonging to said people in New York, did receive from thee and thy predecessor, in behalf of our society, a sum of money for the use of the cellar of said house, with which, when the meeting became acquainted, an uneasiness arose on considering that, by receiving such monies, the testimony we as a people believe ourselves called on to bear to the world against wars and fightings, was nearly affected, and accordingly did at our last Yearly Meeting appoint two Friends to return said money, who reporting to us, that they had made an offer of the same, and that thou, as thy accounts were settled and sent home, declined having any thing more to do with it; now that we may not appear too tedious, we have this short request to make, that thou would be pleased (for the matter is a conscientious scruple, and respects our testimony for the Prince of Peace,) to undo the matter if it can be in such manner as to give relief to our minds, and clear the society from an imputation of inconsistent conduct with our peaceable principles, known to the world against war, and we shall esteem it an act of kindness, and subscribe ourselves thy respectful Friends.

Signed by order of the meeting aforesaid, this 28th day of 5mo. 1781.

The same Friends were continued, to deliver said minutes to Commissary Wier, and proceed in the case as they thought proper.

1782. The committee reported they had delivered the representation as directed. "It appeared to be kindly taken, but he informed us that the documents and receipts were transmitted home, and therefore it was not in his power to answer our desire; therefore we concluded to lay the matter before the Meeting for Sufferings in London, desiring them to make application to return the money, (which we sent,) and take up the receipts, as to them may appear proper."

1784. "The committee produced an account from the Meeting for Sufferings held in London, informing, that after having in vain used their endeavors to obtain the vouchers given for the money, they had paid it into the Exchequer, and that the following tally was received, containing in substance what was entered on the Exchequer books—viz: "Paid by the Society of Friends, called Quakers, of New York, in America, by the hands of Daniel Mildred, being money they had received for rent of their Meeting House, which had been appropriated to the use of the army; as such they could not retain it consistently with their religious testimony against war; which tally we are informed will cause the vouchers to be given up when they come to hand, on application."

This being satisfactory to the meeting, the same Friends were desired to inform them thereof.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 6, 1849.

It is not improbable that some of our readers may conclude, that more space has been allotted, in our columns, to the speeches delivered at the recent Congress at Paris, than belongs to a subject so well understood among us, as the excellency of peace. It is not to be supposed that the readers of the Review require either the facts or the arguments of the Parisian orators, to convince them of the inconsistency of war with the spirit of Christianity, or with the true grandeur of nations. It is, however, interesting to observe the progress of public opinion on this important subject. If we inquire how it has happened, that while the miseries of war are universally acknowledged and deplored, so large a portion of the products of industry should be appropriated to its support, and the skilful and successful warrior hailed as the benefactor of his country, we shall probably find the cause to be that public opinion vaguely assigns to the achievements of war, the preservation of the blessings of peace.

Military operations are viewed in the light of disagreeable remedies for still greater evils. Peace is the ostensible object of war itself. War is no longer applauded for its own sake; but for the advantages which it is supposed to secure. The humble disciples of a meek and merciful Saviour have long since proclaimed the doctrine of peace and goodwill to men, in opposition to the policy of the world. But the proceedings of our day, and particularly those of the Congress at Paris, furnish ground of hope that the attention of statesmen is likely to be more effectually directed than it has hitherto been, to a mode of conducting the intercourse and adjusting the conflicting interests of nations, upon principles compatible with the civilization which the Christian religion has introduced, and is spreading in the world.

MARRIED,—On the 19th ult., at Friends' North Meeting in Weare, N. H., DAVID GOVE to MARY P. CHASE.

——, At Friend's Meeting, Milford, Wayne county, Indiana, on Fifth day the 6th ult., THOMAS NEWBY to ALICE DICKINSON, Jr.

DIED,—On the 22d of 8th mo. last, at her late residence, Hyde Parke, after a lingering illness, MATILDA COLEMAN, a valuable member and Elder of Creek Monthly Meeting, N. Y., in the 88th year of her age.

——, On the 5th of 6th mo. last, at his residence in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., in the 42d year of his age, NATHAN HUNT, a member of Saratoga Monthly Meeting. He was meek and unassuming in his deportment, and a lover of retirement; devoting a portion of each day to the solemn duty of waiting upon the Lord. During his illness his wife remarked that she hoped he felt the blessed Saviour near. He feelingly replied, "I do, I do. His arm is underneath for my support. He maketh hard things easy for me, and so he will for thee. Let us rejoice in the Lord, and in every thing give thanks." A short time before his close, he said, "I see nothing in my way. All is peace and love."

——, At the residence of his father, in Newburgh, N. Y., on the 22d of 8th mo. last, after an illness of a few hours, ZEPHANIAH BIRDSALL, in the 26th year of his age. A member of Marlborough Monthly meeting.

——, At the residence of her son-in-law, Blakey Sharpless, near Haddonfield, N. J., on Second day morning, the 24th of last month, ANN OFFLEY, widow of Daniel Offley, formerly of this city,—a member, and for many years an elder of Philadelphia Monthly meeting for the Southern District,—in the 87th year of her age. "My covenant was with him of life and peace, and I gave them to him for the fear wherewith he feared me, and was afraid before my name."

——, On fourth day evening the 12th ult., at his residence in Camden, N. J., WILLIAM SMITH, in the 70th year of his age, a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. His sickness was short and severe, which he was enabled to bear with humble resignation and Christian patience. Before his close he expressed his trust, that his peace was made with his Maker, and that all would be well with him.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Winter Term will commence on Fourth day the 10th instant.

The West Chester cars leave the Depot on Broad street near Race street, daily, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., and will stop at the School.

THOMAS LLOYD'S MARRIAGE.

The following certificate which was kindly furnished by a friend in New York, exhibits in a striking manner, the serious and deliberate manner in

hich our Friends, in the seventeenth century, roceeded in the solemnization of marriage.

The Thomas Lloyd here mentioned, is supposed have been the man well known in his day as ie friend of William Penn, and for several years is deputy in the administration of the government. homas Lloyd was by birth a Welchman, belong- g to a family above the middle rank in life, and lucated in the principal seminaries of the time; it he turned his back on the honours of the world, id united in religious society with a people then enerally viewed with contempt. He removed to ennsylvania, among the early followers of the roprietary, where he passed the remainder of his me, highly valued by his friends as an able and eful minister of the gospel, and respected for his orth as a member of civil society. He died in 94, in the prime of life.—Ed.

At a Quarterly Meeting of Flushing, 27th of enth month, 1689, Thomas Lloyd and Patience tory appeared the second time, and declared eir intentions of marriage, (having proposed it fore in a Monthly Meeting in New York,) and riends in Philadelphia having, by certificate, eclared his clearness and their unity with him his proceeding. All things being thus clear, riends left them to their own time for the ac- mplishment of their said marriage.

Philadelphia, 2d of Tenth month.

FROM OUR QUARTERLY MEETING.

Dear Friends, Brethren and Sisters,— the dear love of the Gospel we salute you, and quaint you that our dear and well beloved iend in the holy faith of Jesus Christ, Thomas loyd, this day, at our Quarterly Meeting, the cond time laid his intentions of marriage with atience Story, of New York, before us, and we d near and dear unity with him; and his vely deportment and tenderness did greatly af- t us; and we have unity with his said inten- ns, for some of us know the aforesaid Patience, d have good unity with her in her place and rvice to God and his people; and we are fully tisfied of his clearness from all others, as to tanglements or engagements in relation to mar- ge. And the Lord bless them, and make them blessing to many in their generation. He hath his place here lived honourably, and done rthily, and he may proceed in the order of ith, for the accomplishment of the aforesaid entions. So in God's fear we wish them well, d salute you all dearly thereaway, and rest ur friends in the Truth.

To the meeting of Friends in New York, whe- er Monthly or Quarterly.

Signed by 18 men and 7 women.

Solomon observes, to every thing there is a sea- n, and a time to every purpose under the heaven; t this remark applies only to right purposes.

For Friends' Review.

Notes of Conferences and Minutes of the Menominee Council, 1849. Thomas Wistar, Jr., Commissioner.

[Continued from page 27.]

Sixth Month 16th.

Met about 10½, A. M. Present—T. Wistar, Commissioner, A. Cope, Wm. H. Bruce, sub-Indian agent, and Secretary Edward Outhwaite, Chas. A. Grignon and John Williams, Assistant U. S. Striker; Oshkosh, Ponashun, Ah-ko-no-may, Sa-ge-toke, Taw-taw-no-wa, Shonee-nien, Mah-chee-schwo-co-may, Corron Glaude, Little Wave, Tah-ko, Wy-tah-sauh, Shaw-wan-on, Och kee-nee-po-way, Osh-kish-ke-nay-new, Lamotte, Show-anno-penesse, Much-atah-penesse, Chu-chu-quon-away, Ke-chee-que-nayo, Che-quetum, Nau-kaw-chis-ka, Pech-qnoh-kan-no, with all the chiefs named on page 26.

The sub-agent told them why they were called; was glad to see so many of them, all sober and prepared for business; sorry that Waw-ke-che-un was not here; had sent a second time for him. He, however, should lose none of his rights should they proceed without him, as their business was now to prepare a roll, which would be subject to his revision.

By the treaty of last fall, their great father, the President, was to appoint a commissioner to aid them in apportioning the money for the mixed bloods. He had taken pains to get a man who would see that justice was done.

Mr. Wistar, the gentleman before them, was that man. He thought if they would take his advice, the matter would be settled without difficulty; he was fully satisfied that the Commissioner had no object in view but justice to the parties concerned. He would offer them a word of counsel;—Beware of evil influences; attend first to the making out of a roll; the commissioner being a stranger, great responsibility would rest upon them; they should be very careful to know that names given in by them were all right. They would then be able soon to get through with their business, and return to their homes; they would please their friends and feel satisfied themselves.

If he could render them any assistance, he would be at their service at all times, day and night. It was his wish to gratify them, in whatever did not conflict with his instructions and the claims of justice. He would now give place to his friend, the commissioner, who would lay before them his business.

The commissioner being led around the council room by the interpreter, to take each chief by the hand, then delivered his address, as follows:—

Brothers,—We thank the Great Spirit for permitting us to meet in council this day, and take you by the hand.

Brothers,—We will now tell you who we are and why we have come, and I hope you will understand

us. Our home is in Pennsylvania, and we are Quakers. Our great chief and councillor, who first came over the water and settled Pennsylvania, was a Quaker; his name was William Penn, or, in the Indian language, Onas. He was a man of peace. He looked on the red man as his brother, and treated him as one, and lived in peace and love with him all the days of his life. For seventy years there was peace between the Indians and the Pennsylvanians, 'till other people got the government out of the hands of the Quakers. But your forefathers lived too far to the West to have seen William Penn; but your brothers, the Oneidas, the Stockbridges, the Muncies, and other bands of the Six Nations, saw him, and they know that Penn's children are and *always* have been their true and steady friends. When our great and good chief died, he left a commandment to his children, that they should always live in peace with their Indian brothers, and help them and be kind to them; for that by doing so the Great Spirit would be pleased with them: as he made the earth and gave it to his red and white children to live on it and worship Him.

To this day the Quakers have kept the commandment of their great chief, and have sent out their good men and their good women amongst the Indians, to instruct them in farming and house-keeping, and improving their condition. At this time the Quakers are helping your brothers, the Shawnese in Missouri, and the Senecas on the Alleghany, in New York and other places.

Brothers,—Your father, the President of the United States, General Taylor, knowing that the Quakers and Indians had *always* been good friends, and that there had *never* been any difficulty between them, sent for me into Pennsylvania, to come to see him at Washington. He asked me if I would come and meet the Menominees in Council, and help you to make out a roll of the mixed-blooded Menominees, so that the $40,000 promised them by the treaty of Lake Powawhaykonnay might be paid to them, for that he wanted to have justice done to all the Indians. He offered to pay me money if I would come. I told him I was the first Quaker the government had ever appointed to visit the Indians, and that I did not know anything about the treaty of Lake P., but hoped it was fair and right.

I told him that I did not go for the sake of the money, for that I would not take any pay except my expenses; but that the Quaker would take the long journey to Green Bay, and leave his home, and his wife and family, for the love he had for his Indian brethren, and because our old chief, Wm. Penn, had commanded all his children to be kind to the Indians, as their forefathers had been very kind to him, when he first came over the great water and was but a little band. I then told your great father that the journey was too long to go alone, when he asked my Quaker brother, Alfred Cope, to go with me. I was glad that he asked him to come with me, because I knew him to be one who loved the Indians, and would be very useful to us in Council.

Brothers,—We have now informed you who we are and why we have come to Green Bay; we have obtained this place of Capt. Shaler, to meet in, because we here could be quiet, and not be interrupted by other persons. We shall remain here with you by ourselves, and provide for you, and hope none will go out till the roll is made. As nothing can be done till the list is completed, that must be our first business, and we are ready to receive the names of all the mixed-blooded Menominees, according to your bands; and when this is done, we can proceed to make out the share each is entitled to.

And now, brothers, we ask you to promise, each one of you, not to suffer a drop of whiskey to be brought here. None of the Quakers drink it, and we are distressed to see the mischief it has done you.

Oshkosh, after some reflection and consultation with Sho-nee-nien, rose, and first shaking hands with the Commissioner, A. Cope, and the Indian Agent, delivered, in a low voice, a short address to his people, which the interpreter explained in brief, to relate to the manner of preparing the roll, and to enforce the good advice given by the Commissioner. He told them that they knew who ought to draw and who not; they should be careful to bring in none but such as were entitled. If he brought in a wrong name, he wished them to correct him. He then turned towards the Commissioner, and said that there was one thing he did not like; he understood that a roll had been begun, without the concurrence of the chiefs. They wanted to see personally the parties enrolled. He had been informed that a great many foreign mixed bloods had come in, and that many such are on the list; at the rate they were entered, there was going to be a list of 600 claimants, and there was no such number entitled. He feared that men who had never done anything for their people, were going to claim an equal share with those who had been helpful to them; which, he thought, would be unjust.

The chiefs all knew those of the mixed blood that they wished to be on the list. He thought it was but reasonable that they should favour those who had always lived with them and assisted them. When the claimants came before them, in person, the chiefs would let the Commissioner know whether they were entitled.

The Commissioner replied that he approved of all that the chief had said; that when he came over to this place to do business, he had been desirous of seeing them alone, in the first place, and of avoiding a crowd that might embarrass their deliberations. With that view he had left a young man in the town, to whom by a notice in the paper, he had directed all persons to apply, during his absence, that their com-

nunications might, by that means, reach him; hat many persons had in consequence left their ames with the young man, as claimants for a hare of the money designed for the mixed Meno- inees, and he had made a list of them; but that he list was of no consequence or authority, unless pproved by them.

Oshkosh then expressed himself satisfied, shook ands and sat down.

Corron then came forward and shaking hands, aid that they had taken much pleasure in hear- ng their brother's talk; that it sounded well to hem. They had heard of his sentiments before hey saw him, and were gratified to have this con- rmation of the account. He was not speaking or himself alone, but for other chiefs; it was heir opinion that this business was for them to ecide; they know who has a right and who not. 'hat was all he had to say at present. They ould have a talk when the business was com- leted. He shook hands and returned to his eat.

Sho-nee-nien was glad to see the Commissioner; oped that all he had told them might prove true; ad listened to it with great pleasure; it was a ery good and kind talk. He said, they all knew he mixed bloods, and objected to the foreign ixed bloods, who they understood, were pouring n. He did not approve of the list which had een taken; and none of them approved of it; any ought to be struck off it.

The Commissioner answered, that he did not now who was on the list; he agreed with them, hat it would not be right to make a roll without eir co-operation; the roll has to be made here.

Osh-kish-ke-nay-new was glad to see the Com- issioner, and approved of what he had told em. He was just such a man as he had wished o see, and he hoped that all would go right. He as glad the Commissioner had come for the pur- ose of assisting them. He had feared, when e heard the Commissioner had determined to tay at Green Bay to do the business, that the hiefs were to be mere cyphers. Now he was leased to find they were to be present at the aking of the roll, and that he would not enroll ny but such as they might designate.

Tah-ko was also glad to s e the Commissioner. [e thought that in seeing him he saw his great ather—the President of the United States. hey had listened with great pleasure to what he ad told them, and after a while, would have a lk which would be the result of the deliberation f all the chiefs. He belongs to the church, and ad been cheered at the expression of the Com- issioner when he said that he believed that the reat Spirit had made the earth, and put his Red ildren upon it, as well as the white man, to live nd enjoy it in peace.

Some conversational remarks being made by everal of the chiefs, as though they were still neasy about the list, the Commissioner held up efore them some sheets of white paper, which he told them he had brought into council, in order to make out a roll with them; that as to the list made at Green Bay, they might take it, and if they did not find it good, destroy it.

This seemed to have the desired effect, and Oshkosh said, it had better not be destroyed, but examined; it might be a help to them. Which elicited the affirmative *ugh* of the council.

The council then adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Met again about 2 o'clock.

Present as before, except the sub-agent and secretary.

Soon after, arrived Waw-kee-che-un, with his associate and subordinate chiefs, O-paw-me-shao and Mah-kaw-mote.

The Commissioner informed the council, that the list spoken of this morning, was now on the table for their revision, unless they preferred some other method of proceeding.

Corron suggested the propriety of calling in some persons who knew the mixed bloods, to help them.

The Commissioner proposed that they should first try what they could do themselves.

Corron enquired, whether it would not be proper to see the persons of the applicants; they might not know them by their names.

The Commissioner requested, that first, every chief would tell what he did know.

After a general conversation among themselves, the chiefs said, they would like the list to be called over.

This was done in part, the council sitting until 8 o'cloek. Many names were approved, some rejected, and a considerable number left for future consideration.

Then adjourned to Second day, 18th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

(To be continued.)

For Friends' Review.

A brief biographical sketch of the late CHALKLEY COLLINS, M. D., *of New York city, who died 8th mo. 18th, 1849, of the Cholera.*

It cannot be expected that a young man's life, which is prematurely closed just as he has entered the field of usefulness, can afford so large a scope for the biographer, as one who has gone down to the grave full of years. The leading characteristics, however, of a person in early life, may be considered somewhat as an index of his future course; and where these are in any way worthy of example, others may profit by them.

Dr. Collins was the son of Job S. and Ruth Collins, of Utica, N. Y., and was born on the 10th of 1st month, 1826, in the village of Smyrna, Chenango county, N. Y., being the youngest of three children, two sons and a daughter.

During the early period of his life he manifested an ardent desire for learning, which was gratified by his parents, who endeavoured to give him a guarded education, according to the manner of

the Society of Friends. His academical studies were mostly pursued at Nine Partners and Providence Boarding schools; though he completed his classical studies at a collegiate institution in Utica, where he acquitted himself with much credit to his instructors. His partiality for the Greek language was such that he adopted the practice, and continued it to the time of his death, of daily reading a portion of his Greek Bible.

During the latter part of his academical course, Chalkley Collins was elected a member of different literary associations at Utica, where he uniformly conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the friendship and attachments of the members, who manifested their regard by electing him president of one on two successive occasions. He was also appointed by the same society to deliver one of their annual public addresses. He chose for his theme "AMERICAN LITERATURE," and gained great applause by the able manner in which he discussed the subject. At another time he wrote and delivered before one of the associations a beautiful "ESSAY *on the usefulness of* SCIENCE," which was afterwards published.

A few days after his decease the Philomathean Society, at a meeting convened in consequence of his death, adopted resolutions expressive of the high opinion which they entertained of his abilities and worth.

In his intercourse with young men of his age, over whom his mild and conciliatory manners enabled him to exercise an unusual influence, he never allowed himself to lay aside his fixed principles in regard to the doctrines of Fox and Penn. This was the more remarkable, as he was the only member of the Society of Friends connected with the associations, and almost the only one in the city of Utica where his parents resided. His high intellectual endowments, devoid of selfishness, combined with his amiable disposition, and guided by correct principles, rendered him admirably calculated for the profession which he had chosen.

He pursued the study of medicine under the tuition of his senior brother Clarkson T. Collins, M. D., in the city of New York, where he enjoyed superior advantages from his brother's connection with the *public institutions* of that city.

He made rapid progress in his professional studies, and gained the highest esteem of his fellow students; nor did his assiduity and general deportment escape the notice of that eminent surgeon and professor, Valentine Mott, President of the medical department of the University of New York, who treated him with the kindness of a parent.

On the 15th of the 3d month of the present year, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him at the University of New York, whose professors expressed their warmest congratulations for the able manner in which he had sustained himself in his final examination before them for the degree in medicine.

On the occasion of his being admitted a member of the profession of his choice, he wrote and defended before the Faculty of the University an able and practical *dissertation;* choosing for his *thesis*, DISEASES of the *Throat—their influence upon* the DIGESTIVE and RESPIRATORY *Organs;* pointing out their CAUSES and TREATMENT.

Soon after graduating in the spring, he entered upon the practice of his profession in the city of New York, in conjunction with his elder brother; but the latter being seized in the 5th month with a disease that endangered his life, he thought it necessary to retire from the city, leaving to the subject of this memoir the charge of an extensive practice.

Dr. Chalkley Collins sustained himself in his new position with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends.

The cholera epidemic commenced about the time he assumed his brother's practice, and he was called among it constantly, both day and night. His age and peculiar temperament made him exceedingly anxious to do all he could for the afflicted; and consequently he went to visit the sick, regardless of his own health, as long as he could *even walk*, not giving up until he was compelled to do so from actual exhaustion. His practice was attended with the most eminent success. In his attendance upon cholera patients, according to the testimony of a senior medical student, who was with him most of the time, he lost only *two patients*, and he was called to those two after the disease had advanced to the stage of collapse; and he attended a very large number. One of the cholera patients whom he attended died the evening before the doctor, so that the certificate of his own death was delivered to the city inspector at the same time as the one which he wrote at the death of his patient.

The cholera has prevailed mostly among foreigners, who were destitute of the pecuniary means to provide for themselves the comforts of life and the attendance of physicians, and were compelled from necessity to reside in the meaner parts of the city, and in crowded apartments, thus creating an unhealthy atmosphere, which deterred some of the most stout-hearted from attending them.

Dr. Collins refused none, but attended the poor in their miserable haunts in the most persevering manner, without the least earthly reward.

On Sixth day, the 17th, Dr. Collins had the usual diarrhœa which precedes the cholera, but instead of doing by himself as he did for others, viz., taking his bed and making free use of opiates, etc. etc., he continued to attend his patients during the day and until 9 o'clock in the evening. Soon after going home and lying down, the approach of the fatal symptom of collapse was evident to himself, and he remarked that he must die. Two neighboring physicians were called in, but collapse rapidly came on, and he breathed his last at about eight o'clock on Seventh day morning the 18th of 8th month last.

He expressed his own willingness to die, but eplored the effect it would have upon his dear arents, brother and sister, all of whom were far way from him in his last sad moments.

At the time of his death his father, Job S. ollins, was in North Carolina on a religious visit mong Friends. His brother had two days preiously gone to Utica to visit his mother preious to his sailing for Italy, where he was going or the benefit of his health. The overwhelming ews was announced to them at Utica by the elegraph on the day of his death, so that his rother was enabled to arrive in New York before he burial.

Thus hath passed away from works to rewards ne who was most tenderly beloved by his own onnexions, and those who were intimate with im.

His career was brief, brilliant, and useful, and ad his life been prolonged, he, doubtless, would ave become an ornament to his profession as ell as to society. S.

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l Testimony of Southwark (Eng.) Monthly Meeting, concerning our Friend JANE HARRIS, *deceased.*

In giving forth a memorial of this our beloved ged friend, who, for many years was a faithful bourer amongst us in word and doctrine, and ho was sustained to an unusually lengthened eriod of life, we are reminded of the promise of ie Lord through his prophet, to his people Israel old, "Even to your old age I am he, and even hoar hairs will I carry you."

She was the daughter of Richard and Jane eckover, of Fakenham, in the county of Norfolk, id was born there in the year 1756.

She thus writes of the period of her childhood: It was divine love which attracted my mind at very early age, and gave me to see and to feel, times, the excellency of that power which susined the righteous in all generations, and inired holy men of old to record the wonders of eation, and the works of an Almighty Hand, evidently displayed from age to age; and ough often thus attracted into quiet retirement spirit, I was prone to evil more than most."

t another period she remarks "I had sweet nsolations, at times, in a belief that my eavenly Father would not utterly cast me from s presence, nor take his Holy Spirit from me, d indeed he was merciful to my unrighteousss, and notwithstanding my many revoltings d great deviations from known duty, was eased to arise with healing in his wings, yea, d to blot out mine iniquities as a thick cloud, d gave me to believe about the 18th year of y age, that he would sanctify my afflictions, and ving chosen me in the 'furnace,' He would m and fashion me for his work and service."

About the 22d year of her age she was united marriage to Richard Harris, of London, and some years subsequently they settled at Walworth, in the compass of this meeting which continued to be their place of residence during the remainder of their days. This connexion was the means of introducing our dear friend into a large and extended circle of relatives, and becoming entangled in the gaieties of the world, she allowed herself, according to her own acknowledgment, to be "robbed and spoiled." She was not, however, suffered to remain in this state. The Lord in his mercy followed her with his judgments, and she had largely to partake of his chastisements. It was given to her to see that she must take up the daily cross, and show that she was a follower of a crucified Lord; the gaiety of dress and the usual modes of address to which she had been latterly accustomed, were to be forsaken, and the testimonies of Truth in these respects, as held by our religious Society, were unfolded to her view; being required as tests of obedience by Him who was calling for greater dedication to his will. Being thus humbled in spirit, she was strengthened to adopt and carry out these convictions; yet deep were her conflicts of mind before she fully yielded to them, greatly increased as they were by believing herself called upon to introduce into her family that which was thus laid upon herself as a religious duty, and it became her concern to train up her children in the simplicity of our Christian profession. Her bodily health was delicate, and the care of a numerous family devolved upon her, on whose behalf she was much exercised in spirit before the Lord, that they might be preserved from the temptations and snares of the world. In reference to the state of her mind under the feelings above alluded to, she remarks, "And now seeing my soul was abased, and in some degree brought into subjection, my spiritual bonds were measurably broken, and I was enabled to bow in deep prostration of spirit at the footstool of Him who liveth for ever and ever, and to offer up my whole heart as a sacrifice on his holy altar, and then I had a faint view of what would be required of me, even to confess him before men, not only by a change of conduct, of dress and address, but also that of publicly advocating the cause of truth and righteousness, and of proclaiming his great name in the assemblies of his people; but from the latter I turned away sorrowful, and said 'Rather let me die than be thus exposed,' and in great mercy this was taken from me for a time, till I was more able to bear it. I then endeavoured to be faithful to little pointings of duty respecting my appearance, but Oh! how did things in which I thought I took no great pride stick close by me! how hard to part with my superfluities! not because I liked them myself, but fearing the contempt and censure of others, and also under an apprehension that I might begin the work and not have strength to go forward, and thus bring reproach on the cause." Her heart being thus measurably brought into subjection to the Divine will, and seeking to abide

under the teachings of the Holy Spirit, she observes, "I was often for several years as a vessel that wanted vent, yet when in meetings I felt something of a constraining power, I did not dare to open my mouth, believing these dispensations were to inure me to patience, and that when the time of offering fully arrived, indisputable and strong evidence would attend, but when this *did* appear to be the case, I still asked for further proofs, till at last the light was withdrawn."

The call was mercifully renewed, although many and close baptisms attended before she gave up to this important service. In describing some of her feelings in the week-day evening meeting then held in Southwark, when she first spoke as a minister (which was towards the close of the year 1796,) alluding to her previous unfaithfulness, she says, "Oh! the great horror of darkness that prevailed over my soul! I seemed like one excluded from light, air, or food; my very body was in pangs." After a communication from a friend who spoke a few words of encouragement, "I was broken in pieces, the thick darkness subsided, the bars of iron were cut asunder, my soul was deeply prostrated at the footstool of mercy, the covenant of obedience was renewed, and words were put into my mouth, but the reasoner was at hand, and I feared I might be mistaken, and sat for a while under great exercise, and was calling its authority into question; it was then shown me, that if I was not now faithful, this was the last time it would be required of me, and that I should return to the state of horror and darkness: I felt the wo not only *pronounced* but *begun* in me; I then stood up and expressed a few words, but believe if I had spoken them sooner they might have been more effectual, for my strength was almost reasoned away. The peace that flowed into my soul is not to be uttered or conceived, I returned home with joy unspeakable; I was filled with the love of God in Christ Jesus, and herein I loved the whole rational creation; the mysteries of the kingdom were unfolded to my spiritual understanding, and the treasures of wisdom and knowledge seemed for a season to be opened to my view; the head of Satan was bruised; but this was too glorious to continue, yet the remembrance of it is sweet to me; I lived on the smiles of my Beloved; he was all in all to me."

Continuing faithful to the call of her Lord, she became a deeply exercised minister of the gospel, and in our religious meetings was engaged in a deep travail of soul for the arising of the Divine life, and careful in the exercise of her gift in the ministry, to move in the fresh puttings forth of the great Head of the church, circumspect not to exceed the opening vouchsafed; thus her communications were fresh and living, often eminently accompanied by the baptizing power of the spirit of truth, tending to stir up all to labour in spirit for themselves, that so they might experience the work of religion to go forward in their own souls and thus become living members of the tru church, and instruments in the Divine hand t build up the waste places of Zion.

Having herself bought the Truth, she becam firmly attached to the Christian principles an testimonies of our religious Society, and earnestl solicitous that they should be upheld in thei fulness, simplicity and spirituality. At one tim she remarks, "Oh! did our young people of al descriptions, but more especially those who ar setting out in life, know and rightly appreciat the privilege of often sitting alone and keepin silence, how would the mind be strengthened t shun that by which it is enthralled and kept i bondage to the maxims and customs of the age how much precious time might be redeemed an profitably employed!"

Her religious services were confined mostly t her own meetings and neighbourhood, in refer ence to which she once remarked, "My presen allotment seems to be much at home, and to bea burdens, to keep the watch in my own meeting where, if I have not often publicly to labour, suf fering and mental exercise are the portion o those who are rightly concerned for the prosperit of this part of the vineyard, which has indee been digged about, planted and abundantl watered."

She was, however, engaged in 1797 in visitin some of the meetings in Essex and Suffolk, an in 1803 was again liberated by this meeting t visit these counties, with the Quarterly Meetin of Norfolk and Norwich, and in 1805 that o Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, as well a the several meetings composing our Quarterl Meeting: she also twice visited families in ou Monthly Meeting.

In her 60th year our dear friend became a widow, in reference to which she writes, "I an indeed left with many cares, and many blessing to sweeten those cares. Oh! bless my dea children! Father of mercies! I commend then unto thee and thy fatherly care. Oh! enable me a poor creature, to fulfil my trust, my importan trust, of parent, guardian and friend; give strengt and enable me to hold fast my confidence, and le the right hand of thy righteousness still uphol thy feeble handmaid, who, amidst many priva tions and much discouragement, can, at times adopt the language, 'What shall I render unt thee for all thy benefits; I will take the cup o salvation and call upon thy Name.'"

In 1827, in reference to some in whom sh was very tenderly interested, after other expres sions of deep solicitude, she thus writes, "Th goats as described in the gospel are not accuse of evils committed, but for the neglect of thos things they ought to have done, yet we have a advocate with the Father, who, if sought unto and faithfully followed, will grant unto all tru penitents such a portion of his Spirit, and interes in his mediation, as to obtain, through faith, th

blessed privilege of salvation through his death and sufferings."

In the latter part of her life she was much prevented by the state of her health from attending meetings. It was instructive to us to observe, at one period especially, when, after a long confinement to the house, she was again of ability to assemble with us for the solemn purpose of worship, that her ministerial communications were more frequent and enlarged, and that her gift shone with increasing brightness.

The last years of her life were spent much in seclusion from her friends. As the infirmities of advanced age drew on, when the mind at times partook of the decline of the bodily powers, she was often and vividly sensible of the mercies allotted to her, remarking, especially with reference to those that had been mingled in the cup of affliction dispensed by Infinite Wisdom in the removal of several of her beloved family, "there is much mercy in them, and I have nothing to trust to but mercy."

Within a few days of the time of her departure, when one evening, according to her general custom, she was reading the Scriptures to herself, she cast her eye upon the following words of the Psalmist, and read them aloud in an emphatic manner twice, if not three times: "Remember me, O Lord, with the favour which thou bearest unto thy people: O visit me with thy salvation, that I may see the good of thy chosen, that I may rejoice in the gladness of thy nation, that I may glory with thine inheritance." One morning soon after this she had been alluding to how the night had been passed, and added, "but I have been comforted by the remembrance of the text 'In all their afflictions he was afflicted, and the angel of his presence saved them.'"

She appeared in her usual state of health on the morning of her departure—the call to put off mortality was sudden, but we reverently believe that she was prepared for the solemn summons, and that the immortal and redeemed spirit left its earthly house of this tabernacle "for a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Her decease took place on the 31st of 10th month, 1848, in the 93d year of her age, having been a minister about 52 years. Her remains were interred in Friends' burial ground, Long Lane, on the 7th of 11th month, after a solemn meeting at Southwark.

LEE-WAY INDICATOR.

A. A. Wilder, of Detroit, the ingenious inventor of the "Steamer Telegraph," has hit upon a simple but very ingenious manner of determining the lee-way of a vessel at all times while on a voyage; so that her latitude and longitude can be correctly determined, without the usual observations, and with no other trouble than simply referring to the log for a correct run, and where the workings of the "Indicator" are regularly recorded. The Detroit Commercial Bulletin says of it:—

"Indeed so perfect and useful is this invention, that with it any precise point may be made, after taking the usual bearings, notwithstanding the vessel may be making the greatest rate of lee-way, as her course can be altered to meet the variations marked out by the "Indicator" to the wheels-man. The contrivance is as simple as the invention is important, and as sure to record its lee-way as the compass is to indicate the vessel's bearings. It consists of a tube four inches in diameter, running down from the binnacle of a vessel to the keel, through which passes a rod, and to which is attached, immediately under the keel, a vane, about eight inches deep, and two feet long. This being in dense water, is sure to be operated upon by any lee-way the vessel may make, which is indicated by the needle at the top of the rod, which is placed upon a plate on which the degrees are marked, situated between two compasses in the binnacle."—*N. American and U. S. Gazette.*

It may be observed, that however accurately the lee-way, or the difference between the apparent and the actual course of a vessel, may be determined by the Indicator, the use of celestial observations will not be superseded by it. The utmost it can accomplish will be to remove one source of error to which the reckoning of a ship's way is liable. The indications of the log, as well as the course given by the compass, can be nothing more than approximations to the truth.—EDITOR.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GLACIERS.

The following extract gives a melancholy picture of the gradual enlargement and extension of the glaciers, an enemy, by which, however slowly and silently, the fertile valleys of the Alps in Switzerland would seem destined, ultimately, to be overwhelmed and lost to the uses of man. It is from the "*Switzerland in* 1847" of Theodore Mugge, recently translated from the German, and published in England:

"In travelling through the Kander Valley I had the company of a pleasant, intelligent man, a pastor, who, in spite of rain and wind, gave me a great deal of information concerning the mode of life of the people of his parish, as well as concerning the mountains around, with which he appeared thoroughly acquainted. He confirmed the account I have invariably heard from inhabitants of the country, that the glaciers and masses of ice on the Alps are constantly increasing, and the pasture land diminishing in the same proportion. Many a valley he was himself acquainted with, which in the last century fed large herds of

cattle, where now scarcely as many single head can pick up a scanty subsistence. Thus, for instance, the Gaster Valley a hundred years ago afforded pasture for six hundred cows during the summer; fifty years ago about half that number could find food; now it will barely support seventy. This same complaint I heard repeated in many different quarters by the herdsmen on the Furka, and in the Grisons. The ice and snow are continually augmenting; the glaciers are pressing down more and more into the valleys, and filling them up; the temperature is sinking; the soil deteriorating and growing marshy. What can be the cause of this alarming change? Are the Alps rising higher, forced upwards by some powerful action of subterranean fire? a cause that is conceivable with the chalk formations; or does this alteration of climate proceed from accidental causes of a temporary nature? This much is certain, that where large trees once grew no tree will grow now; and that large roots are found beneath what is now everlasting snow. In some valleys, where the mountain sides are clothed with firs, they are obviously dying away, and no art can make a young plantation prosper. In the Ursern Valley the few pines left by Suwarrow remain, but they do not increase; and, in descending from the Wengner Alp, at the foot of the Jungfrau, to the Grindelwald, you see to the left a number of dying pines, whose blackened branches have as spectral an appearance as those on the Altenfiord, in Norway, beyond the polar circle. On the Wengner Alp itself attempts have been made for years to encourage the growth of trees—they will not succeed; and it is not till three or four hundred feet lower that they flourish in luxuriant vigour."

PEACE BE STILL.

Hast thou heard the loud roar of the turbulent ocean,
When the wintry wind over its bosom has passed,
When the angry waves raged in their wildest commotion,
And death seemed to ride on the wings of the blast?

Hast thou seen the frail bark in that moment of anguish,
Now aloft on the billow, now whelmed in the surge,
When the hopes of the hard-toiling mariner languish,
And the hollow gale sounds in his ear like a dirge?

'Tis the moment of mercy,—his efforts all failing,
She appears, and the tempest subsides at her will;—
Her voice, o'er the tumult of waves, is prevailing,
As she breathes the soft accents of,—Peace! be ye still.

Go on then, thou sea-beaten vessel; and borrow
New light from this darkness, new hope from this fear;
Let thy peril to-day, teach thee trust for to-morrow;
In storm or in sunshine, thy Saviour is near.

M. Fox.

WANTED.

Situations in a Friends' family in the country for two lads, members of Society, lately from Ireland, aged 14 and 17 years. Enquire at Friends' Book Store, No. 84 Arch St.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax at 11 A. M., on the 25th ult. The general European news is of no great importance. A letter from London, dated on the 14th ult., represents the Cholera as making fearful ravages in that metropolis. The deaths from that disease, officially reported, for the preceding week, were 2026. These returns are considered as defective, but they indicate a decline in the ravages of the disease. The alarm is said to have a sensible effect on the regular trade and railway traffic of the city.

The Spanish government have published, with commendations, the President's proclamation respecting the Island of Cuba.

The affairs of France and Italy have caused considerable anxiety to their respective governments. France, it is said, will not withdraw her army, and her ministers will not subscribe to the policy of the papal court.

It is reported that the Russian and Austrian ministers are using their influence with those of the Sultan, to refuse an asylum to Kossuth and his friends, who have sought safety in Turkey. The fortress of Comorn still held out at the last account, although Klapta its old commander, and its chief officers, have left it.

GERMANY.—The following states have acceded to the federal alliance proposed by Prussia, Saxony and Hanover, and have appointed members of the Council of Administration: Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, Baden, Nassau, Weimar, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Stielitz, Anhalt, Bremen, Hamburg, Brunswick, Hesse Darmstadt, Two Reuss, Two Schwartzburg.

ENGLAND.—The United Service Gazette states, that the British cruiser Rifleman, had reached Rio, having just returned from a cruise in which she had captured and destroyed a fine brigantine of 300 tons, with 600 slaves on board. She ran ashore, with a tremendous surf breaking over her. They succeeded in saving 125 of the slaves, about as many more swam ashore during the night, and the rest were left *dead* on board.

The Maltese papers state that letters from Tricola, the capital of Thessalonia, announce that a dreadful conflagration, supposed to be caused by incendiaries, had destroyed 320 houses, 640 shops, and the whole Jewish quarter of that town.

An impressive display of public feeling was made at Cape Town, Southern Africa, on the 4th of 7th month, on account of the expected arrival of a crew of convicts at that place. The meeting was held in the open air, and notwithstanding the rain was falling in torrents, a large assembly stood for six hours, listening and responding to animated speeches from thirty successive orators. The substance of these resolutions was decided upon, to be embodied in "one more petition to the Queen and Parliament of Great Britain."

An experiment for the culture of Indian Corn is said to have been tried, with a fair prospect of success, in St. James' Park, London; but from the description of the plant given in the *Times*, there appears some reason to apprehend that the experimenters are trying their skill on a plant which is not used for food in this country.

The Convention for remodelling the Constitution of Kentucky, convened at Louisville on the 1st inst.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEMORIALS OF MARIA FOX.

(Continued from page 35.)

1829.—*Third month 23rd, Second-day.*—nt in the afternoon to Tonedale. Towards conclusion of the visit (as indeed throughout day at times) my mind seemed to be covered n something of a desire to approach the sacred stool. There did not appear to be any opportity for giving expression to this feeling, nor I sure such an offering was required. I deto be found watchful in not passing by opportties of drawing near to the Fountain of all l, when we meet for social intercourse, in that rent bowedness of spirit, wherein the mind ermitted to feel the descendings of heavenly ; but I am afraid of words. Deepen us all, ord! cause us to grow in the root, rather n in the branches; that we may increase in stability, and bring forth only such fruit acceptable to thee, through the power of the it of our Lord Jesus Christ.

enth Month 8th, Fifth-day.—A long time elapsed since the last memorandum was made. has it been spent?—is a very natural and rtant enquiry. Many things have been done, how does the account stand with regard to ne thing needful? Humble thyself, O my ! into the dust; put on the garments of tence and prayer, if so be thou mayst find y with the Lord, who "is a God of know-e, and by Him actions are weighed." Where, ne hour of adversity and conflict, has been faith in His good providence, where, thy ndence on his unerring wisdom, power and ? Hast thou not often murmured in the day ial, when the wilderness journey seemed long painful; when there was a breaking of the e staff of bread, and a taking away the whole of water, in a spiritual sense; when the en above was veiled from thy view, and the earth around looked full of danger and difficulty? Remember the example of Israel of old, and thank God that he hath not left thee to perish in this state; that thou hast still some touches of his love, some feeble desires after the way of life and salvation. It is indeed a day of trial and proving, a day of humiliation and treading down, wherein this language is often feelingly adopted, "I am as a wonder unto many." Oh! that there may be a capacity to go on with the psalmist, and say, "but thou art my strong refuge."

22nd, Fifth-day.—The prayer of my heart is, when capable of any aspiration towards the fountain of all good, that we may be kept in the right way; that in things temporal, we may know our steps to be ordered of the Lord; that we may not, in our own will, choose a path, or in any degree, take ourselves out of the leadings of best wisdom, but, with the simplicity of faith, follow the little light that may be mercifully afforded, and wait patiently for its farther discoveries, not distrusting the care and tender mercy of our compassionate Father.

Twelfth month 6th, First-day.—"We will walk as the Lord may please, only let it be near Him, the eternal, faithful, living Saviour." These words, uttered by the pious and aged Vander Smissen during the moments which preceded his death, have forcibly recurred to my remembrance, many times this day. They appear to express, in great sweetness and simplicity, that child-like desire which ought to be felt by every true Christian. It is of little consequence in what path we are led, if it be according to the will of God, and if we are favoured with the soul-refreshing and sustaining company of the blessed Saviour. This may not always imply the sensible enjoyment of his presence, because we have reason to believe the Lord is often peculiarly near to his afflicted children, when they feel most destitute and deserted, when, in the bitterness and anguish of their hearts, they are ready to conclude, their way is hidden from the Lord—their judgment passed over from their God. To these tossed and tempted souls, He is graciously pleased at times to reveal Himself, as the God of all comfort, when refuge fails them, and fears are on every side. Thus may it be, through the greatness of heavenly love and mercy, with some of us who are cast down very low, and are often ready to faint by the way!

1830.—*First Month* 13*th*, *Fourth-day.*—Two weeks of this year are already past, and what am I doing? I fear little, besides paying daily attention to the concerns of our own family, and this, not in that spirit and disposition which are likely to be accompanied by the best blessing. My health has not been good since the severity of the winter set in; and the mind partaking of the infirmities of its frail companion, in addition to its own, has been weak, unsteady, and often disquieted; suffering little things to take too deep hold on it, and to engross those thoughts and faculties which are designed for more important occupation. Divine love and power only, can recall the wanderings of our unstable nature, and settle us on the true centre; but we ought constantly to make this the object of our watchfulness unto prayer. How much good we lose, and how much evil we bring upon ourselves, for want of this! The scripture says, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee." It is only to bring this promise home to our consciences, and we shall immediately see what poor, vacillating creatures we are. We sometimes fancy we do trust, and we talk of faith and patience; but alas! to how little purpose! Where, as regards ourselves, is that peace which would result from repose in the divine will? If we were kept in this peace, which does, indeed, pass understanding, should we be moved with every trifling incident; or would it be in the power of every thing and any thing (sometimes almost nothing) to betray us into thoughts and expressions, which are unworthy the nobility of the Christian character? These are humiliating reflections, but such as we must often find forced upon us, if we are, in any degree, attentive to what passes within. Still, if there be but something of that struggle kept up between the power of divine grace and the corruptions of nature, which animated the breast of the apostle, when he exclaimed, "Oh, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" there is hope for us, because we know that all those who faithfully maintain it, shall finally receive the victory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. In the meantime, oh! my soul, retire thou into thy stronghold; seek to be covered with the whole armour of light, and, above all, to be clothed with humility and true meekness. Seek rather the lowly posture of the suppliant, than the triumph of the conqueror. *Thy Lord hath conquered*, and it is enough that thou abide in Him; waiting patiently for the day when He shall say, "to the prisoners, go forth, and to them that are in darkness, show yourselves." Hath He not power over all the host of His enemies? Hath He not power to bind the Prince of darkness at His pleasure? He hath himself instructed us, "that men ought always to pray, and not to faint;" and he closes his parable with this expostulation and promise: "Shall not God avenge His own elect, which cry day and nig unto Him, though He bear long with them? tell you that He will avenge them speedily."

21*st*, *Fifth-day.*—My turn to visit the si poor, for the Benevolent Society. The sufferin of our indigent neighbours during this seve winter, make me very solicitous that I may found a faithful steward of the supplies grant by a bountiful Providence; that I may ever be in mind they were given for good purposes, not be thoughtlessly lavished in unnecessary ind gences, or trifling gratifications, but that I m diligently occupy with them, as a part of t talents for which I must render an account.

29*th*, *Sixth-day.*—I daily feel, more and mo the necessity of seeking to be hid in the cov of true humility—of retiring into low and sec places, in the time of danger, that the shafts the archer may fly harmless over our hea Oh! the preciousness of being kept in the mu tions of rocks, where the gracious Lord still gi a morsel of living bread to his afflicted ones, a where their water, through his merciful provisi for them, is sure. "Little children, abide Him," is the exhortation of the beloved disci when he enforces the love of God in Chri This is the attainment after which my s longs. Who is he that shall harm us, if we abide?

Sixth month 18*th*, *Sixth-day.*—My soul bo in humble gratitude, before the Lord, for all blessings He has been pleased to bestow on and mine. Surely, we may say, "Thou crown the year with thy goodness." Oh! that we n be stimulated by the review of past and pres mercies, to a more earnest pursuit after that hi est of all blessings, a spiritual communion w God the Father, through our Lord Jesus Chr Grant us, O Lord, we beseech Thee, the spirit grace and of supplication, that we may w watchfully in thy fear, and be conformed to holy will. Enable us to devote ourselves and all to thy disposal; and Oh! be pleased, we p thee, to take our precious children into thy g keeping; sanctify them through thy truth, preserve them from the evils of this sinful wo Strengthen us with holy resolution, to check wh ever is of a hurtful tendency, and to cherish precious seed of thy kingdom sown in their hea As thou wert with our departed parents, so thou, we pray thee, with *their* children and children, that we may be finally united, throu thy tender mercy in Jesus Christ our Lord, fore thy throne of glory, and eternally ascribe praises unto thee.

23*rd*, *Fourth-day.*—It is, I trust, under feeli of lively gratitude to the great giver of all bl ings, that I am now going down stairs, to sp this evening in our usual sitting-room. C that the gradual return to family cares and ties, may be marked by a constant and unre ting endeavor after the enjoyment of that wh

most excellent—spiritual and secret communion ith the source of all good. I have been much d of late, to a close review of my conduct, as ıe mistress of a family; and my many deficien- es, as to the proper and diligent exercise of care r the religious improvement of my servants, ave been painfully felt. I have long considered a very serious responsibility to be entrusted ith a sort of moral guardianship, over persons, hose habits and modes of thinking are often so fferent, in many respects, from those we would ish them to entertain and adhere to, and I have und it very difficult to satisfy my own mind, as the point at which authority should interpose, ithout an infringement of that liberty which is ıe right of all. I greatly desire that I may be ıabled to watch over my own deportment, so as give them no occasion for stumbling, and have rmness sufficient to admonish and restrain them, the spirit of meekness, whenever I see any ıing that tends to their hurt.

Seventh month 6th, Third-day.—Oh! that I ay be enabled to retire into the secret place of fety, when the shafts of the cruel archer fly round. I am sorely tried and tempted, at times y the enemy, who seeks to avail himself of the uick sensibility of my nature, in order to ruffle ıd disturb that serenity of mind which ought to maintained by the true Christian. O, gracious ord! cover us, I beseech thee, with that im- enetrable shield, which can repel all the fiery arts of the wicked one. Grant, that we may be ad in thy whole armour of light, that, so, no adly wound may be received, but that, through ıe power of thy all-sufficient grace, we may be reserved blameless and harmless.

1831. *Sixth Month 5th.*—Nearly a year has apsed since a memorandum was written. How at year has passed, and what are the traces left ı my mind by its various events, is an inquiry awful importance. At the present time, the ower of temptation is strongly felt, and many e my tears and secret cries, that the Lord, who almighty to deliver, would rebuke the devourer, r the sake of that adorable Redeemer, who was manifested, that He might destroy the works of ıe devil." Oh! thou Father of mercies and all comfort, make known thy power in the arts of the feeblest of thy children; enable me repose on thee in faith, to trust all to thee, ıd to pray fervently that all the trials of this ixed state, may tend to further thy merciful signs towards my soul, and to prepare it, rough thy grace, for "an inheritance incorrup- ble and undefiled, and that fadeth not away," hen the few fleeting sands of life are run. Suf- r not the enemy of our soul's happiness to draw e off from those duties which are the business every day, by delusive presentations of what ay be more specious; but guard me, O Lord! ı the right hand and on the left, and keep me om the paths of the destroyer.

To be continued.

For Friends' Review.

EXCURSION TO CAMEL'S HUMP, VERMONT.

The accompanying narrative of an excursion to the top of one of the highest points of our Green Mountains, was written several years ago, by William Slade, formerly member of Congress, afterwards Governor of Vermont, and well known as an advocate of emancipation. It appeared in some of the public journals at the time, though I believe it was not extensively circulated. Perhaps it might usefully occupy a place in the Review. I doubt not it would be perused with interest by many of the juvenile readers of that excellent paper. N.

North Ferrisburgh, Vt.

This elevation is situated in the south-eastern part of the county of Chittenden, about twenty-five miles N. E. from Middlebury, and about the same distance, in a westerly direction, from Montpelier, in Vermont. It derives its name from its resemblance to the back of the camel, and has long been an object of attraction, and is yearly becoming one of increasing interest to the lovers of the sublime. A previous appointment brought together, at the house of Mr. Snyder, near the village of Huntingdon, about six miles west of the mountain, on the 21st inst., nine individuals, destined to the summit of the "Hump." Four of them were Methodist clergymen, viz.: Messrs. Bates and Prindle, of Shelburne, Frazer, of Middlebury, and Brown, of Bristol. Proceeding two miles from Mr. Snyder's, to the end of the road, we left our horses, swung our packs, and took to the woods. The four miles from this point to the top of the mountain were passed in a little short of four hours. Something more than half the way is a winding passage, gently ascending round the base of a high mountain west of the Hump, which we passed without much fatigue. Within less than two miles from the top, the elevation of the ascent begins rapidly to increase, and continues to increase until it rises to an angle of probably 60 degrees, which it retains, with little variation, to the summit. We passed, in the way, several small brooks winding down the side of the mountain, and furnishing water of surpassing transparency and purity, whose excellence we were well prepared to appreciate. At the sight of these pure streams, we could not but feel the force of the beautiful and expressive language of the Psalmist—"As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God." It was refreshing to drink at these streams, but more so to think of the pure and exhaustless fountains of spiritual life which they faintly shadowed forth, and after which the Christian *pants* as he labours up the steep acclivities, in his way toward Heaven. We reached the summit about 5 o'clock, P. M. It consists of a bare rock of several acres, on the east and

west skirted with a thick growth of low balsam. Its extreme top presents a nearly level surface, of a few rods in width, running from north to south, and terminating on the south by a perpendicular precipice of several hundred feet, from the foot of which the mountain slopes off to the bottom of a valley at an immense distance below. The descent on the north is more gradual to the valley of the Onion river. The weather, at the time of our arrival at the summit, was not the most favourable for the full view which we desired. There had been a rain on the preceding night and morning, and the day had been sultry and the sky overcast with clouds. A light breeze sprung up from the north soon after noon, which had much increased on our arrival at the top of the mountain, driving away the clouds, and gradually disclosing the magnificent and enchanting scenery that surrounded us. We were 4000 feet above the level of Lake Champlain—about twenty miles distant—and in a situation, not only to look down upon that, and the broad expanse which intervened, but even upon the lofty mountains which were scattered in wild confusion, and rose in majestic grandeur on every side of us. On the south there came up from the deep broad chasm that forms the southern extremity of the Hump, a continuation of the main range of the Green Mountains, rising within eight or ten miles, to the lofty summit of "Potato Hill," in Lincoln, but little less elevated than the "Hump" itself. On the north, beyond the deep chasm formed by the passage of Onion River, rose, as with a proud consciousness of superiority, the Mansfield Mountain, about 4,400 feet above the level of the Lake; while, in the distance on the west, were spread out the long range of mountains in New York, and on the east the "White Hills," with their whole connecting range of mountains in the "Granite State." The grandeur of this scene was heightened by the clouds which were sweeping across the summits of some of the surrounding mountains, and half concealing the beautiful landscape which extends to the eastern and western and northern limits of the State. But we had little time to dwell upon this scene. The sun was rapidly descending, and we were admonished, by the approach of night, to prepare for its repose. We selected a place on the top of the mountain, in the depression which appears in the distant view, between the northern and southern elevations, and where we found the shelter of a large rock from the northern blasts. All hands fell to work, and a cabin was soon erected, covered and floored with the boughs of the balsam, where we enjoyed, after committing ourselves to the Divine protection, a night of sweet and refreshing rest. The hope of witnessing a beautiful sun-rise and a clear sky, gave to the dawn of day a peculiarly awakening power, and brought us to our feet to witness a scene which was as unexpected as it was grand and imposing. We had climbed the mountain to view a landscape, but what was our surprise, when the twilight first disclosed the expanse around us, to witness a vast *ocean* extending from the main range of the mountains north and south, as far as the eye could reach and east to the White Hills of New Hampshire. Though it was in reality like a dense mass of fog, it seemed impossible, at the early dawn, to dispel the illusion, and realize that it was anything else than a vast body of water, burying in its deep and capacious bosom the thousands of human beings who we knew were slumbering beneath its surface. That surface was probably 2000 feet below us, and perfectly level. The tops of the mountains projected above it, so as to present the appearance of islands, capes and promontories, in every direction around the eastern horizon. The illusion was perfect, and for more than an hour we feasted on the magnificent scene which it presented. As the sun approached the horizon, the vast range of the White Mountains of New Hampshire became more distinctly visible, and formed a definite boundary to the ocean, which lay spread out with its thousand islands before us. The mass of fog extended over the bed of Onion River, through the whole of its winding way to the Lake; and, to add to the illusion of the scene, there was a slight motion of the surface of the fog through the narrow pass of Bolton, produced by a gentle northeasterly breeze, which occurred like the passing of the mighty waters through their natural outlet to the plain below. While we were feasting upon this illusion, the sun arose, and threw his bright beams across the ocean, which lay before us. Instantly the surface of the mighty mass was changed from a dark gray to an almost snowy whiteness, and, as the sun rose still higher, presented the appearance of a vast expanse of snow with a drifted surface. The scene was gorgeous and splendid, beyond the power of description, and continued for a long time to withdraw our attention, almost exclusively from the enchanting landscape spread out on the western side of the State, and upon which, save the winding valley of Onion River, the mists had spread no morning darkness. The contrast was striking. Facing the north, we beheld the deep gulf through which flowed the river far below us, and the huge and lofty mountain of Mansfield lifting its venerable form beyond, while the vast ocean on the right, burying every village and hamlet in the eastern part of the State, displayed a strong contrast to the strong and distinct mass of nearly one-half of the western part, with Lake Champlain and its islands lying almost beneath our feet. It was worth a voyage across earth's widest sea, to witness this combination of ocean, islands, mountains and landscape, rich and lovely, with a cloudless sky, the sun shining in his strength, and pouring his golden rays upon the world of wonders spread out in wild and gorgeous magnificence around us. As the sun came to

line more directly on the mass of vapour which vered the eastern part of the State, it gradually sappeared, until, at about 10 o'clock, the ocean id vanished, and in its place, a rich and enchant- g landscape, with its villages and hamlets and ltivated fields, was spread out in vast and eautiful variety before us. And now came nother wonder. It was the formation of clouds om the vapours which had rested on the earth ring the night. What was in the lower atmos- here at the dawn of day, became rarefied by the tion of the sun, and, ascending, formed in tached clouds. The formation of these clouds, om beginnings "as big as a man's hand," was object of great interest to us. We saw in the ocess of some of these formations, an illustra- on of the theory of Professor Espy, of Phila- lphia, in regard to the formation of clouds and e operation of storms. It was a small upward rrent of rarefied vapour rushing to a common ntre, and rising until it reached a cooler atmos- here, where it became condensed, and spread self out in the form of a cloud. One operation this kind was peculiarly observable in the rthwestern part of Washington county. These ouds were, before 10 o'clock, formed in every rection, and floated below, around and above , giving a new and deepened interest to the ene. We gazed and gazed upon this world of onders, which the magnificent and the lovely in ture are so peculiarly fitted to produce. But ere was another object, more vast and glorious d lovely than this combined scene of beauty d grandeur. It was the great Author of it all. e looked beneath us, and there was the mighty ass on which we stood, borne up by an Almighty nd to a towering height, amidst the surrounding ountains, and exciting in us a thrilling sense of e Creator's power. We looked around, and ere lay spread out, in vast and magnificent riety, huge mountains, deep valleys, winding ers, cultivated towns, and thriving villages and mlets, combining the sublime and the vast in ture, with the productions of skill and art, and man industry. Surely God was there, in the nal manifestations of his power, and wisdom, d goodness, above, beneath, around and within . It was the crowning glory of the scene to nd amidst these glories of heaven and earth, d lift up the heart, and say, with joyous and ulting wonder and gratitude, "*My Father de them all.*" It was enough! enough for th! and seemed the fitting transition to a rer, and sweeter, and holier communion with ven than earth can give. We felt it; and hering in a circle, prepared for religious emnities. We sang and prayed—but such a yer! It was full of the inspiration of a scene well suited to expand and deepen our concep- ns of Jehovah's power. But while our minds re drawn "through nature up to nature's d," man, buried and sleeping in the mists of orance, and bound in the slavery of sin, was not forgotten. The eye had been indulging in an unwonted range over the face of nature, and the mind, catching the inspiration of the scene, seemed to range with a corresponding freedom and boldness of flight among the objects of human guilt and suffering. Nor was the African slave forgotten. Never did I unite in such a prayer for the abolition of slavery. Every heart felt it, and I believe every heart gathered fresh courage and strength to do all that ought to be done to advance the cause of human emancipation from unrighteous, lawless, irresponsible power. Again we sang, and then listened to a discourse from Mr. Prindle. He read a passage descriptive of the view of Moses from the summit of Pisgah, which he made the foundation of an eloquent and deeply impressive address of half an hour. Again we sang, and soon after quit the scene. The whole has left on my mind an impression which will never be effaced. It was good to be there. The love of the sublime and beautiful was richly gratified, and the occasion improved, as all such occasions should be, to expand the heart, to deepen its humility, to give it a more profound sense of the Divine wisdom and power, to enlarge its benevolence, and to lead it to a nearer communion with the God and Father of all.

Middlebury, Aug. 31st.

For Friends' Review.

Notes of Conferences and Minutes of the Menominee Council, 1849. THOMAS WISTAR, Jr., Commissioner.

[Continued from page 43.]

Sixth Month 18th.

Council opened about 9.

Present as before, and Wm. H. Bruce, sub-agent, who, on the opening of the council, commended the chiefs for their exemplary deportment and firmness in resisting the offers of ardent spirits, which evil designing persons had made them the day before. It showed that they had a just sense of their responsibility.

The Commissioner added, that he fully approved the remarks of the agent, and he would remind them, that when we had been kept from evil, thanks were due to the Great Spirit for the preservation we had experienced. He believed that the Supreme Being had put a portion of his spirit into the hearts of all men, and that those who would be attentive to its voice would be preserved.

The council then proceeded in the formation of a roll, and at 12 o'clock adjourned.

Afternoon.—Met at 2 o'clock, and proceeded as before, until 6, and then adjourned till 9 o'clock the next morning.

19th. The council met about 9 o'clock.

The Commissioner stated that the roll was

nearly completed; he supposed there were not less than 500 upon it. He reminded them that, in the apportionment of this money justice might be done to all, and he had given his instructions upon the principles to be observed: no excessive allowance to any—no person to be excluded who had a claim. He would propose to them that the lowest award should be fifty dollars; then, if there were 500 enrolled, and each had fifty dollars, $25,000 would be disposed of; which would leave $15,000 still to be distributed. If they would then select 100 individuals from the roll—their particular friends—persons who had been helpful to them—and were therefore properly entitled to favour, and would distribute the $15,000 equally among them, each one of the 100 would receive $150, in addition to the first $50; if they should select 50, each of them would get $300, and if 25, $600 apiece, besides the first $50. He thought it would not be well to select less than 50 persons.

The proposition seemed to please the Indians much. After exchanging a few remarks with each other, Lamotte said, on their behalf, that this was the very thing they had desired, but they had not seen how to get at it. There were some who had been their very good friends, whom they had desired to consider in this distribution, as it would be the last opportunity they would ever have of rewarding them for the good they had done; and they were very glad the Commissioner was willing they should do so. He had anticipated their wishes. All his talk had been so agreeable to them, they were only sorry they could not hear him talk all the time: what he said was so acceptable to them.

The Commissioner said he could heartily reciprocate the feelings they had expressed. He would have them seriously to bear in mind, that what they now did the Great Spirit beheld and that he would reward them accordingly. He hoped they would agree to the terms of his proposition, as it was in conformity with the wishes of their Great Father, at Washington, and he would be pleased with it. He reminded them that this was a question to be decided between themselves and him, and no one else; that he had brought them to this place that they might be free from intermeddlers; that he himself had taken council with no one but his friend and associate, Alfred Cope; that when he asked them to come into the fort, he had promised to come with them, and stay with them, and not go out at all, or listen to the suggestions of others, and that he had kept his promise faithfully, as they knew. He had talked with no one but his friend upon the plan of making the award, and did not intend to talk to any one else, and he urged it upon them to pursue the same line of conduct. He asked them if they felt satisfied with what he had done.

At this question they gave the assenting *ugh*, with considerable animation and emphasis.

The Commissioner proceeded to say, that h hoped by this time they saw the reason why h had so much wished that they and he shoul keep to themselves. He did not want to hav his ears filled by any body but the chiefs, and h hoped their words would be words of truth, as h had spoken only words of truth to them.

In settling this matter, he impressed it upo them, to observe justice to all, whether rich poor, great or small. He was glad that his pr posal met their approbation, and he wanted the now to decide upon the number of the name they would fix upon for the residuary award.

The chiefs, after consulting together, said the would hold a council among themselves, and co sider the matter. The Commissioner told the that meantime he would endeavour to have th roll completed, and a fair copy of it made out, t be read to them in the afternoon. He wishe them distinctly to understand his propositio Every individual on the list was, in the first plac to have $50. Then, at their own council, to be hel by themselves alone in the fort, they were to d termine how many should draw equal portions the residuary fund. The chiefs enquired whethe their council might not be held in the yard of th fort, in the open air, as they did not like to h shut up and sit on benches; they were used t sitting on the soft ground.

The Commissioner consented, and desired the to say at what hour this afternoon it would su them to meet him. It was now 1 o'clock.

They named 3 o'clock, and the council adjourn ed accordingly.

Three o'clock, met again.

Corron spoke on behalf of the chiefs: The Great Father at Washington had never befor sent a man to transact business with them, wh had been so good to them as the present Commis sioner. Others had been severe and harsh wit them; but this time nothing disagreeable ha occurred; but the more they saw and heard fro the Commissioner, the more they liked him; tha what he had suggested to them in the mornin had pleased them very much, and they thanke him for it.

As agreed upon this morning, they had go together, and counted the number of those whor they wished to draw the large awards. Some o them were persons who had formerly benefitte them, but were now poor.

As they do not write, they had prepared som littte sticks, every one of which represented person; the chiefs would in succession give i names, and for each name, when given, woul throw down a stick till the number was com pleted.

The Commissioner reminded them that th number of names must not be less than fifty, i order that there might be no excessive awards.

1, 2. Corron then gave the names of Rober Grignon and Luke Laborde. 3, 4. Chee-chee

ıon-away gave John B. Jacobs and Marinette ıcobs. 5. Show-anno-penesse gave Bart Cheva- er. 6. Muk-atah-penesse gave Elizabeth Grig- n. 7. Wy-tauh-sauh gave Margaret Grignon, Butte des Morts, and 8, Cawtische, or Catharine elso of Little Kakaline. 9. Quo-mah-nee-kin ıve Alexis Laroche. 10, 11. Cheeh-quo-tuk ıve P. B. Grignon and Archange Dequindre. 2. Och-kee-nee-po-way gave Joseph Ducharm, Shanty town. 13. Tahko gave Louis Beau- re. 14. Cheeh-no-po-may's son, (father de- ased,) a lad and chief elect, named O-kay-naw- e-nay-see gave Mary Porlier,* of Oshkosh. 15. sh-kish-ke-nay-new gave Wm. Caldwell, of Pow- vhaykonnay. 16. Shaw-wan-non gave William owell, of Winnebago County, and 17, Charles . Grignon, of Grand Kakaline. 18. Wah- e-chao gave Louis B. Porlier, of Butte des orts. 19. Taw-taw-no-way gave Margaret, wife Joseph Jourdain, of Winnebago Rapids. 20. amotte gave Louis Fortier, Bay Settlement, son Ke-zhe-ha, and 21, Jean Baptiste Dumont, of ake Powawhaykonnay. 22. Corron gave Josette authier. 23. Sagetoke gave Josette, wife of olomon Juneau, of Milwaukie, and 24, Lisette aborde, of Wau-kan. 25. Sho-nee-nien gave lexander Grignon, of Grand Kakaline; 26, ean Baptiste Dubay, of Wisconsin River, and 7, Françoise, wife of Joseph Panquette, of oward. 28. Lamotte gave Rosalie Dousman, Powawhaykonnay. 29. Oshkosh gave Alex- ıder, son of Paul Grignon, deceased, and 30, aul Grignon, of Grand Chute. 31. Och-kee- e-po-way gave Madaline Brunnette, of Prarie ı Chien. 32. Tah-ko gave Amable Du Rocher, Shanty town. 33. Osh-kish-kee-nay-new gave arianne Walsworth, late Mayrand, Wisconsin iver. 34. Little Wave gave Charles Carron, of innebago County. 35. Shaw-wan-on gave Jean aptiste Macaby, Powawhaykonnay. 36. Show- ıno-penesse gave Elizabeth McLeod, Menominee ver. 37. Cheeh-quo-tuk gave Catharine M., idow of Louis Grignon, Green Bay. 38. Kee- ee-nao gave John Kitsen, jr., Menominee river. 9. Chee-que-tum gave P. S. Grignon, of Green ay. 40. Wy-tau-sauh gave Susan Ducharm, ife of Louis. 41. Taw-taw-no-wa gave Ange- ue, wife of Peter Juneau, of Milwaukie. 42. sh-kish-ke-nay-new gave Charles Porlier, son of ouis, of Big Butte des Morts. 43. Chee-chee- ıon-away gave George, son of John B. Jacobs, enominee river. 44. Tah-ko gave Joseph ricket, Fox river. 45. Lamotte gave Charles, n of P. L. Grignon, Astor. 46. Chee-que-tum ıve Moneque Parent, wife of Dennis, Bay Settle- ent. 47. Lamotte gave François Laframboise, ay Settlement. 48. Sagatoke gave Amable onville, of Powawhaykon-nay. 49. Corron gave imon Beaupre, of Powawhaykonnay. 50. Osh- sh gave Augustin David, son of Charles A. Grignon, Grand Kakaline, and 51, Michael Macaly, Astor.

[NOTE.—When the council had closed, it appeared that the chiefs had given 51 names, but that of Mary Porlier, No. 14, given by O-kay-naw-pee-nay-see, a lad of about thirteen years old, not appearing among those previously presented to the council as of mixed blood, it is presumed she is not of that class, and consequently not entitled, which reduces the number to 50, as contemplated. She was represented to be a woman who had taken some care of the young chief elect.]

This business being completed, the Commissioner explained to the chiefs his instructions relative to the amount awarded to orphans and imbeciles; that it was not to be paid, as heretofore, to their guardians, but into the United States Treasury, for the purpose of investment in productive funds for the benefit of the parties respectively; it having been found by experience, that money, in such cases, left with guardians, had frequently been misapplied, and diverted from the objects for which it was intended. The Commissioner requested the chiefs to aid him in ascertaining what individuals there were upon the roll coming within the scope of this instruction; and also to appoint some of their number to be with him at the payment, in order to point out to him the parties named in the roll, to all of whom he was a stranger, and he could have no other evidence of their identity. He proposed there should be two—one chosen by them, and one by the Commissioner, who would pay their expenses.

The chiefs did not seem pleased with the retention of the awards of orphans and imbeciles. After some conversation with each other, they told him they wanted another day yet to hold council with him, for they had a good deal in their hearts that they wished to express. To-morrow they would see him and give an answer to his proposal.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M.

(To be continued.)

* See note at end of names.

A WORD TO BOYS.

Truth, says the Portland Tribune, is one of the rarest of gems. Many a youth has been lost to society by suffering it to tarnish, and foolishly throwing it away. If this gem still shines in your bosom, suffer nothing to displace or dim its lustre.

Profanity is a mark of low breeding. Show us the man who commands the best respect; an oath never trembles on his tongue. Read the catalogue of crime. Inquire the character of those who depart from virtue. Probably in most instances you will find them to be profane. Think of this, and let not a vile word disgrace you.

Honesty, frankness, generosity, virtue—blessed

traits! Be these yours, my boys, and we shall not fear. You will claim the respect and love of all. You are watched by your elders. Men who are looking for clerks and apprentices, have their eyes on you. If you are profane, vulgar, theatre-going, they will not choose you. If you are upright, steady and industrious, before long you will find good places, kind masters, and the prospect of a useful life before you.

The true guide and light for professed Christians, when propagating what they consider religious truth, are contained in the expressive direction of the apostle Paul—"Speaking the truth in love."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 13, 1849.

The writer in the North British Review, from whose essay the extracts in the article on the slave trade, which appears in this number, were copied, has entered into an elaborate, yet lucid argument to prove that the Brazilian slave trade and the labour which supports it, can be profitable only in consequence of the ignorance and barbarism of the African population. For the natural resources of Africa, if properly understood, would furnish quite as lucrative employment as those of Brazil. Consequently all the destruction of life, and deterioration of physical capability, arising from the passage across the Atlantic, must be regarded, in an economical view, as absolute loss. He therefore infers that the most effectual mode of suppressing the slave trade, would be to extend to that continent the blessings of civilization, and the advantages of peaceful and lawful commerce. To this reasoning no objections can be offered. Yet the remedy which is here suggested is painfully slow. And while we admit that this traffic owes its existence to the barbarism of the native population, we cannot fail to perceive that it has a powerful influence in perpetuating the ignorance and barbarism on which it depends. If no other remedy for this odious traffic can be devised, but the civilization of Africa, we must have before us the gloomy prospect of its continuance for ages to come. The experience of more than thirty years has shown that the remedy is not to be furnished by a naval force. An armed intervention may lop off a few heads from the hydra, while the body retains all its vitality and recuperative force. If our ultimate hopes must rest on the tedious process of African civilization, it may be well to enquire whether other methods of destroying this traffic, though also tardy in their operation, ought not to be brought into action.

The slave trade owes its vitality to slavery; and slavery derives its nourishment from the market for the produce of its labour. If we could effectually cut off the demand for the products of such labour no naval force would be required to extinguish the traffic in the bones and sinews of men. Complicated as the commerce in the productions of slave labour now is, and varied as are the interests involved in it, we cannot reasonably expect a sudden change in our commercial relations. Yet here is evidently the vulnerable point; and a point, too, on which individuals, as well as communities, can exercise an influence. To promote the civilization of Africa, requires agencies, not only slow in their operation, but difficult of access. But every one who withdraws his support from the market, which is replenished by the labour of slaves, diminishes, to a limited extent, the demand on which the system depends. If individual influence, on this complicated system, is necessarily small, it is not to be forgotten, that the pillar on which the fabric rests is composed of individual influence. We may also reflect that the example of each individual operates in a sphere of less or greater extent, upon the conduct of others. And the higher the character, the greater will be the influence of the example.

Whatever remedy may be devised for slavery or the slave trade, it is not to be expected that a system which has grown with the growth of our nation and extended its roots into all our commercial relations, can be exterminated without labour and sacrifice. The Saviour, on a certain occasion, informed his disciples that the demon whom they had vainly attempted to exorcise, was of a kind that went not out but by prayer and fasting; and in the case before us, the *fasting* may probably be an essential condition.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting, Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y., on the 27th of last month, THOMAS E. HARTLEY to HULDAH H., daughter of Mead Atwater, all of Lockport.

DIED,—At her residence, on the 23d of Seventh month last, MIRIAM TALBERT, wife of William Talbert, aged about 62 years. And on the 26th of the same month, SAMUEL PADDOCK, formerly of Nantucket, in the 63d year of his age. Both these Friends lived in Union Co., Indiana—died of cholera—and were valuable Elders of Salem Monthly Meeting.

GREAT PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

(Concluded from page 37.)

Mr. Vincent supported the general disarmament, because he considered that the giving effect to moral force in opposition to physical was the great object of this society; but we had to encounter the most deep-rooted prejudices. In the spread of Christianity and its morality, of intelligence and education, was to be found the advent of universal peace. By keeping on foot

mies, we not only charge heavily our finances, ut we indoctrinate our people with a love of ilitary display and aggression, and in this we so enlist the feelings and imaginations of the irest and loveliest of the human race, until a ation becomes impregnated with the insanity of ilitary glory. Are we Utopian in proposing sarmament? No! We are in accordance with at religion which says, "Love one another." e are only proposing to substitute mind for atter—reason for force—and to attain that time hen an ounce of intellect shall be better than a ound of shot. We should reduce our armies r the sake of our finances, to bring back into actical industry the hosts of men who are now elessly engaged in military life, to dissemi- te the great principles of Christianity, and to ing happiness to the human race. Let France d England, for the sake of liberty, for the sake of manity, for the sake of commerce, for the sake of ery interest dear to humanity, associate in the eat work we now endeavour to promote; let them ree in disarmament, and a step will be taken in at direction which shall embrace the welfare of e whole human race. Let us not suppose that is lies with the governments—it is with the ople. When governments are wrong it is when e people are not right. Let us not be stayed by tements of Utopian absurdity or impossibility. ith us, aided by the book, the pen, the tongue, d moral reason, our only weapons, all is pos- ble.

R. Cobden addressed the Assembly in the fol- wing manner :—

I join with all my heart in the wish expressed one of the speakers that we could have one iversal language. Nevertheless, I am a little aid that there might be a dispute even among e friends of peace, as to which of the thousand alects of the world ought to prevail, and that eans of ink at least would be shed before it was cided. In the meantime, let every country joy in peace its own dictionary and grammar; d it is on this principle, recollecting that I am the metropolis of France, that I prefer to ow myself upon the well known politeness of a ench audience, whilst I address to them a few rds in broken French, rather than be guilty of act of foreign intervention, even in the matter language. So much has been said, and so well d, by the eloquent speakers who have preceded , that I do not feel it necessary to add a rd to the general argument; but should wish draw your attention for a moment to the man- r in which the governments of your country d mine have augmented their standing arma- nts, in mutual rivalry and defiance of each ier. I speak only of our navies and coast fences, for we do not pretend to enter into com- tition with you in respect to your army. Do t be alarmed, I am not going to infringe upon e wise regulations of the Congress, which for- l our alluding to the politics of the day. Un- fortunately, my subject extends back for many years, and implicates several ministries of both countries, although your present government must certainly be exempt from all responsibility in the matter. During the last thirteen years you and we have been constantly increasing our navies, adding to our coast defences, enlarging our arse- nals, building new basins for steam vessels, and constructing fresh harbours of refuge. No sooner is the keel of another line-of-battle ship laid down in your dockyards than forthwith fresh hammers begin to resound at Plymouth; a new forge has hardly begun to work at Cherbourg, when imme- diately the sparks are seen to fly from fresh an- vils at Plymouth, and *vice versa*. The conse- quence has been that the cost of our navies has been increased 50 per cent. in a time of peace. My first objection to this is its supreme folly— for, as both countries increase their naval strength in equal proportions, neither party has gained anything by the change, the only result being a pure waste to the amount of the augmentation. My next objection is the extreme hypocrisy of the system; for, at the very time that all this increase of armament has been going on, our re- spective governments have been exchanging assu- rances of mutual feelings of friendship and good will. If these professions were made in sin- cerity and truth, where was the necessity for more ships of war and more coast defences? An individual does not cover himself with armour in the presence of his friends, unless, indeed, he happens to be mad. But my greatest objection to these vast armaments is, that they tend to ex- cite dangerous animosities between two nations, and to perpetuate fear, hatred and suspicion, pas- sions which find their gratification instinctively in war, and here is the great reason why this Con- gress desires, in the terms of the motion now be- fore it, to bring the nations into a system of dis- armament. Now, how shall this be accomplished? Why, by teaching our respective governments this little arithmetical problem, of which, in times past, they seem to have been ignorant, namely, that if two nations are both armed in a time of peace up to a certain point, say six, they are not relatively stronger than if their armaments stood both at three, and that they would be equally strong if they disarmed altogether? But, you, the taxpayers of France, will see that there is an immense difference to your pockets. Do not, however, let us deceive ourselves with the idea that we shall easily succeed in teaching this little arithmetical lesson to our governments. I speak from long experience when I say that none are so difficult to teach as professional statesmen. They are so devoted to routine, and so fortified in self- sufficiency, that they do not easily believe that any wisdom exists in the world, excepting that which radiates from their bureaux. Do you then suppose that they will listen readily to the advice of this Congress? On the contrary, they are at this moment laughing at us as Utopians, theorists

and dreamers. And yet I think the result of their system, in a financial point of view, ought to make them more modest. I ask the governments of Europe, Can you continue your present financial system for ten years longer? With scarcely one exception, they must answer, "No." Is it then Utopian on the part of this Congress to arouse their attention to the subject, to point to the great gulf which yawns before them—to show that the danger of financial ruin, which they lose sight of, is far more imminent than the danger of foreign attack, which they so constantly dread and so diligently provide against? Even in this, the lowest point of view, as a question merely of finance, you stand justified before the world for holding this convention of nations. It is time that the people interfered, and the governments of the world ought to tender you their thanks for having, by this fraternal shaking of hands across the Atlantic and the Channel, facilitated that process of disarmament which is called for alike upon every principle of humanity and sound policy.

M. Coquerel, representative of the people, rose, and said that he wished to draw the attention of the meeting to the interesting circumstances connected with the volume which he held in his hand. [The hon. gentleman here held up a little black bound book.] It was an essay on the best means of bringing about a state of general peace in Europe, with the double motto of *Beati Pacifici* and *Cedunt arma togæ*.* The date of this little work was 1693, and the author was the celebrated William Penn, one of the founders of the Society of Friends. There was every presumption in favour of the opinion that this was the very copy that had been originally presented by the author to Queen Mary of England, as on each cover were to be seen the royal initials of her Majesty. The volume had been the day before presented by M. A. Barbier to the person then speaking, in order that it might be preserved in the library of the Protestant Church of the Oratoire, as a memorial of the first meeting of the Peace Congress at Paris.

Amos Walker, member of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, addressed the meeting, declaring that for twenty years the question had been before the people of the United States. Sentiments of peace were gaining ground in the world, and the times were surely very different now from what they were when trial by battle was the mode of deciding all disputes. Great, indeed, was the difference; for now a grand preliminary congress was proposed to bring about universal pacification. What law of nations, he would ask, was there to oppose such a Congress? The Peace Congress recommended a Congress of Nations—a permanent Court of arbitration. The principle being once admitted, the next thing would be to decide on the best means of carrying it out. The necessity of defining the powers to be possessed by the high convention was strongly felt. In all written constitutions defects might be found, even in that of Great Britain. The preliminary Congress proposed that the decision of the High Court of Arbitration should be previously submitted to the ratification of the parties interested. He was aware that objections had been raised to such a course. It had been said that nations would not consider themselves bound by any decision of the kind; that objection, he was of opinion, would fall before the idea of self-interest, by which every nation must be actuated in its desire to have its disputes settled without having recourse to arms. Another objection was the difference of institutions in various nations—some republican, others monarchical, others absolute and despotic. This objection would be removed by the provision that, at the preliminary Congress, the institutions of no country should be interfered with. But, amongst the various nations, was it likely that any one would dare to stand isolated? Certainly not—the voice of the people would everywhere make itself heard, and that voice was now felt to be paramount. With regard to another objection that had been raised that governments would not be bound by such ratifications, he would reply that no doubt ought to be entertained on this point. England, France, Prussia or Russia, when once they had given their assent, would never retract their words.

* Blessed are the peacemakers—Arms give place to the gown; an emblem of peace.

A Testimony of Kingston Monthly Meeting, England, concerning JOHN BELL, *deceased.*

"The meek shall inherit the earth, and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace."

We believe that this animating truth was strikingly exemplified in the experience of this our dear departed friend.

He was the son of Jacob and Sarah Bell, of Plaistow, Essex, and was born in London in the year 1774. The pious example of his parents was greatly blessed to him; his character through life was marked by Christian plainness and simplicity, and he was scrupulously concerned to uphold the distinguishing principles and testimonies of our religious Society. There is good ground to believe that from childhood, an earnest desire prevailed in his heart that his natural disposition should be subdued by the grace of God; and in the progress of the work of regeneration he endured many close conflicts. He served an apprenticeship to our late friend Frederick Smith, in the Haymarket, Westminster, by whom he was justly valued and esteemed for his diligence and fidelity; and at this time, through the visitations of Heavenly Love, he was preserved in great tenderness of spirit.

In the year 1802 he married Eliza, the eldest daughter of our friends Frederick and Sarah Smith; and on this connexion the Divine blessing

ridently rested. The cordial encouragement fforded by his beloved wife to the faithful performance of those religious services which were equired of him, contributed much to that conugal and domestic happiness which he was voured largely to enjoy. Her decease took place the year 1839.

It pleased Divine Providence abundantly to rosper his engagements in business; and whilst ncreasing in outward substance, he was evidently ncerned to observe the apostolic injunction, not to trust in uncertain riches, but in the living od, who giveth richly all things to enjoy;" and hilst ready with liberal hand to help the needy, e was careful to cherish that unostentatious spirit hich forbears to let "the left hand know what ne right hand doeth."

He first spoke in our religious meetings as a inister in the year 1797; and although his mmunications were neither long nor very freuent, yet the concern they manifested for the elfare of his friends, and the prosperity of the use of truth, together with the simplicity with hich they were expressed, rendered them truly ceptable. His offerings in this solemn service ot unfrequently opened the way for his fellowbourers in the Gospel, and tended to promote ne arising of the well-spring of life in our meet gs.

He was at various times united with other riends in religious visits to different parts of this ation and in Scotland, to the satisfaction of riends and the peace of his own mind.

At an advanced period of his life, our dear iend believed it right to lay before our Monthly leeting a concern which had for many years sted on his mind, to visit, in Gospel love, some arts of Australia; and after passing through uch deep conflict of spirit, in the year 1838 he id this prospect before us, and at the same time xpressed his belief, that if it were right for him enter upon this field of service, a fellow-labourer, the station of a minister, deeply baptized for ne work, would, in due time, be prepared to acompany him therein.

After the lapse of about two years, no such mpanion having offered, he again brought the ubject before his friends, and expressed his wilngness to go himself in simple faith, even without such a fellow-labourer, should it appear to nem to be in the ordering of Divine Wisdom. his weighty and important concern was very olidly considered by the Quarterly Meeting, hich came to the deliberate and united judgment, that in the unbounded mercy of the Most High, ne surrender of the will was permitted to be the cepted offering."

After this judgment of the Quarterly Meeting, ur dear friend was relieved of the burden which ad long pressed so heavily upon him, and he was ubsequently permitted to enjoy that peace of ind which is the rich reward of the faithful and edicated servants of the Lord.

Our beloved friend was a good example of dedication to his Divine Master's service, and in his daily walk he was remarkable for his humble deportment. The lowly opinion which he entertained of himself manifested the sufficiency of Divine Grace to preserve under the temptations incident to a state of affluence: we believe that he could sincerely adopt the language of the Psalmist, "Lord, my heart is not haughty, nor my eyes lofty, neither do I exercise myself in great matters, nor in things too high for me."

In his last illness, which was of short duration, he was spared much bodily suffering, and the peace and love which clothed his mind rendered his death-bed a scene of instruction and consolation to his friends. Those who visited him during this time felt it a privilege to witness the support with which he was favoured, and the calmness with which he looked forward to the termination of his earthly existence. The subjects he dwelt most upon were the love of his Saviour, and his own unworthiness, or rather nothingness. He repeatedly said, "I am wonderfully cared for;"—"What should I do if it were not for the blood of Christ?—I cannot express to you the faith that I have in his love." The overflowing sense of this love induced the most affectionate expressions to those around him, and he frequently spoke of his absent friends in a manner that evinced his interest in their welfare. He once said, "I lie very quietly here; I cannot describe the quiet that I feel." To a near relative who expressed the comfort he felt on seeing him so peaceful and free from bodily pain, he replied, "It is all through the love of my Saviour; the Everlasting Arm is underneath."

He was thus preserved in calmness and in peace, patiently waiting for the coming of his Lord, till the shackles of mortality were laid aside, and his purified spirit was permitted, we doubt not, to join the company of those "who came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

He died on the 14th of 1st month, 1849; and his remains were interred in Friends' burial ground, at Croydon, on the 21st of the same month. Aged 74 years: a minister 51 years.

UPHAM'S LIFE OF M. GUYON.

(Continued from page 12.)

It is at this period of the life of M. Guyon that her history becomes interwoven with that of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, in a remarkable manner. Of the character of this distinguished man, whose personal history is so generally known, it is hardly necessary to speak. The remarks, however, of the Chancellor, Dr. Aguesseau, on Fenelon, seem to me to be so striking, as well as just, that I am tempted to quote them here. "Fenelon," says the Chancellor, "was one of

those uncommon men who are destined to give lustre to their age; and who do equal honour to human nature by their virtues, and to literature by their superior talents. He was affable in his deportment, and luminous in his discourses; the peculiar qualities of which were a rich, delicate and powerful imagination, but which never let its power be felt. His eloquence had more of mildness in it than of vehemence, and he triumphed as much by the charms of his conversation as by the superiority of his talents. He always brought himself to the level of his company; he never entered into disputation; and he sometimes appeared to yield to others at the very time that he was leading them. Grace dwelt upon his lips. He discussed the greatest subjects with facility, and upon the most barren he scattered the flowers of rhetoric."

Fenelon, who added ardent piety to the highest order of talents, and to the graces of expression and manner which so arrested the attention of the historian and biographers of his times, had formed the purpose, under the inspiration of that great power who is the life of all holy purposes, to live and act solely for what he deemed the cause of God.

His first plans were of missionary labour in the distant lands of America and Greece, but in these he was disappointed. It was not the design of Providence to employ him there. There was work for him in France.

It was part of the system of Louis Fourteenth to establish throughout his dominions an uniformity of religion; and so desirous was he of making the Roman Catholic the exclusive religion of his kingdom, that he united together different and discordant systems of proselytism, and added the milder methods of persuasion to the argument of the sword.

There were men among the Protestants who could never be terrified, but might possibly be convinced, and knowing the tenacity of their opinions, if not the actual strength of their theological position, he was desirous of sending religious teachers among them, who were distinguished for their ability, mildness and prudence. It was under these circumstances, and with these views, that he cast his eye upon the Abbe de Fenelon. The young Abbe waited upon the king. He received from the monarch's lips the commission which indicated the field, and the nature of his labours. The labour assigned him was the difficult one of showing to the Protestants whose property had been pillaged, whose families had been scattered, and whose blood had been shed like water, the truth and excellence of the religion of their persecutors. Fenelon, who understood the imperious disposition of Louis, and at the same time felt an instinctive aversion to the violent course he was pursuing, saw the difficulty of his position. He consented, however, to undertake this trying and almost hopeless embassy, on one condition only, a condition which shows the benevolence of his character, and the soundness of h judgment at this early period of his life: namel that the armed force should be removed from t province to which he should be sent as a m sionary, and that military coercion should cea

It was in the distant province of Poitou, whi Louis had assigned him, that Fenelon first hea of M. Guyon. Here he became acquainted wi the remarkable story of her missionary labou of her writings on religion and religious expe ence, and of the high and somewhat peculiar ch racter of her piety. After nearly three years re dence in the province, having completed t labours of his mission, in which he eminent secured the respect and affection of those fro whom he differed in opinion, he passed, on h return, in the latter part of the year 1688, throug the city of Montargis, the early scene of M. Gu on's life. Here he was interested by the unan mous testimonies which he heard of her piety an goodness. When he reached Paris, he learne that the woman, whom something in his hea told him he ought not only to see, but to lea from her own lips the principles on which she ha made so great religious progress, was in disgra with the monarch who had placed him in the im portant mission of Poitou, and who contemplate placing him in still more responsible situation It is true, Louis had released her from prison, b he neither then, nor ever afterwards, expresse anything but distrust of her opinions, and eith indifference or aversion to her person. Had Fen lon, knowing as he did the jealous and imperiou tendencies of the mind of Louis, consulted merel worldly interest, he would have avoided her. B following the suggestions of his own benevolen heart, and of that silent voice which God utte in the souls of those who love him, he did othe wise.

Of her first interview with Fenelon, M. Guyo says—"Some days after my release from prison having heard of the Abbe de Fenelon, my min was taken up with him with much force an sweetness. It seemed to me that the Lord woul make me an instrument of spiritual good to him and that in the experience of a common spiritua advancement, he would unite us together in a ver intimate manner. I had an opportunity of seein him the next day. I inwardly felt, however, tha this interview, without failing to increase his in terest in the subject of the interior life, did no fully satisfy him."

"It was in the early part of the next day tha I saw him again, at the house of the Duchess o Bethune. My soul desired that he might be al that the Lord would have him to be. We re mained together for some time in silent prayer and not without a spiritual blessing. During eight whole days he rested as a burden on my spirit. During that time my soul suffered and wrestled for him; and then the agony of my spirit passing away, I found inward rest. Since that time, looking upon him as one wholly given

the Lord, I had felt myself united to him ithout any obstacle, and our union of spirit has creased ever since, after a manner pure and effable. My soul has seemed to be united to s in the bond of Divine love, as was that of nathan to David. The Lord has given me a ew of the great designs he has upon this person, d how dear he is to him."

The following is an extract from one of her tters to Fenelon—"The prayer which I offer for u is not the work of the creature. It is not a ayer self made, formal and outward. It is the ice of the Holy Ghost uttering itself in the ul; an inward burden which man cannot pre- nt nor control. The Holy Ghost prays with ect.

"God's designs will be accomplished upon you. speak with confidence; but I think it cannot be herwise. You may delay the result by resist- ce, but you cannot hinder it. Opposition to d who comes to reclaim the full dominion of e heart, can have no other effect than to increase d prolong the inward suffering. Pardon the ristian plainness with which I express myself."

J. M. DE LA MOTHE GUYON.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

E POLICY OF ARMED PREVENTION.—ITS FAILURE.

Much attention has been bestowed of late years leading British statesmen, upon the policy rsued by Great Britain in connexion with other ntries, for the prevention and abolition of the ve trade.

Millions of dollars have been expended, and usands of lives have been sacrificed, and yet s detestable traffic continues. The civilized rld has heard with horror of the enormities mmitted by the monsters engaged in this un- y commerce, while humanity has wept tears blood at the sufferings of the victims. Children ve been torn from their parents, wives from ir husbands, and have been forced within nar- v limits amidst pestilence and death, and yet, s! the awful work has not been interrupted to y considerable extent, and the means of preven- n have been found to be wholly inadequate. e have before us several official reports upon subject, as made to the House of Commons, well as an able article in the North British Re- w. The policy of armed prevention has been operation for about thirty years, and at an an- al average cost to Great Britain alone, of half illion sterling. Nevertheless, the testimony that little, comparatively speaking, has been omplished. The official reports lead to the clusion that the coercive measures employed, ve not merely failed to check the supply of ves to Brazil, but that, on the other hand, they ve had the effect of greatly aggravating the rors of the middle passage, and the sufferings lured by the negroes in the Barracoons on the coast of Africa, as well as of very materially prejudicing the interests of merchants trading to that country.

To interrupt and finally overcome slavery, and the importation of slaves into Brazil, Great Britain, together with Brazil, France, Spain, Portugal and the United States, entered into a League of Armed Prevention, by which cruisers were to be stationed off the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of seizing upon all slavers that should make their appearance. Thousands have been thus rescued, but the numbers compared with the general exportation, risks, privations and cost, are regarded as quite inconsiderable. The horrors of the traffic may be adequately appreciated by a perusal of the following, which we gather from one of the reports.

"On being asked,—'Are you aware of what number of slaves might have been landed in Brazil from the coast of Africa in 1847?' Dr. Cliffe says, 'Taking it from November, 1846, to November, 1847, we estimate the quantity at not less than 60,000, and not exceeding, perhaps, 65,000 landed alive.' Being further asked,—'Are you at all aware of what number of slaves might have been taken from the coast of Africa for the purpose of landing 65,000 men in Brazil?' Dr. Cliffe replies, 'The only plan of calculation is from the captains, or those employed in it, stating that they receive on board their different vessels a certain amount of men. To produce that number, with what are taken by English cruisers, and what die in various ways, not less than 100,000 would leave the coast of Africa, to produce that amount of living subjects in Brazil at the present time.' And this witness further states that this 'was rather a general calculation; it could not be entirely accurate by any means; but he thinks that the number was rather under-stated than over-stated.'"

Here, then, we see it stated that in order to realize 60,000 living slaves, 100,000 must leave the coast of Africa. A small portion of the remainder are seized by the cruisers, and the rest die by the way. The British Review says further, "if it be true that the demand for slaves in Brazil is not so adequately met, since the introduction of our coercive measures, as before that event, it would necessarily follow, upon the principles of supply and demand, that the price of negroes there would be greater now than then; but, instead of this being the case, we find that it is rather the reverse. In 1790, when slaves were transported to Brazil without let or hindrance, their average price there was forty moidores a head, equal to £54 sterling. In 1847, when for thirty years we have been attempting to put down the trade, their average price is 450 dollars, to 400 dollars, equal to from £50 to £45. If the principles of political economy are to be relied upon, the prices now quoted prove that the supply of slaves to Brazil, in 1847, is even ampler than it was in 1790, and they, moreover, corroborate the

correctness of Dr. Cliffe's calculations above mentioned."

The reviewer follows out the subject in this forcible manner:

"To the jurisdiction possessed by our African cruisers we have already alluded, and seen how extremely limited it is. Hence we find that two most important, and, to the efficient working of our Revenue Police, essential elements, are entirely wanting to our Preventive Squadron. And when we remark that even the former system, possessed as it is of an unlimited right of search, and acting as it does from the most commanding situation, is still unable to achieve the end it has in view, viz., to prevent the introduction of smuggled goods into this country, can we doubt much whether the latter system, as now pursued, be able to attain its object, when we consider, that with far inferior means of prevention, and these means less efficiently employed, it aims at the destruction of a trade, the gains of which are nearly ten times greater, and, as a consequence, the inducements to its prosecution about ten times more powerful?"

"Instead of stationing our cruisers off Brazil and Cuba, which is the destination of the slaver, and there attempting to prevent the landing of his cargo, we place them thousands of miles removed from either of these places, along the west coast of Africa, from the Senegal to Benguela, there attempting to prevent the embarkation of his cargo. But, in so stationing our cruisers, are we not attacking the slaver at a point the least disadvantageous for him—at one where he is best able to escape or resist—or where, if captured he should be, he is subject to the least possible loss and vexation? When his vessel has just been armed and stored for the voyage, for which, being well acquainted with its nature he has made ample preparation, when his crew are newly aboard, and still uninfected by disease, and when animated by the assurance, that if, at this favourable period for him, he but conduct his vessel, whether by stratagem or force, beyond the line of cruisers which hover around the coast, his after voyage will be performed in safety, and without molestation, the slaver passes his trial for escape at the very point where, of all others, he would prefer doing so. His fate is thus soon decided; and, instead of crossing the wide Atlantic ere he be assured what it is to be, he is either immediately captured, or at once certified for his safety. In the former case, he has at least been spared delay, anxiety and labour, all of which enter as very important elements into his calculations; and in the latter, he has secured his object at the very outset of his voyage."

But it is an easy thing to complain. All admit the enormity of the traffic that is carried on—all concede that the policy hitherto pursued, although dictated by the purest philanthropy, has not answered the expectations of its friends. What then should be done? What other plan should be adopted? The Committee to whom the subject was referred, conclude their Report by expressing their opinion that no modification of the system of force can effect the suppression of the slave trade. But they add—"Your Committee entertain the hope that the internal improvement and civilization of Africa will be one of the most effective means of checking the slave trade; and for this purpose that the instruction of the native by missionary labours, by education, and by all other practical efforts, and the extension of legitimate commerce, ought to be encouraged wherever the influence of England can be directed, and especially where it has already been beneficially exerted."—*Inquirer.*

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.

Extract from the remarks made by J. S. Hodge, on the Mineral region of Lake Superior at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held recently at Cambridge:

"The mines are wrought wholly for native copper. The veinstone with scattered particles furnish what is called *stamp work;* which is crushed under heavy stamps, and then washed; the lumps are called *barrel ore,* being packed in barrels for transportation; and the masses, after being cut up into pieces not exceeding two tons in weight, are shipped in bulk. The size of some of these masses is so enormous as almost to exceed belief. They have been broken up in the Cliff mine of 60 and even 80 tons in weight. Such pieces are reduced in the mine to fragments of seven tons weight and less, and after being hoisted to the surface are still further reduced.

At the Minesota Mine, near the Ontonagon River, I had an opportunity of examining, in June, the most extraordinary mass yet met with. Two shafts had been sunk on the line of the vein 150 feet apart. At the depth of about 39 feet they struck massive copper, which lay in a huge sheet with the same underlay as that of the vein—about 55 deg. towards the North. Leaving this sheet as a hanging wall, a level was run under it connecting the two shafts. For this whole distance of 150 feet the mass appears to be continuous, and how much further it goes on the line of the vein either way there is no evidence nor beside to what depth it penetrates in the solid vein. I examined it with care, striking it repeatedly with my hammer in order to detect, if possible, by the sound, any break or interruption there might be in the mass—for a thin scale of stone encrusted it sometimes and concealed the face of the metal. Examinations had been made by drilling through this scale, where it attained the thickness of an inch or so; but in no place had any sign of a break been found. It formed the whole hanging wall of the level, showing a width of at least eight feet above the floor in which its lower edge was lost. It had been cut through in only one place, where a partial break afforded a

nvenient opportunity. Measuring the thick-ss here, as well as the irregular shape of the p admitted, it was found somewhat to exceed e feet. Assuming the thickness to *average* ly one foot, there would be in this mass 1200 bic feet, or about 250 tons—still it is not safe assume even one foot, for the masses vary ex-emely in thickness.

The mode adopted to remove these masses is cut channels through them with cold chisels, ter they are shattered by large sand blasts put behind them. Grooves are cut with the chisels ross their smallest places, one man holding and nother striking, as in drilling. A chip of cop-r, three quarters of an inch wide, and up to six ches in length, is taken out, and the process is peated until the groove passes through the mass. he expense of this work is from $8 to $12 per perficial foot of the face exposed. Fragments veinstone enclosed in the copper prevent the e of saws. A powerful machine, occupying lit-e room, is much needed, which would perform ore economically this work.

The greatest thickness of any mass cut through the Cliff Mine, has been about three feet. heir occurrence through the vein is not regular. arren spots alternate with productive portions. he same is the case in all the mines. The total oduct of the Cliff Mine, for the year 1848, is timated at 830 tons, averaging 60 per cent. uring the present year more than half this nount has been already sent down, and there is ough more on the surface, and in sight in the ine, to warrant the belief that 1000 tons will e the product of the year's work, or 600 tons of pper. The whole amount of copper annually nported into the United States, is about the lue of $2,000,000, or about 5400 tons. But ttle has been supplied from our own mines. ine such mines, then, as the Cliff, would render s independent of foreign supplies. From pre-nt appearances, after careful examination of the gion, and consideration of the progress made in ining since my last visit in 1846, I feel myself arranted in expressing a decided conviction that is amount of copper must be supplied in a very w years, and this metal soon become, as lead eady has, one of export instead of import. The cent failures of mining speculations widely un-rtaken, and ignorantly and extravagantly con-ucted, may for a time check the development of ese mines, but their wonderfully rich character now beginning to be properly appreciated, as ell as the reliance which may be put in the sur-ace-appearances of the veins. Some curious fea-ures in their character and distribution have een detected, which have heretofore escaped ob-ervation for want of sufficient data, and which ill, I believe, be found of great consequence in he selection of the best localities. These, after rther examination, I may at another time make ublic. The history of these mines, so far, has emarkably proved the foresight and excellent judgment of the lamented Dr. Houghton, particularly so in his predictions of the disastrous effects that must result from such speculations as have caused the country to be overrun by hordes of adventurers.

The silver found associated with the copper has not proved of much importance, perhaps for the reason that the greater part of it is purloined by the miners. The Cliff Mine has probably yielded more than $30,000 worth, of which not more than a tenth part has been secured by the proprietors. I saw myself, the present season, no less than six pounds and eight ounces of lumps and bars of silver seized in the hands of an absconding workman."

ENGLISH ITEMS.

September 12.—The following facts connected with our population are of a peculiarly interesting nature. They show, in the first place, that, whilst our people are increasing faster than those of any other country in Europe, the great majority of the increase are tolerably well taken care of, and reasonably prosperous.

While Great Britain has increased her population in a given time 1.95 per cent., France has increased hers only 0.68 per cent.; Austria 0.85; Prussia 1.84; Saxony 1.45; Wurtemberg 0.01, and Holland 0.90. The rate of increase, both in Austria and France, is rapidly diminishing. The former, at a previous date, increased at the rate of 1.30, the latter very nearly 1.00 per cent.

We hear a great deal in England about our poor, and, unfortunately for our comfort, we cannot stir without seeing too much and too many of them; yet the sober reality of facts and figures has a tendency to convince us that, however great may be the evil and severe the suffering, neither is probably so extensive as we sometimes imagine. The pauperism of England is a stereotyped subject of reproach, and it is a standing topic with foreign writers and domestic malcontents. We admit the evil, we lament its increase; we do not diminish either by finding that the plague-spot of pauperism is far larger and deeper seated in France than in England. We say more about such evils here than is said in other countries. It is far better, however, to know our faults, though they bring us to shame, than to sit over a volcano, in ignorance of its existence, till it bursts forth in horrible destruction.

Many persons who dwell upon our pauperism overlook the growth of our middle classes. Between 1831 and 1841 the number of adult males in Great Britain increased 630,000; but the number of those employed in agriculture—the most destitute portion of our population—diminished 19,065. The bulk of the increase, therefore—implying an addition of upwards of 2,000,000 souls—was of the upper and middle classes, the better sort of artisans and the comparatively well paid labourers of the town. Within the last

twenty years our towns have wonderfully increased, and that increase has generally been of houses that bespeak comfort, and very often opulence. Uncomfortably and inefficiently as we admit our poorer population to be lodged, they are very much better off than the poor in Paris, Rouen or Lisle. According to the report of the Board of Health, 1,000,000 of persons are crowded in Paris into little more than 40,000 houses, being at the rate of 25 to a house; while in London 2,000,000 of people have 280,000 houses, or about 7 to a house. The population of London is, therefore, much better lodged than that of Paris. Depressing the condition of other poor populations does not raise that of our own, and we cannot be gratified at the contemplation of a pauperism more degraded than that which we see around us; but we fear, much as has been said about the condition of the lower classes in England, that it is better than that of the same classes in France, and that they are at least as well off as the poor of any nation in Europe. As Englishmen this may give us pleasure, but it cannot add to the satisfaction of the philanthropist to be told that so much misery yet exists broadcast, as it were, over the universal human family.

BREATHINGS OF PEACE.

How sweet to the soul are the breathings of peace,
When the still voice of pardon bids sorrows to cease!
When the welcome of mercy falls soft on the ear,—
Come hither, ye laden,—ye weary, draw near.

There's a rest for the soul that on Jesus relies;—
There's a home for the homeless, prepared in the skies;
There's a joy in believing—a hope and a stay,
Which the world cannot give, nor the world take away.

Oh! had I the wings of a dove, I would fly,
And mount on the pinions of faith to the sky;
Where the still and small breathings on earth that are given,
Shall be changed to the anthem and chorus of heaven.

Extracted for Friends' Review.

TRIALS OF THE WORLD.

"This world is full of suffering; along the mournful air
The notes of sad complaining are ringing every where.
Love shieldeth not its idols from death's unsparing darts,
And the whole wide earth is teeming with crushed and broken hearts.
Yet were no clouds of sorrow along our pathway driven,
This world would be a Paradise we scarce would change for Heaven.
The erring heart to purify, is sent the chastening rod
To discipline the spirit, and to draw it nigh to God—
To raise the heart to Heaven with a meek and holy trust,
And silence its repinings that have bowed it to the dust;
We may not see the purpose why our hearts are pierced and riven,
Yet with a full undoubting trust let us still look up to Heaven.

"This life is full of trial, yet we know that One above
Looks ever down upon us with a sympathizing love,
And pitieth our infirmities, though others may deride.
For the heart hath not a sorrow with which *He* was not tried.
Oh let us then be patient, be meek and murmur not,
Though clouds and gloom and shadows surround our earthly lot,
And when the heart repineth, think of that Holy One
Who meekly bore and suffered to win for us a crown.

"We know that life hath mysteries, for God hath not designed
To shed his great Omniscience on the lowly, finite mind,
But when the soul is ransomed and the fount of life unsealed,
The mind shall grasp infinity, and all will be revealed
Then let us place the anchor of our confidence and trust
On the might of the Creator, the Omnipotent and Just,
Whose will we may not question, nor His hidden motives tell,
Yet rest in His assurance that 'He doeth all things well.'"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

By the steamer Canada, some further accounts from Europe have been received. The latest intelligence from Vienna extends to the 13th ult. The fortress of Peterwardein surrendered to the Imperial troops on the 5th ult. That of Comorn still held out, being garrisoned, according to reports, by 25,000 or 30,000 men, and well supplied with provisions. Formidable preparations were making for its seige and bombardment. It is officially stated that the Austrian Government has insisted upon the Porte's faithfully executing the existing convention for the delivery of deserters, and persons accused of certain offences, both criminal and political. This must endanger the Hungarians who have escaped into Turkey. General Bem, the late Hungarian leader, is reported to be in Paris.

The affairs at Rome continued in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition.

The potato disease appears to be spreading into several districts of Ireland; and farmers are said to be anxious to dispose of their crops; which circumstance has caused the price to be unusually low. But the blight has not been so extensive as to excite a serious apprehension of ultimate scarcity.

The steamship Falcon, Capt. Hartstein, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst., having made the passage from Chagres in 5 days and 18 hours. The Falcon brings seventy thousand dollars in gold dust, a large mail, and forty nine passengers for New York. The Isthmus is said to be healthy, and the travelling easy, the roads being greatly improved.

The Convention for forming the Constitution convened at Monterey on the last day of the Eighth month. It is said to be composed of men of intelligence and integrity. It is supposed that the constitution will be formed and the legisature elected in the early part of next month.

The steamship Panama is reported to have brought a half million of dollars in gold dust.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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t copies for ten dollars.
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estimony of Berwick Monthly Meeting, New England, held on the 19th of 4th month, 1816, concerning our dear friend, MEHITABLE JENKINS, *deceased.*

She being early settled within the compass of
ir meeting, we have had repeated opportunities
witnessing in her that state of innocency and
haffected piety which so adorned and fitted her
nder divine influence for the work of the minis-
y, and we, therefore, feel it to be our duty to
eserve some memorial of her virtuous life, gos-
l labours, and peaceful close.

Having passed through seasons of deep proba-
n, and known an overcoming through suffering,
e was enabled to speak from experience to the
mfort of the mourners in Zion, and to the
couragement of the heavy-hearted in their con-
cts, many of whom can testify that as a mother
Israel, she was qualified rightly to divide the
rd to their edification.

It appears she was born at a place called Rich-
nd, on the western side of the Kennebec river,
the 4th month, 1731, of religious parents, of
e Presbyterian Society, Joshua and Sarah
eymouth. Her father dying when she was
ung, her mother endeavored to instruct her
ildren in the way she believed to be right, and
give them such learning as she could without
e help of schools, that part of the country
ing then a wilderness. Our friend observes
at she took delight in reading the Bible and re-
ious books, having received early impressions
the importance of religion, attended with
sires to become one of the righteous.

Near the eleventh year of her age she went to
e with her aunt, Tabitha Weymouth, after-
rds Tabitha Jenkins, a worthy member of our
ciety. About this time her aunt came forth
the ministry, and under her tender care she
s encouraged to attend Friends' meetings,
ough often in the fear of being deceived; and
in time her inward eye became opened by the Holy Anointing to see the truth altogether lovely, and she was enabled cheerfully to lay aside all superfluities of dress, and to adopt that plainness of language and behaviour which she believed to be consistent with the life of a Christian. In this state of self-denial she found peace of mind, though she often felt herself alone as to outward company, and frequently had to struggle with her natural propensities which stood opposed to the cross.

Occasionally, when associating with young people where there was lightness and vanity, she would feel a word of reproof or advice to rise, and instead of yielding to the manifestations of duty she would withhold what appeared right to communicate; for which omissions she had at times to suffer deeply, and often had to pass through nights of sorrow, fearing she should be finally forsaken. But she was shewn by the light of Christ that there was no other way for her to find peace of mind but by obedience to what was made manifest to be her duty.

About the nineteenth or twentieth year of her age she first appeared in the ministry with these words,—"Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest; take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest to your souls." In making this sacrifice much peace was granted her, as she had been under the exercise for several months previous, during which she frequently left meetings with a heavy heart, viewing herself unfit for so great a service. But a way was mercifully made for her, and she was enabled to communicate from time to time what rested on her mind, to her own strength and comfort, and by abiding in a state of true humility, she experienced a growth in her gift.

In the 7th month, 1755, she was married to our esteemed friend, Elijah Jenkins, when the care of a family devolved upon her, wherein she was favoured in wisdom to discharge her duty towards them with meekness and love, setting an example of piety and virtue.

About the year 1770 a prospect opened in her mind for more religious service, and in 1772 she departed from her home on a visit to friends in the Southern States, which was performed in about one year, to her own peace and the satisfaction of Friends.

In 1777 she visited the meetings of Friends at Nantucket and Darmouth, and in 1779 she made a visit to Friends and friendly people in the Eastern parts of the District of Maine. When about home, she was diligent in the attendance of meetings, and frequently engaged in visiting families, a service which lay near her heart.

In 1783, after attending some meetings in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, she embarked from Philadelphia on a visit to Friends in Great Britain and Ireland, agreeably with a prospect which had long been opening in her mind, and in which service she was absent from home about four years, and the unity and sympathy in her returning certificates, clearly evince that her labours of love were not in vain.

In 1798 she visited friends of Rhode Island, and made another visit to New York and Pennsylvania to good satisfaction. The last considerable journey which she made was in the year 1801, when she visited Friends in the western part of New York and Pennsylvania; while out on this journey, she received the affecting intelligence of the death of her husband.

Subsequently to this, she continued mostly at and about home, sometimes visiting families, and neighboring meetings, when in health. In 1814 she spent the summer in services of this nature, of which she wrote as follows: "It dwells on my mind to acknowledge the mercy and loving kindness of my Heavenly Father, in enabling me now, in the eighty-fourth year of my age, to perform a visit to Friends in the upper part of Rochester, Gilmanton, Sandwich and Wolfsborough, which had been on my mind for some time. I visited families mostly, and found the Gracious Master to be strength in weakness; and I was enabled to return in peace. Oh that I may so live the remainder of my days, as to be still bringing forth fruit in old age, to the praise and honour of his blessed name, who has done so much for me, an unworthy object of his mercy, enabling me to witness and say, 'That His mercy endureth forever.' 'Bless the Lord, oh my soul, and all that is within me bless His holy name.'"

She was frequently confined at home by illness; but when able, she attended meetings, until within a few weeks of her decease, in which her communications continued to be lively and instructive, her concern for the promotion of the truth suffering no diminution, manifesting her continued concern for the revival of the practice of visiting families. About ten days before her departure, she wrote as follows: "I have not written anything for several months, it having been a trying time of late, both on account of sickness and death, as well as other things, and being myself poor in mind, and in a weak state of bodily health. But I feel an anchor of hope, a grain of faith, that I shall receive the crown at the end of the race, in the Lord's time, for which I desire to wait patiently. He knows I love his appearance over every other enjoyment, whatever else can be named. I can bless and praise his holy name for mercies past, and humbly hope for more. Oh, the desire I feel for others as well as for myself, that the sting of death, which is sin, may be taken away before we go hence to be seen of men no more, that we may be found giving all diligence to make our calling and election sure, while we have time, and the door of mercy stands open." After this she continued in a feeble state of health, until within a few days of her decease; but her mental faculties remained unimpaired to the end, and an unclouded tranquility pervaded her mind. At the commencement of her sickness, she informed her friends that the issue thereof was hidden from her, and that she felt no anxiety on that account, but if she were permitted to choose for herself, she would prefer to go.

On the 12th of 11th month, 1815, some friends visiting her, she manifested much satisfaction with their company, and expressed a desire to see as many as could conveniently visit her, for she felt her love to flow to Friends everywhere, and enquired after several who were living at a distance, who she said were made very near to her, and tenderly exhorted those present to faithfulness, adding, "If Friends were not more given up to the manifestations of duty, others would be called in from the highways and hedges, for the Lord would have his table filled with guests." She further said, "That she had never found any other way to obtain true peace, but by faithfully discharging what appeared to be her duty; and although she had sometimes labored under great weakness, and had often to acknowledge that she was an unprofitable servant, yet she had great consolation in the reflection that she had endeavoured to perform what she thought was required at her hands."

To some Friends who visited her the day before her decease, she expressed her resignation, saying, "She had no desire to be raised up again, (but if she should again recover, she believed the Lord would have a purpose in it,") and gave clear evidence that she was prepared for her dissolution, which took place a few hours after.

On the 16th she was interred, a large number of Friends and others attending the funeral; on which occasion a lively testimony was borne to her worth, and to the efficacy of that power which supported her through her various conflicts.

For Friends' Review.

OLIVIA.

We have lying before us some notes in the handwriting of the late Mary S. Morris, who will be recognized by many of the readers of the Review, not only as a valued member of the society, and an efficient instrument in the transaction of its discipline; but also as a catholic Chris-

an, embued with the constraining love of Christ, nd, under the influence thereof, often led to visit hose who were "not of this fold," and to carry ne consolations of the gospel to those for whose ouls none seemed to care; to the death bed of ne irreligious and the sceptic, when the officially ecognized "ministers of Christ" would not have een admitted; and in such cases it was, as she as heard to say, her sole concern to lead them the Saviour's feet, and to leave them there.

But not of this description was the subject of ese memoranda. Olivia was, in her childhood, nd although not surrounded by favorable influen-s, gentle and amiable. As her character develop-l, these traits secured for her the love and kindly otice of those who knew her. Though she moved humble life, her personal attractions, merits, nd freedom from vanity and pride, could scarcely il to attract that attention which was deepened nd rendered permanent by a spiritual beauty, like a light within a vase," which far surpasses the blooming tinctures of the skin."

We are not able to relate, though we witnessed r years her life of winning meekness and gentle-ss, her spiritual history, nor the secret dealings which she was drawn from a life of what the orld calls innocence, to be clothed upon with the rity and righteousness of Him who was as a amb without blemish. Early deprived by death a mother's care, the long continued intempe-nce of her surviving parent, was a source of enest anguish to her; the more so, as his case peared to be one which admitted not of hope.

As she grew towards womanhood, she was in-sted with a deeper interest in the eyes of her ends, as symptoms of consumption fastened on her, adding, by the hectic bloom, and by licacy and languor, to her personal charms, and citing apprehension whilst often admitting of pes. But it was only in appearance that the stroyer ever relaxed his hold upon her fragile me, and we commence our account at a time en the near approach of the pale messenger s evident to all. We shall quote freely from notes of the dear departed friend whose name given above, but in doing so we cannot convey our readers a full sense of the value of her nisterings, unobtrusive, self-denying, and done s unto God" in the chamber of languishing.

"I have been sitting with Olivia; she looked ittle revived since last night—she told me it s a beautiful day. Soon after, Stephen Grellet ne in and sat by her. She sent for her sister, father and little brother were already pre-t. After a time of silence S. G. kneeled in supplication. His prayer was for her who was ut to resign her life at the divine requiring; nected with thanksgiving that Olivia had been engthened to do the portion of service laid out her, even at this late period, when she had n entered into the dark valley, in interceding her father before the throne; touching upon prayer offered by the Redeemer of men when just about to offer up his life for the sins of the whole world, —'Father forgive them, for they know not what they do.' Stephen continued his prayer that the petition of this little handmaid just about to depart might be granted, and that conviction might be fastened upon her father's mind, reciting the declaration that no drunkard can enter that holy place of purity. He also prayed for all who had been with her, administering to her wants."

When our venerable friend arose from his knees, the gentle sufferer said, with emotion, "Oh, I think I have not done all that I might have done, or may be father would do better. I *have* prayed for him." Turning upon her little brother a look of unspeakable tenderness, she bade him not to weep, and then queried of one present, if he would be a friend to him when he needed a friend; to which a ready assent was given. After the departure of S. G., the writer of of our notes, at Olivia's request, read to her a a portion of the Holy Scripture, after which she appeared faint, and feebly exclaimed, "oh that I could go now! Come Lord Jesus! I feel as if I had nothing more to do on earth!" Our friend notes: "When she had revived, I arose to leave her; she put out her hand and said, suppose I should not see thee again. I told her I thought I should see her again. She seemed to wish it, and said, I feel so well now I should like to see my friends." A subsequent memorandum says, "Since the above was written Olivia has appeared to be almost gone, and then has revived to the surprise of all. Stephen Grellet has been a great deal with her, and she is fond of seeing him. Once she sent for him." * * *

"I was there this morning. She said she had expected to be this day with her Redeemer, and with king David and many others; but, no doubt, for some wise purpose, she has to spend it on earth with her friends. She took a book of hymns, and turning the leaves found one which she asked me to read aloud. It was beautiful and appropriate. Stephen Grellet came in before I had finished. We were quiet when it was ended, and Olivia, looking towards the door and seeing her sister, called her, and when she came in, said, 'Will you oblige me by leaving your work, and come and sit in the room with me as much as you can to-day, I never felt so much for you before.' And here she put her sister's hand to her pallid lips. 'Friend Grellet,' she said, I can never be thankful enough in eternity, that I gave up before I was laid upon a sick bed. If I had not, I might have been racked with a cough, implying that it would have prevented her from reflecting as she would wish. She said 'I feel so much for my little brother and sister—they are all the family—and my father. I have thought ever since thy prayer for him the other day, that he would become an altered man. Persons have said that they should not mind dying in consumption, because it was a lingering disease,

but my sister E——, was but a short time ill. I have, to be sure, been a good while sick. I had made a resolution to lead a different life before I was sick, but not in my own strength. I joined the meeting,* and took a Sunday school class, and thought I would try to be a little useful; but it was ordered differently, in wisdom. I was not able to go to meeting except a very few times afterwards. Her father now entered, and soon after S. G. kneeled, and prayed very fervently for her, and that the prayer of her heart, for her father and her family, might be granted, &c. For him also he petitioned with much tenderness and feeling. After we had resumed our seats, he addressed to him a few kind sentences, repeating the text "*Resist the devil and he will flee from thee*"—shewing him how his dear daughter had been made a priest to the family, and had offered up for him the sacrifice of prayer, and he now encouraged him to take a resolution *in the name of the Lord*, and by his sanctifying power be made a priest in his own family. Olivia mentioned that when very ill the night before, her father had supported her in his arms, and she thought, 'I shall soon be taken from one father's arms into another's.' 'Oh,' she added 'how must those feel who are on a dying bed, knowing that they are not prepared to die, and yet that they are going.' Adverting to her having thought herself departing, a little before, and to her disappointment at finding herself revived, she said, 'I feel like a little child who is going on a journey—anxious to be gone—yet cannot get off.'"

Thus the sweet sufferer was detained from day to day, whilst the conviction was sealed upon the minds of those who were with her, that *for her* "to depart and be with Christ was far better." How far her extended probation was for her own more perfect refinement, and how far it was for the sake of others, is known only to Him who seeth the end from the beginning, and who will work by whom he will work. We resume the memoranda with the notice of a visit made to her by M. S. M. on the morning of the next First day.

"Olivia smiled when I entered, but looked languid, and said she was very weak. Soon after, Edwin Johnson came in; he was very still a few moments. She motioned for drink, and then Edwin knelt in supplication. He returned thanks for the light and grace that had been manifested, and for the convictions made by the Holy Spirit upon our minds; returning thanks and adoration for the mercy, that, although our sins arose like mountains before us, the sin-atoning blood of the Redeemer can wash them all away, and present us faultless unto God. He prayed for Olivia that she might have faith and patience; that she might have all terror at the thought of entering the unseen world taken away; that no gloomy forebodings might be permitted to assail, ere she went to that bourne from whence no traveller returneth. "Bless, we pray thee," he added, "every member of this family—bless us who are now present before thee. We thank thee that we have tender ties in thy kingdom who have been redeemed by thee, and who now celebrate thy praise! Grant that *we* may fill up the portion of duty allotted to us, that so, when we look upwards, we may see a smiling Jesus, and when we look inward we way find an approving conscience."

(To be continued.)

* She was a Methodist.

MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY.

This Cave is situated in the southwest part of Kentucky, about a hundred miles from Louisville, and sixty from the famous Harrodsburg Springs. The word *cave* is ill calculated to impress the imagination with an idea of its surpassing grandeur. It is in fact a subterranean world; containing within itself territories extensive enough for half a score of German principalities. It should be named Titans' Palace, or Cyclops' Grotto.

It lies among the Knobs, a range of hills, which border an extent of country, like highland prairies, called the Barrens. The surrounding scenery is lovely. Fine woods of oak, hickory, and chestnut, clear of underbrush, with smooth, verdant openings, like the parks of English noblemen.

A narrow ravine, diverging from this, leads by a winding path, to the entrance of the cave. It is a high arch of rocks, rudely piled, and richly covered with ivy and tangled vines. At the top is a perennial fountain of sweet and cool water, which trickles down continually from the centre of the arch, through the pendant foliage, and is caught in a vessel below.

As you come opposite the entrance of the cave, in summer, the temperature changes instantaneously, from about 85° to below 60° and you feel chilled as if by the presence of an iceberg. In winter the effect is reversed. Why the air within the cave should be so fresh, pure and equable, all the year round, even in its deepest recesses, is not so easily explained. Some have suggested that it is continually modified by the presence of chemical agents. Whatever may be the cause, its agreeable salubrity is observed by every visiter, and it is said to have great healing power in diseases of the lungs.

The amount of exertion which can be performed here without fatigue, is astonishing.—The superabundance of oxygen in the atmosphere operates like moderate doses of exhilarating gas.

The wide entrance to the cavern soon contracts, so that but two can pass abreast. At this place, called the Narrows, the air from dark

depths beyond, blows out fiercely, as if the spirits of the cave had mustered there, to drive intruders back to the realms of day. This path continues about fourteen or fifteen rods, and emerges into a wider avenue, floored with saltpetre earth, from which the stones have been removed. This leads directly into the Rotunda, a vast hall, comprising a surface of eight arches, arched with a dome one hundred feet high, without a single pillar to support it. It rests on irregular ribs of dark gray rock, in massive oval rings, smaller and smaller, one seen within another, till they terminate at the top. Perhaps this apartment impresses the traveller as much as any portion of the cave; because from it he receives his first idea of its gigantic proportions. The vastness, the gloom, the impossibility of taking in the boundaries by the light of lamps—all these produce a deep sensation of awe and wonder.

From the Rotunda, you pass into Audubon's Avenue, from eighty to one hundred feet high, with galleries of rock on each side, jutting out farther and farther, till they nearly meet at top. This avenue branches out into a vast half-oval hall, called the Church. This contains several projecting galleries, one of them resembling a cathedral choir. There is a gap in the gallery, and at the point of interruption, immediately above, is a rostrum, or pulpit, the rocky canopy of which juts over. The guide leaps up from the adjoining galleries, and places a lamp each side of the pulpit, on flat rocks, which seem made for the purpose. Five thousand people could stand in this subterranean temple with ease.

So far, all is irregular, jagged rocks, thrown together in fantastic masses, without any particular style; but now begins a series of imitations, which grow more and more perfect, in gradual progression, till you arrive at the end. From the Church you pass into what is called the Gothic Gallery, from its obvious resemblance to that style of architecture. Here is Mummy Hall; so called because several mummies have been found seated in recesses of the rock. Without any process of embalming, they were found as perfect a state of preservation as the mummies of Egypt; for the air of the cave is so dry and unchangeable, and so strongly impregnated with nitre that decomposition cannot take place.

From Mummy Hall you pass into Gothic Avenue, where the resemblance to Gothic architecture very perceptibly increases. The wall juts out in pointed arches, and pillars, on the sides of which are various grotesque combinations of rock. One is an elephant's head. The tusks and sleepy eyes are quite perfect; the trunk, at last very distinct, gradually recedes, and is lost in the rock. On another pillar is a lion's head; on another, a human head with a wig, called Lord Lyndhurst.

From this gallery you can step into a side cave, in which is an immense pit, called the Lover's Leap. A huge rock, fourteen or fifteen feet long, like an elongated sugar-loaf running to a sharp point, projects half way over this abyss. It makes one shudder to see the guide walk almost to the end of this projectile bridge, over such an awful chasm.

As you pass along, the Gothic Avenue narrows, until you come to a porch composed of the first separate columns in the cave. The stalactite and stalagmite formations unite in these irregular masses of brownish yellow, which, when the light shines through them, look like transparent amber. They are sonorous as a clear toned bell. A pendant mass, called the Bell, has been unfortunately broken, by being struck too powerfully.

The porch of columns leads to the Gothic Chapel, which has the circular form appropriate to a true church. A number of pure stalactite columns fill the nave with arches, which in many places form a perfect Gothic roof. The stalactites fall in rich festoons, strikingly similar to the highly ornamented chapel of Henry VII. Four columns in the centre form a separate arch by themselves, like trees twisted into a grotto, in all irregular and grotesque shapes. Under this arch stands Wilkins' arm-chair, a stalactite formation, well adapted to the human figure. The chapel is the most beautiful specimen of Gothic in the cave. Two or three of the columns have richly foliated capitals, like the Corinthian.

If you turn back to the main avenue, and strike off in another direction, you enter a room with projecting galleries, called the Ball Room. In close vicinity is a large amphitheatre. From the centre rises a mountain of big stones, rudely piled one above another, in a gradual slope, nearly one hundred feet high.

In this place is an angle, which forms the meeting point of several caves, and is therefore considered one of the finest points of view. Here parties usually stop and make arrangements to kindle the Bengal Lights, which travellers always carry with them. It has a strange and picturesque effect to see groups of people dotted about, at different points of view, their lamps hidden behind stones, and the light streaming into the thick darkness, through chinks in the rocks. When the Bengal Lights begin to burn, their intense radiance casts a strong glare on the pile, the whole of the vast amphitheatre is revealed to view, and you can peer into the deep recesses of two other caves beyond. For a few moments gigantic proportions and uncouth forms stand out in the clear, strong gush of brilliant light! and then—all is darkness.

If you enter one of the caves revealed in the distance, you find yourself in a deep ravine, with huge piles of gray rock jutting out more

and more, till they nearly meet at top. Looking upward, through this narrow aperture, you see, high above you, a vaulted roof of *black* rock, studded with brilliant spar, like constellations in the sky, seen at midnight, from the deep clefts of a mountain. This is called the Star Chamber.

In this neighbourhood is a vast, dreary chamber, which Stephen, the guide, called Bandit's Hall, the first moment his eye rested on it; and the name is singularly expressive of its character. Its ragged roughness and sullen gloom are indescribable. The floor is a mountainous heap of loose stones, and not an inch of even surface could be found on roof or walls.

But the greatest wonder in this region of the cave is Mammoth Dome—a giant among giants. It is so immensely high and vast, that three of the most powerful Bengal Lights illuminate it very imperfectly. That portion of the ceiling which becomes visible is three hundred feet above your head, and remarkably resembles the aisles of Westminster Abbey. It is supposed that the top of this dome is near the surface of the ground.

Another route from the amphitheatre conducts you to a smooth, level path, called Pensacola Avenue. Here are numerous formations of crystallized gypsum, but not as beautiful or as various as are found farther on. From various slopes and openings, caves above and below are visible. The Mecca's shrine of this pilgrimage is Angelica's Grotto, completely lined and covered with the largest and richest dog's tooth spar.

If you pass behind the pile in the amphitheatre, by a narrow ascending path, you come into a vast hall, where there is nothing but naked rock. This empty, dreary place is appropriately called the Deserted Chamber. Walking along the verge, you arrive at another avenue, enclosing sulphur springs. Here the guide warns you of the vicinity of a pit one hundred and twenty feet deep, in the shape of a saddle. Stooping over it, and looking upward, you see an abyss of precisely the same shape over your head; a fact which indicates that it began in the upper region, and was merely interrupted by this chamber.

From this you may enter a narrow and very tortuous path, called the Labyrinth, which leads to an immense split, or chasm, in the rocks. Here is placed a ladder, down which you descend twenty-five or thirty feet, and enter a narrow cave below, which brings you to a combination of rock called the Gothic Window. You stand in this recess while the guide ascends huge cliffs overhead, and kindles Bengal Lights, by the help of which you see, two hundred feet above you, a Gothic dome of one solid rock, perfectly overawing in its vastness and height. Below is an abyss of darkness, which no human eye ca fathom.

If, instead of descending the ladder, you pas straight alongside the chasm, you arrive at th Bottomless Pit, beyond which no one ever ven tured to proceed till 1838.

For a long period this pit was considere bottomless, because, when stones were throw into it, they reverberated along the sides ti lost to the ear, but seemed to find no restin place. It has since been sounded, and found t be one hundred and forty feet deep, with soft muddy bottom, which returns no nois when a stone strikes upon it. In 1838, th adventurous Stephen threw a ladder across th chasm, and passed over. There is now a nar row bridge of two planks, with a little railin on each side; but as it is impossible to sustai it by piers, travellers must pass over in th centre, one by one, and not touch the railing lest they disturb the balance, and overturn th bridge.

This walk brings you into Pensico Avenue Hitherto, the path has been rugged, wild, an rough, interrupted by steep acclivities, rocks and big stones; but this avenue has a smooth and level floor, as if the sand had been sprea out by gently flowing waters. Through this descending more and more, you come to a deep arch, by which you enter the Winding Way; strangely irregular and zigzag path, so narrow that a very stout man could not squeeze through In some places, the rocks at the sides are on line with your shoulders, then piled high ove your head; and then, again, you rise above and overlook them all, and see them heaped behind you, like the mighty waves of the Red Sea, parted for the Israelites to pass through This toilsome path was evidently made by a rushing, winding torrent. Toward the close, the water not having force enough to make a smooth bed, has bored a tunnel. This is so low and narrow, that the traveller is obliged to stoop and squeeze himself through Suddenly he passes into a vast hall, called the Great Relief; and a relief it is to stretch one's cramped and weary limbs.

This leads into the River Hall, at the side of which you have a glimpse of a small cave, called the Smoke House, because it is hung with rocks perfectly in the shape of hams. The River Hall descends like the slope of a mountain. The ceiling stretches away before you, vast and grand as the firmament at midnight. No one, who has never seen this cave, can imagine the feelings of strong excitement, and deep awe, with which the traveller keeps his eye fixed on the rocky ceiling, which, gradually revealed in the passing light, continually exhibits some new and unexpected feature of sublimity or beauty.

At one side of River Hall is a steep precipice, over which you can look down, by aid of

blazing missiles, upon a broad, black sheet of water, eighty feet below, called the Dead Sea. This is an awfully impressive place, the sights and sounds of which do not easily pass from memory.

As you pass along, you hear the roar of invisible water-falls, and at the foot of the slope, the River Styx lies before you, deep and black, overarched with rock.

When you have passed the Styx, you soon meet another stream, appropriately called Lethe. The echoes here are absolutely stunning. A single voice sounds like a powerful choir. When you have crossed, you enter a high level hall, named the Great Walk, half a mile of which brings you to another river, called the Jordan. In crossing this, the rocks, in one place, descend so low, as to leave only eighteen inches for the boat to pass through. Passengers are obliged to double up, and lie on each other's shoulders, till this gap is passed. This uncomfortable position is, however, of short duration, and you suddenly emerge to where the vault of the cave is more than a hundred feet high.

From the Jordan, through Silliman's Avenue, you enter a high, narrow defile, or pass, in a portion of which, called the Hanging Rocks, huge masses of stone hang suspended over your head. At the side of this defile is a recess, called the Blacksmith's Shop. It contains a rock shaped like an anvil, with a small inky current running near it, and quantities of coarse stalagmite scattered about, precisely like blacksmiths' cinders, called slag. In another place, a square rock, covered with beautiful dog's tooth spar, called Mile Stone.

This pass brings you into Wellington's Gallery, which tapers off to a narrow point, apparently the end of the cave in this direction. But a ladder is placed on one side, by which you ascend to a small cleft in the rock, through which you are at once ushered into a vast apartment, discovered about two years ago. This is the commencement of Cleveland's Avenue, the crowning wonder and glory of this subterranean world! At the head of the ladder, you find yourself surrounded by overhanging stalactites, in the form of rich clusters of grapes, transparent to the light, hard as marble, and round and polished, as if done by a sculptor's hand. This is called Mary's Vineyard.

* * * * *

One hundred and sixty-five avenues have been discovered in Mammoth Cave, the walk through which is estimated at about three hundred miles. In some places, you descend more than a mile into the bowels of the earth. The poetic-minded traveller, after he has traced all the labyrinths, departs with lingering reluctance.—*L. M. Child.*

Few people, when angry, act wisely. It is therefore most prudent not to act at all while displeased.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING FLOUR.

Mr. D. F. Bonall, of Tecumseh, Michigan, has recently made an improvement in the process of making Flour, which is claimed to be valuable. The Indiana State Journal publishes the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. B., in reply to inquiries made of him in reference to the improvement:

My "improved process of milling" consists in separating the starch part of the wheat from the glutinous matter, and submitting the latter to a second grinding. The way it is effected is by placing an auxiliary run of stones so as to receive the entire body of the "offal," on its passage from the upper or first merchant bolts. The stones are fitted to run from 300 to 400 revolutions per minute, and the feeding of the stuffs made uniform and perfect by a very simple combination of machinery.

After the "offal" is thus ground or severely scoured, it is then passed into the lower bolts, or dusters, when the flour is taken out and sent to the "cooler," or first bolts, to be uniformly mixed in regular proportions, with the superfine flour, and the remainder separated for feeds.

The advantage obtained by this mode of grinding, is as follows:—First, it enables the miller to grind light or coarse, at the first grinding, and thus avoid injury to the "starchy" portion of the wheat, and ensures free, good bolting, which is not always the case, when attempting to grind the starch and "glutin" contained in the grain to the same consistency by one process, as the starch, which pulverizes easy, is apt to be too fine, and stick to the bolts, or else the "farina" is too coarse and goes to middlings, or adheres to the bran and is lost.

Second,—It enables the miller to grind wet or damp wheat better than by any other mode, as the first grinding, which is high and free, warms the wheat, whereby elevating, cooling, airing and bathing, the moisture is principally evaporated, and the "offal" is partially kiln-dried, when, by submitting it to the quick grinding, or scouring process, the flour is almost entirely "whipped out" and put into the superfine flour.

Third,—It catches all the broken particles of grain that escape the first grinding, by stopping and starting, or from other causes, and equalizes the grinding, when any variations occur in the first mills or grinding.

Fourthly,—It adds to the superfine flour that which was formerly "fine," and thus saves the loss on sales in market.

Fifthly,—It saves grinding middlings, as the whole middling process is done by one continuous operation, with a great saving of labour as well as time.

Sixthly,—It enables the miller to make his barrel of superfine flour from four bushels of wheat that will weigh 60 lbs. to the bushel, and the flour is much better, as it contains much more

of the "farina" of the wheat, or glutinous matter, and will yield more good bread from a given quantity of flour. Flour ground on this process is now selling in Buffalo as a superior brand.

The double grinding evaporates more of the moisture, and has a tendency to preserve the flour longer from souring.

These are the principal and distinguishing characteristics of my "improvement," and if time permitted, I would write you more specifically and in detail. The aggregate saving made by it will be somewhere from 15 to 25 lbs. of wheat on each barrel of flour. It is simple and durable, and all the economics it combines, and principles it involves, are well understood by all common sense minds, and must be appreciated.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 20, 1849.

The account of Indiana Yearly Meeting, which was kindly furnished by a correspondent, and which appears in our columns, extends only to the evening of the third day of its session. It is expected that some further information respecting the proceedings, from that time to the close of the meeting, will be obtained in time for insertion in our next number.

REPORT RESPECTING NEW ENGLAND YEARLY MEETING.—The Editor has received through the mail, from some unknown individual, a pamphlet of 42 pages, which appears to be a copy of the Report made to our late Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia by the Meeting for Sufferings,* of which a brief notice was given in page 505 of Vol. 2, of this Review.

Whether our unknown correspondent intended to offer this report for publication, does not appear; but several reasons present to the mind of the Editor for declining the insertion of it in the Review.

In the first place, it does not appear that its publication was authorized by the body from which it emanated, or by the Yearly Meeting of New England, to which it chiefly relates. "It was concluded to forward to each body a copy of the document, and leave it with them for their solid consideration." In the next, there are many Friends within this Yearly Meeting, among whom the Editor may be justly included, who sincerely believe that the disciplinary proceedings of each Yearly Meeting and its subordinate branches, are not subject to the revision of other Yearly Meetings. Hence we cannot wish to give needless publicity to measures, the propriety of which we never could see. Those Friends who disapproved of the proceedings in relation to an exercise of a supposed authority to examine and rejudge the measures adopted by Friends in New England in the administration of their discipline, having expressed their dissent while these proceedings were in progress, we have no desire to resume that subject. Disclaiming any authority to revise or rejudge the action of meetings for discipline, within our own or other Yearly Meetings, we leave the parts of the Report which relate to the disownment of their members, and the dissolution of the Monthly Meeting in New England, without comment or further notice. Our original plan of avoiding as far as practicable all controversial discussions in regard to the doctrines and discipline of the society is still adhered to, but as some principles laid down in this Report appear to be of vital importance, and such as we cordially approve, a few observations confirmatory of the conclusions to which the framers of the document in question have arrived, on these points, will be submitted to our readers.

The opinion has been industriously inculcated, and no doubt extensively believed, that the difficulties experienced among Friends in New England, originated in the adoption of doctrinal opinions at variance with those which our religious society has always professed and maintained; and that the treatment with, and disownment of, a conspicuous member there, which occupy so important a place in the history of their transactions, were on account of his opposition to the dissemination of unsound doctrines. Now as it clearly appears by this Report, that Friends in New England have always denied this imputation, and founded their charges and disciplinary proceedings on an alleged violation of the discipline, and therefore always refused to permit any question of doctrines to be introduced into their treatment with him; and as the committee who prepared this Report have made no attempt to establish the charge of unsoundness in doctrine upon our brethren in New England, the inference is clear and undeniable that *we*, of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, have no charge of the kind to make. Of course, whatever we may think of their efficiency in the administration of their discipline, we have no evidence of a declension, on their part, from the long established doctrines of Friends. This certainly is a point of the highest importance, and being satisfactorily settled, may prepare the way for an adjustment of the remaining difficulties.

* The following is the title page:
"A Report of the Meeting for Sufferings, adopted by the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia, in relation to the facts and causes of the division, which occurred in New England in the year 1845. Boston: Press of T. R. Marvin, 24 Congress St. 1849." By a minute, signed by Thomas B. Gould, which appears at the end of the Report, we find it was printed by direction of the seceding body for which he acted as Clerk.

This document also expressly admits that "the manner in which this separation was effected, was not such as affords a precedent safe to be followed in the organization of a Yearly Meeting." This seems to imply, and can hardly be otherwise construed, that the meeting thus formed was then organized, and of course did not exist until this organization was effected. The ancient Yearly Meeting of New England was in existence long before this date, and unless by some means dissolved, could not then be organized. Besides, this separation is not spoken of as a reunion of a disorganized body, but as an organization; and, of course, by implication, as an association not previously existing. That this is not a safe precedent for organizing a Yearly Meeting, is unquestionably true; and we may go further, and assert that no Yearly Meeting of *Friends* ever has been organized in that manner, and never can be. With regard to the last, it will hardly be pretended by any one, that a body organized as "the smaller body" in New England was, has ever been recognized by the body of the society, as a Yearly Meeting of *Friends*. With respect to the possibility of thus forming a Yearly Meeting of Friends, the opinion of Judge Ewing, in the well known case between Thos. L. Hotwell, and J. Hendrickson and S. Decow, may be cited as conclusive. After stating that there were two bodies, both claiming to be the ancient and constitutional Yearly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, the judge proceeds: "There is, however, and there can be, as is asserted and admitted by all, but one ancient Yearly Meeting, and but one body entitled to that appellation. This fact is distinctly admitted by the pleadings of the parties; it is plainly asserted by the book of discipline, which all who claim to be of the Society of Friends, as do all the parties, and, if my memory is correct, all the witnesses in the cause, unqualifiedly admit to be their standard and guide." Again, in the subsequent paragraph, the opinion is expressed in terms rather more general: "There is and can be but one Yearly Meeting." Meaning, as the context plainly indicates, there can be but one Yearly Meeting within the jurisdiction of the one previously existing.

Again, in a subsequent stage of his argument, having shown that the ancient Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia was not dissolved, he adds, "One meeting being in life, another of the same powers, rights and jurisdictions, could not, according to the discipline of the Society, according to the simplest elements of reason, according to the immutable laws of action, which must govern and control all human assemblages, of whatever nature, or whether religious or civil, according, indeed, to the avowed doctrines of the pleadings in this cause, and the unanimous declarations of counsel, a second, a subsequent meeting, could not be set up within its bounds."

These strong declarations, we may remember, were used in a cause, wherein the members of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting were deeply interested; and the judgment thus pronounced was founded upon a careful examination of the character of our discipline, or rather of the discipline of the society in general, as propounded by some of the most able, active and experienced members of our Yearly Meeting. And when this judgment was announced, its correctness was fully admitted in all parts of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and has never been denied by us.

These principles, being equally applicable to the meetings in New England, as to those in Pennsylvania, clearly prove that the body which separated from the ancient Yearly Meeting of New England, could not in a legal view possess the powers and jurisdiction of a Yearly Meeting of Friends, unless the ancient Yearly Meeting had ceased to exist.

That in a religious point of view, that body could not be a Yearly Meeting of Friends, is obvious from their want of an essential quality of such a meeting—unity with the great body of the society—unless, indeed, we admit the strange and totally inadmissible supposition, that the great body of Friends had abandoned their original principles. A Yearly Meeting of Friends, isolated from all other Yearly Meetings, holding correspondence with none, and in open opposition to one, would be such an anomaly as the Society of Friends has never admitted.

It is also a well known fact that the Yearly Meetings of London, Dublin, New York, Baltimore, North Carolina and Indiana, have explicitly refused to recognize the body thus organized, as a Yearly Meeting of Friends;* and although it has addressed epistles to all the Yearly Meetings of Friends, except the one from which it has seceded, those epistles have not been read or answered in any.

With regard to the continued existence of the ancient Yearly Meeting of New England, and the consequent impossibility of organizing another with the same powers and capacities within its jurisdiction, a few considerations may be offered.

Previous to the Yearly Meeting of 1845, it appears, as stated in the Report, and the truth of which is no where denied, that a separation had taken place in some of the subordinate branches. But all parties acknowledged the body which convened at Newport in the character of a Yearly Meeting, on the morning of Second day, the 16th of Sixth month, 1845, to be the genuine Yearly

* For the proceedings of these meetings in the case, see pages 810 and 811 of our first volume.

Meeting of New England. To that body all the documents addressed to that Yearly Meeting were presented. At the first session, a contingency was discovered, which was not anticipated in the formation of the discipline, and for which, of course, no provision was made. According to their discipline, the clerk of the former year, if present, was required to act as clerk at the first sitting; at the close of which, the representatives were "to meet and agree upon a clerk for the year, and report the same to the adjournment." According to the usages of Society, the report of the representatives, when made, was subject to the judgment of the meeting. The clerk, though *proposed* by the representatives, is *appointed* by the meeting.

But here were two sets of representatives, both claiming to be appointed by Rhode Island Quarter. Both could not be genuine representatives. A question had thus arisen which was judged necessary to be settled before the selection of a clerk could be referred to the representatives. The existing discipline was established by the Yearly Meeting at a former period; and it would be a singular circumstance, not to be assumed without very conclusive evidence, if that meeting had established this part of the discipline in such manner that a subsequent meeting could not change it; especially as this was merely a conventional arrangement; a change of which involved no religious principle.

Situated as the meeting then was, a strict compliance with the letter of the discipline was not practicable; and the course actually pursued was certainly in conformity to its design. At all events, we must admit that the conclusion to continue the clerk of the former year in office till the question respecting the representatives was settled, was one which the meeting was competent to make, and one which it did actually make. Consequently there was then for the time being, no discipline requiring or authorizing the representatives to meet at the rise of that sitting, to agree upon a clerk.

If we could agree with the opinion, a thing not easily done, that the Yearly Meeting had no power to change or suspend the discipline, which requires the representatives to meet as above mentioned, and admit that they ought to have met and agreed upon a clerk, the direction of the meeting to the contrary notwithstanding, it is evident that they did not thus meet. It surely will not be said that a meeting of four of the acknowledged representatives, in the absence of the other forty-one, who were not informed that a meeting was intended, was such a meeting of the representatives as the discipline contemplates. The report of such a meeting could not, on any principle or usage acknowledged in the Society, be received as the report of the representatives. The presence of those, or a part of those, from Rhode Island, could add no authority to the proceedings; for the question, who were the repr sentatives from that Quarter, was not then settle and till it was, none of them could act in that c pacity.

When, upon the opening of the meeting in t afternoon,—a meeting which was still New En land Yearly Meeting, so acknowledged by all pa ties—a member from Sandwich reported that portion of the representatives had agreed to propo as clerk, an individual whose name he mentione the question then brought before the meeting w merely one of order. No question of doctrine w raised or discussed. No inference could be draw from the action of the meeting, what doctrin were espoused by any of those who took part the proceedings. The simple question to be decide was, whether to accept the report thus offered, or adhere to the conclusion of the morning sessio Before the former alternative could be adopte there must be such an expression of unity as make it the duty of the acting clerk to minute t conclusion as the sense of the meeting. In all fai ness it must be admitted, without bringing in question the fitness of the individual proposed, th a very clear and strong expression of unity wou have been requisite to authorize a clerk to fram a minute setting aside the decision of the previo session, in conformity with a proposal made in manner so unprecedented. Now, in the part of t Report which relates to the proceedings, agreeab to the concurrent testimony of the parties concerne it is stated that "the appointment of these Friend was united with by many, and opposed by a large number; and the Friends who had heretofore acte as clerk and assistant, continuing in their seats a the table, the two Friends now proposed took the seats at another table, and a minute of their appoin ment was made and read by the one nominated a clerk."

Will it be said that the Friend proposed for clerk when he made a minute of his own appointmen was acting on behalf, and by authority of New Eng land Yearly Meeting? If he was not, he did no by this act become the clerk of that meeting, an consequently the body which recognized him a their clerk, was not, and could not be, New Eng land Yearly Meeting. The body which sanctione these proceedings, is designated in the Report *th smaller body;* and no doubt the designation is just Hence, we have in the terms thus used, an admis sion, that the larger portion of the meeting adhere to the conclusion of the morning sitting. It is no asserted in any quarter, that the proceedings of th regularly organized meeting were suspended, c their functions interrupted at any time. That bod of course retaining its vitality, no other Yearl Meeting of *Friends* could be established within it jurisdiction. Justly, then, does the Report admi

at the manner in which this separation was effect-
l, was not such as affords a precedent safe to be
llowed in the organization of a Yearly Meeting.
nd may we not add, that the precedent is one
hich, it may be hoped, will not again be followed,
in any wise sanctioned, by any people professing
hold the doctrines, and to maintain the discipline
Fox, Barclay and Penn.

Westtown School.—The summer session of this
teresting seminary, closed on the 5th inst. The
amination, which constituted the finishing labours
the session, furnished satisfactory evidence of
e general diligence of tutors and pupils.

The committee have agreed to commence their
eparations this fall for erecting next year a new
rm house, 48 feet by 40, three stories high,
ith a kitchen back 35 feet by 24, a little
rth-west of the present building. The house is
be built of stone, which will be obtained from
e farm. The present farm house will remain for
e use of the farmer and others employed in con-
ction with the institution, until the new building
all be completed. The erection of the barn is to
deferred another year; as it is apprehended that
ne of the materials which can be obtained from
e old farm house, may be used to advantage in
structure.

The funds already subscribed are judged suffi-
nt to authorize the committee in proceeding to
e erection of the house; but an opportunity for
iends to manifest their liberality, will yet be
esented, before the whole plan can be com-
eted.

Died,—Of pulmonary consumption, at his father's
sidence, in St. Albans, Me., on the 8th of Eighth
nth last, Edwain, son of David Dudley, a mem-
r of St. Alban's Monthly Meeting, in the 21st
ar of his age. The protracted illness which ter-
nated the life of this young man, was borne with
ristian patience. As his illness increased, the
ercise of his mind also increased, until he was at
gth mercifully enabled to experience a resigna-
n to the Divine will, and to yield himself into
Lord's hand. "I long to be in the arms
Jesus," were the last words that fell from his
s.

——, On the evening of the 29th ult., at his re-
ence, Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y., of the
vailing disease of the season, Aaron Wing, in
82d year of his age, a member of Butternuts
nthly Meeting. In his case, it is believed not
much to say, that all who knew him have lost
riend.

——, On the 1st inst., in Wayne County, N. C.,
HSAH, wife of Micajah Cox, in the 46th year of
age. She had acceptably filled for a number of
rs the station of Elder, in Neuse Monthly Meet-
; and her friends are comforted in the belief
t their loss is her eternal gain.

For Friends' Review.

CLASSICAL STUDIES.

On glancing over an article, in a late number of this paper, entitled "Haverford Examination," I was particularly struck by the remarks there made concerning the translation of the classics; and, as my views on that subject differ in some respects from those of the author of the article, I will, through the medium of the Review, briefly state them.

Concerning the utility arising from the study of Latin and Greek, as a department of education, few, I think, who have themselves received a thorough classical education, will doubt. But there has existed, and still exists, a great diversity of opinion among teachers, as to the most efficient method of acquiring a knowledge of these languages. Whilst Anthon studiously aims to present to the pupil such a mass of notes and free translation, on every difficulty, as at once relieves him, not only of the labour of consulting his dictionary and grammar, but even of the necessity of thought, Leverett, Owen, Lincoln, and many others, deeming it the duty of an author to point out the peculiarities of style and construction, *as studiously* refer him to his dictionary and grammar for the resolution of his difficulties.

It will not seem surprising, then, whilst such a diversity exists in the general plan of teaching the classics, that a difference of opinion should arise as to the most proper method of translating. The object of all our schools and colleges should be, to place at the command of the student the *means* of becoming a scholar; and it seems to me that the primary point in the study of the classics is, so to familiarize the learner with the construction and the idioms of the language, and with the nice distinctions in the use of words, that he will be able to recognize them in any author. Until this be accomplished,—until he is thoroughly prepared to analyze each sentence as it presents itself,—a plain translation, even if at times it should contain idioms unusual in the best English, is, in my opinion, preferable to that freedom which is so liable to lead to loose ideas of construction.

But, after these habits have been carefully and fully established, the teacher should no doubt endeavour to make his pupil's translations improving rhetorical exercises. In conclusion, little difficulty is experienced by one who can translate carefully and literally, in passing to a version as free as our most elegant English requires,—but I have never known a scholar, who has uniformly been allowed to translate freely, that could translate accurately.

A Spectator.

We cheerfully insert the above remarks of "Spectator." It is not, however, easy to discover the difference in the sentiments of our two correspondents. On recurring to the paper which is animad-

verted on, we find that the writer, while fully admitting that *construing* is an essential part of the student's duty, recommends that *free translation* be added. While "Spectator" is also of opinion that a certain stage of the study having been reached, the teacher should "make his pupil's translations improving rhetorical exercises," of course by means of "free translation," as recommended in the essay to which he is replying. Substantially uniting in this sentiment, it would appear that the only difference which can exist, must be one of fact—whether the students at Haverford showed such proficiency in the art of translation, and in the skilful use of our English idiom as might have been anticipated from the satisfactory evidence, which they appear to have given, of progress in other respects. The reading of Horace, and of those famous orators

> —— "whose resistless eloquence
> Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
> Shook the arsenal and fulmined over Greece
> To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne,"

would seem to require a very considerable acquaintance with the structure and idioms of the languages which they used; and we infer from the statements in the notice of the examination, that it would be unjust to the capable teacher in this department at Haverford, to suppose that his pupils had proceeded to the study of these writers without such previous knowledge, and the formation of the habit of careful analysis. It would appear to follow, that to such students, at least, upon the plan suggested by "Spectator," the practice of free translation would be highly useful as "an improving rhetorical exercise;" which is precisely what we understand "P. Q." to advise.

This discussion possesses interest to so few of our readers that it would not be proper to prolong it; but as the study of the ancient languages has been introduced into several of the boarding and other schools under the care of Friends, it may not be amiss to remark, that the most eminent teacher of our day, the late Dr. Arnold, has in an able paper advocated the propriety of giving to free translation a prominent place even in elementary tuition. "Every lesson," he remarks, "in Greek or Latin, may, and ought to be made a lesson in English. The translation of every sentence in Demosthenes or Tacitus, is properly an exercise in extemporaneous English composition: a problem how to express with equal brevity, clearness and force in our own language, the thought which the original author has so admirably expressed in his. But the system of *construing*, far from assisting, is positively injurious to our knowledge and use of English; it accustoms us to a tame and involved arrangement of our words; to the substitution of foreign idioms in the place of such as are national; it obliges us to caricature every sentence that we render by turning what is, in its original dress, beautiful and natu into something which is neither Greek nor Engli stiff, obscure and flat; exemplifying all the fau incident to language, and excluding every exc lence."

The whole essay is well worthy of the care study of teachers, and the more so as it may se to correct a defect in the mode of teaching ancient languages, which has probably contribu much to promote the prejudice against the stu of them, which unfortunately prevails.

For Friends' Review.

INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.

From a letter dated at Richmond, Indiana, 7th day the 6th inst., the following extracts relation to Indiana Yearly Meeting, are ma Gatherings of this character are always subje of deep solicitude, not only to their respect members, but also to others who wish well the cause of Truth, and to our beloved Socie When, through great mercy, it may go well w us at these annual solemnities, it is indeed cau for thankfulness, and the honest hearted may ta courage in the hope that we are not a forsak people. The Editor as well as his readers m perhaps think the information herewith sent, sufficient general interest, to claim a place in t Review; should this be the case, the writer w receive the thanks of all, and I trust excuse t liberty taken with his letter.

H.

"On fourth day morning, the 3d inst.," sa our correspondent, "at 8 o'clock, we attended meeting of the Boarding School Committee, whe we were not a little rejoiced to see our belov friends Benjamin Seebohm and Robert Lindsa who attended Yonge street Quarterly Meeti in Canada, on the 5th day preceding, and reach here on 2d day evening last. It was truly ple sant to meet with these devoted servants of the Divine Master, who sees meet to turn them ba and forward over the same ground.

"At 11 o'clock the meeting for worship gath ed. It was large, but quiet. Several minist ing Friends from other Yearly Meetings bo lively testimonies—and a woman Friend appe ed in supplication, after which a few impressi remarks were made, calling our attention to t important object that had brought us togeth It was the Lord's work, and could only be pr fitably done, as Friends kept their eye on hi who is the Head of the Church; advising us to care over our conversation and actions. At o'clock we went to the Indian Committee, whi was exceedingly interesting, as was also that General Education held at 6 o'clock on 5th d evening. Here Reports were read from t branch Committees of the 15 Quarterly Me ings, giving an account of 8199 children of suitable age to go to schools;—89 schools und

e care of Monthly Meetings, and 53 meetings of iends without any such schools. These Reports o showed the number of children attending iends' schools, and also how many attend the strict schools, with much other matter of a ghly interesting character.

"On 5th day the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, the arly Meeting commenced. It was not so large usual, on account of the small pox being in chmond. It was, nevertheless, large. Certiates were read for Joseph and Daniel Haviland m New York, grand children of that worthy end of the latter name, whom many will long light to remember—for John W. Tatem of ilmington, Delaware, and for Esther Griffith, d her husband from Redstone, Pennsylvania, onging to Ohio Yearly Meeting. B. Seebohm d R. Lindsay did not produce theirs as they re read last year. Epistles were read from all e Yearly Meetings of Friends. The general stle from London was also read, and 8000 pies were directed to be printed for distribution. is, with the appointment of a Committee to epare replies to the epistles, and one to settle h the Treasurer, finished the business of the sion. At 3 o'clock the African Committee t; another very interesting concern. Friends e are really much alive to the moral elevation the colored people, having schools established many places for the education of their children.

'Yesterday, the 5th inst., the meeting was upied in reading and answering the queries, l in considering the state of society—in any arly Meeting a deeply interesting occasion, but this far extended and growing one, peculiarly

Much pertinent counsel was dropped by ers Friends. The communication of one was narkable. One of the *wise fathers* afterwards erved to me, that the dear Friend was enabled get into the state of things here, in a manner t could only be brought about by Him who is dom, knowledge and utterance. The meeting sed about half past two, under a feeling of great emnity, and I trust of thankfulness, for having in been so signally blessed with the Master's sence. I was very much struck, in hearing annual queries read, to learn that during the t year, two Monthly, five Preparative meetings l meetings for worship had been established. ese are some of the *fruits* by which the tree st be judged, and not from an outside bloom. ain, in a neighbourhood not far distant from s place, where the members so generally went in the anti-slavery separation, that the meeting worship, and the Monthly meeting, were both l down, so many have lately returned, that re have been six acknowledgements in one : and now the Monthly meeting has been reblished. This has been owing, very much, it elieved, to the divine blessing upon the labours love' of the deputation of our dear friends in gland. The longer I live, and the more I am mitted to mingle among Friends in other places, the more I am convinced that some of us have great need to get rid of our self righteousness—to become more willing to be taught, than so apt at teaching others, who have just as free access as we to the guidance of that unerring spirit of light and truth, which we all profess to believe in.

"Since writing the foregoing this morning, the third sitting of the Yearly Meeting has closed. It was occupied in reading the Report of the Conference which met in Baltimore in the 7th month last.

"It is a clear declaration of our belief, so repeatedly put forth by the different Yearly Meetings, that it was not now necessary to rehearse it, but it declares that we still adhere to this belief, without modification or abatement. It then goes into a very clear exposition of the origin of the discipline and order of Society, in conformity with the long established principles upon which it had been administered.

"The establishing of Yearly Meetings—the subordination of inferior to superior meetings—the confusion that would be introduced in society by one Yearly Meeting receiving certificates of membership for persons disowned by another—or one Yearly Meeting refusing to read the minutes of ministers accredited from another, and stating that it could not be expected that the body of society could long be satisfied with such a state of things, or with a protracted interruption to the long established correspondence between the different bodies of Friends. It also encourages Friends that may be suffering from any of the above causes, patiently to bear them, and expressing an earnest desire for the return of all who may have left the Society; that all breaches may be healed, and that unity may be restored, and that we may all be again permitted to go up to the house of the Lord in company. This, I think, is about its substance, as near as my memory will serve.

"It was adopted with great and entire unanimity. Such an expression of unity I never witnessed. The minutes of the Meetings for Sufferings for the past year, were also read; including the epistle from that body to Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings. A memorial to Congress on the extension of slavery into territories now free, and against the admission of any more States into the Union without a prohibition against its introduction, was also adopted, and directed to be signed by the Clerk of the Yearly Meeting, and left with the Meeting for Sufferings, to forward at a suitable time. A very interesting memorial was read at the close of the sitting, respecting John Jay, of Mill Creek Monthly Meeting, that produced a feeling of great solemnity.

"It may be proper to state, that the Report of the Baltimore Conference was left with the Meeting for Sufferings for publication, after it shall have been passed upon by the different Yearly Meetings which are parties to it.

"The Committee to whom was referred the subject of dividing the Yearly Meeting, reported to-day against the proposition, which seemed satisfactory to the meeting."

Since the preceding was in type, the Editor has understood that the meeting agreed to continue the delegation, with an understanding that in case the other Yearly Meetings should adopt a similar course, the conference will meet at the same time and place next year as they did in this.

For Friends' Review.

Notes of Conferences and Minutes of the Menominee Council, 1849. THOMAS WISTAR, Jr., Commissioner.

[Continued from page 55.]

Sixth Month 20th.

The council met about 9 and sat until 1 o'clock, making a final revision of the roll; the Indians giving close and cheerful attention to the business throughout.

Afternoon.—Met about 3 o'clock.

Closed the roll, and agreed upon and signed the terms of the award, viz.:

We, the chiefs of the Menominee Nation, in council assembled, with Thomas Wistar, Jr., Commissioner of the President of the United States, do hereby declare, that the above list of the names of the mixed blood of our people entitled to the $40,000, appropriated for them by the Congress of the United States, in conformity with the treaty concluded at Lake Pow-aw-hay-konnay, in October, 1848, has been agreed upon in council, and is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, correct; and, in conjunction with the Commissioner, we hereby award to each and every person, man, woman and child, above enumerated, the sum of $50. We further award to each of the following named persons, fifty in number, an equal part of the remainder of the aforesaid $40,000, after the award, above agreed upon, shall have been first set apart.

The chiefs signed in order of their rank: first the sachem, then the head chief of each of the nine bands constituting the nation, according to their precedence, then the inferior chiefs, sons of chiefs, and certain of their young men, by what rule selected did not appear. The signatures were twenty-seven in number.

The Commissioner again called the attention of the council to his instructions relative to orphans and imbeciles, but without eliciting any information. The subject was evidently distasteful. The Commissioner told them he should publish a call for information in the newspaper printed at Green Bay, "The Advocate," and would be glad to have their help in performing this part of his duty.

He inquired of them whom of their number they would appoint to attend at the payment; th should be men acquainted with the mixed bree and, above all, they *must* be sober. He wou not be disgraced by having a drunken chief alo side of him.

They replied, that they had concluded appoint four,—all temperate, and generally quainted with the persons on the roll, vi Osh-kish-ke-nay-new, Kee-chee-new, Lamotte a Wy-tan-sauk.

The Commissioner said he would endeavo to give timely notice of the day of payme and it would probably be in about two weeks but would depend on the arrival of the steamb Michigan.

He then told them, that before closing t council he wished to say a few words. T business for which we had been convened w now done, and the time had nearly arrived wh we should separate, perhaps never to see ea other again. He had been told, when he ca here, that he had a very difficult task to p form—that it was a very hard business to mana Indians—that it would be very well to ha plenty of assistance. The Indians laugh derisively at this intimation. But he had be unwilling to have so poor an opinion of brothers. He had no doubt but that they f the influence of the Good Spirit in their hear which could preserve them from evil, as he d in his own. It was an influence which, if du heeded, would keep them and him from doi wrong. He and his friend had come here hopi to get along in peace. Our expectations h been fully realised; we had received all a more than we had expected; our hearts we filled with gladness on account of the good ord and exemplary conduct they had maintained, a we had been fully rewarded for the trouble v had taken by their treatment of us. We h now one thing most earnestly to ask of the which we do hope, if they love us, they w grant; it is that they will keep steadfast to t end, and not disgrace themselves and us, aft the termination of the council, by any improp conduct.

Our confidence in them was now very grea and he hoped they would do nothing to shal that confidence. Should we hear of any improp conduct on their part, after our separation, would create a fear in our minds that we h formed too high an estimate of them.

[At this a number of the chiefs uttered t short guttural sound, which denotes sympath with the person speaking.]

The Commissioner told them that they ha felt very near to him when he first saw the and that the more he had seen of them the mo the feeling had increased. He had endeavoure in the course of their deliberations, to do nothin to disoblige them, and hoped he had succeeded he should often think of them at his home, an he prayed that the Great Spirit might prote

m as well as ourselves. After sitting a short e in silence, Osh-kosh, in a serious and sub-d manner, delivered an address to his people, t informing the Commissioner that what he now to say was for them.

The interpreter did not explain it to us, as, nediately on closing, the chief turned to the mmissioner and inquired whether he would vey from the chiefs to their Great Father at shington, a petition relative to the exploring edition they were about to send to the new itory assigned to them. The United States erpreter, Charles A. Grignon, added, that no tion could be sent to the government but ough the sub-Indian agent.

Osh-kosh said they wished the Commissioner rite the petition, and they would tell him t to say.

The Commissioner replied that, in council, he ld do nothing of the kind, as the council was ed by direction of the President, for a special pose, and he had no authority to go into any er subject; but that, if the chiefs wished to te a letter to Washington, he knew of nothing revent his being the bearer of it.

The Interpreter objected that that would be an roachment upon the province of the Indian nt, who, with himself, was appointed to be sole medium of communication between the ians and the Government. That he would remain to be present, if any interference with functions of the Indian Agent were attempted. understood it to be the wish of the Indians to onstrate with the government upon the subject heir removal; they did not like the country hich it was intended to send them; it was suitable, and was too far off.

he Commissioner replied, that he should me no duties that did not appertain to his on, but he would go so far as to say that, if were Indian Agent, he would forward to shington any petition the Indians might desire end.

sh-kosh then told him it was their desire he should attend any council they might with the Agent, before leaving this place.

he Commissioner expressed his willingness mply with their request, but told them he d not do so in an official capacity—he could resent only as a spectator.

sh-kosh added that they particularly wanted Commissioner to be present at the adjustment he payment of the $30,000, which was for discharge of the claims of traders against n. They would take it kindly if he would ply with their request.

he Commissioner answered that he felt willing o so, as he had also been requested by the ernment to be present and assist upon that sion; that he was inclined to do it, if they ld promise to keep sober; for he did not t to have sight of a drunken Indian. But ished them to understand, that the business upon which he came to them, and for which only he was appointed by the President, was finished and done with, and that any council that might be held, after the close of the present sitting, would not be his council.

Osh-kosh now observed that their intercourse with the Commissioner had been very agreeable, and they did not wish to part with him so soon. If he would come up to their country to see them, he should have the best accommodation they could give him. They did not want to be sent away from this place yet; they would like to hold their council with the Agent here.

The Commissioner told him they could hold their council here if they would keep house with him; he did not want to be left alone.

The chiefs laughed at this, and promised, certainly, to stay with him.

The Commissioner remarked that his time was precious, and asked them how long their council would detain him.

They assured him not very long; and they again repeated their desire for him to be with them, and said that the Sub-Indian Agent had told them he would.

The Commissioner reminded them that if he came it would only be as a friend, and not with power: as the President wished it, as the Indians wished it, and as the Sub-Indian Agent wished it, he thought he should meet them. He told them as his council was now over, and as he had faithfully fulfilled his promise to them, not to go out of the fort till it was done, he thought he might now have liberty to walk about; he was tired of being confined.

Osh-kosh had a favour to ask before parting. Their Father, the Commissioner, had called them together to meet him at this place. They were poor, and the expense of travelling was burdensome to them. They knew the President had given him no money for such a purpose, neither had they any themselves; yet he hoped he would give them some provisions to go home with.

The Commissioner answered that he would give them some provisions, but [looking at the sachem significantly] no whiskey.

On hearing this the Indians broke out into a general laugh. When it had subsided, Osh-kosh resumed:

He said he was talking for all the other chiefs, and expressing also his own wish. He hoped there would be a little left of the provision he might give them, as it were a little dough-cake for their children after they got home.

The Commissioner told him he would endeavour to do what was right for them, and that now, as they had nothing more to say, he adjourned the council.

All the chiefs then came forward, and shaking hands with us in the order of their rank, they left the council-room.

(To be continued.)

PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

A number of interesting experiments have been made at the London Gas Company's works, Vauxhall, with this remarkable invention. These were preceded by an explanation from Mr. Phillips, of the manner in which he was led to the discovery, and of the principles upon which its success depends. He stated that while watching a volcanic eruption in the Mediterranean, he observed that the huge column of water which was discharged from the crater, did not extinguish the flame which accompanied it, while the smoke of a brushwood fire swept by the wind put out another brushwood fire near it. He exemplified the little power of water in extinguishing flame by several very simple experiments—and he then introduced the "fire annihilator," and at once put out very large fires fed by the most combustible materials. The extraordinary speed, ease, and certainty with which the invention acted in all the trials to which it was put, excited the warm admiration of many gentlemen of high scientific attainments who were present; and there can be little doubt that the "patent fire exterminator" is a very valuable addition to the discoveries of the age. In construction and application it has the great advantage of being extremely simple, being quite portable, and capable of being placed where it would be most accessible in cases of emergency. The gases which it evolves, and which are found so efficacious in extinguishing flame, are produced from a compound of charcoal, nitre, and gypsum, which is again ignited by breaking a glass bottle containing sulphuric acid. The acid drops upon chlorate of potass and sugar, and instantly a large body of vapor is evolved with great force from a tube connected with the copper or metal chamber in which the whole materials are enclosed. This vapour extinguishes flame with a rapidity which is truly marvellous, and by it Mr. Phillips appears to have arrived at the simplest and most certain means of effecting a large saving in the immense annual loss of property and life by fire in this country. This is calculated to amount in property to £2,000,000. A company has, we understand, taken up the invention, and we have no doubt that it will soon supersede the long rows of buckets filled with water, with which the corridors of our public buildings are now so often garnished.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

On the 7th inst. a very destructive fire occurred at New Orleans, among the steamboats. The fire originated in the Falcon, whose arrival at that port was noted in our last. She had discharged a great part of her cargo. A high wind prevailing at the time, the fire spread to other steamers, so that five steamboats were consumed. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

The Cleveland Plaindealer of the 5th inst., contains a letter, dated Ste. Marie River, Sept. 28th, announcing the return of Sir John Richardson, from his fruitless search for the lost expedition of S John Franklin into the Polar seas. Sir John Richa son, having failed to discover any trace of Frank or his company, was on his way to England, whi he left in the spring of 1848. They had ma their way in boats and canoes, and overland, a d tance of three thousand five hundred miles. Af reaching the Arctic ocean, they travelled five hu dred miles along the coast.

E. G. Squire, U. S. Charge, has arrived at Nic agua, where he was received with great ceremo He has succeeded in negotiating a treaty with t government there, on behalf of the Company w propose constructing a ship canal through the t ritory of Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to t Pacific. The work to be completed in twel years, unless interrupted by earthquakes, epic mics, wars, &c., or the part accomplished is to forfeited to the State.

The deposits of California gold, during the fi nine months of the current year, are stated to

At the mint in Philadelphia, .	$2,397,264
At New Orleans, . . .	260,561
Total this year, . . .	$2,657,826
Deposits in 1848, . . .	44,177
Total deposits of California gold,	$2,702,002

Recent letters from California express a confide expectation that the new Constitution to be form by the Convention, will contain a clause excludi slavery from the State. On the other hand we fi that a Convention has been held in Mississippi, which resolutions were adopted, designed, no dou to influence the action of Congress, denying t power of that body to legislate on the subject slavery, or to prohibit its introduction into the t ritories of the United States. It will, however, futile to deny the power of Congress to admi new State, though its Constitution may prohibit t existence of slavery. In the Convention now session in Frankfort, for revising the Constituti of Kentucky, resolutions have been introduced prohibit the Legislature from emancipating slav without the consent of their owners, and providi that all slaves set free shall be transported beyo the United States; and in case of their return, be sold for the benefit of the public treasury.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on t 12th inst., having left Liverpool on the 29th u The mortality from cholera had further decline The deaths in London for the first three weeks last month, are reported at 3160, 3842 and 198 respectively: of which those from cholera a stated at 2026, 1682, and 839.

The potato rot has appeared in several parts England, and has created considerable alarm: a in Ireland it has spread to great extent. A d agreeable contest appears in some portions of Irela between the landlords and their tenants.

The surrender of Comorn has been reported Vienna, but the report seems doubtful. Kossu is said to be at Constantinople, and the Sultan reported to have peremptorily refused to surren him and other fugitives who have taken refuge his dominions, to the Russian and Austrian gove ments.

It appears that an address, signed by more th three hundred persons, some of whom are me bers of the Colonial Parliament, has been issu in Canada, proposing the union of that colony wi the United States.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Testimony of New Garden Monthly Meeting, Pa.,) held 11th month 5th, 1834, respecting WILLIAM and HANNAH JACKSON.

William Jackson, born in the Seventh month, 6, was the son of William and Katharine kson, by whom he was carefully educated in principles of our religious Society. The ly care and consistent example of his pious nts, appear to have prepared his mind, at a y early age, for the reception of the seed of kingdom; and being visited, in his tender rs, with the day-spring from on high, and ght to see the emptiness and vanity of the ld, he was led earnestly to seek an habitation ch fadeth not away; eternal in the heavens. rom what can now be collected respecting his thful days, there is reason to believe that he preserved in close attention to the voice of true Shepherd.

he time of his first appearance in the ministry probably about the year 1775. A note in handwriting, dated in the Second month of year, to the following import, has been found ng his papers. "Having for some months, he beginning of this winter, felt the refining d to work mightily upon me, and believing it e for some good end, a prayer was often ed in my heart, Thou knowest, O Father, what end thou thus dealest with me; grant therefore, patience, and to my soul a place of t, that I may wait to know the end."

t appears that he passed about this time, ugh many deep baptisms, under a sense of importance of the service to which he be- d himself called, and his own unfitness for reat a work; but his exercises on this account ar to have centered in the petition, "Not my , but thine, be done."

n the Second month, 1776, he was recom- ded as a minister, and in the course of that ; and the four following ones, with the concurrence of his friends, he visited the meetings of Friends in some parts of Virginia and Maryland, as well as those in several parts of our own Yearly Meeting. From the certificates which were given him by his friends at home, the endorsements received from the meetings visited, and more particularly from the recollection of some who knew him at that period, it appears that his ministry was then what it continued to be through the remainder of his life, sound in doctrine, weighty and solemn in manner, clear and cogent in matter, and clothed with the simplicity and authority of the gospel. He was through life remarkable for the gravity and solidity of his deportment, and for the innocent and instructive nature of his conversation.

In the beginning of 1781, he left home to pay a religious visit to Friends in some parts of New Jersey and New York governments. Shortly after he set out, finding his mind religiously drawn to visit some places not in his certificate, he wrote to his friends at home, acquainting them with his concern, and received a minute of the monthly meeting, expressive of their concurrence with his more extended prospect. After he had been engaged in this service the greater part of a year, and not only visited most of the meetings proposed, but the families in several places; and was looking towards the close of his arduous engagement, he found his peace concerned in giving up to a still further extension of labour to Friends in New England. The situation of the country at that time, owing to the war then carried on, rendered travelling both difficult and dangerous, and very much increased the difficulty of communicating with his friends at home; yet such was his caution, and regard for the order of society, that he did not venture to proceed beyond the limits marked out by the documents in his possession, till means were found to acquaint the Monthly Meeting to which he belonged, with his religious concern, and to obtain its consent to his paying a general visit to Friends in New England. In this service he appears to have continued until near the end of the year 1782; and to have passed through many trials, both inwardly and outwardly. He was frequently exposed to danger from companies of lawless men, who then infested some parts of the country through which he was concerned to travel; and we find, by his own account, that he was, once at least, preserved

from imminent peril, by attending to a secret intimation, when outward information was totally wanting. Thus experiencing the safety of depending, in his daily movements, upon a wisdom superior to his own.

In the early part of 1788, he was married to Hannah Seaman, daughter of Thos. and Hannah Seaman, of Westbury, Long Island, in whom he found, until very near the close of his life, a truly valuable and helpful companion. Of this worthy Friend, who, in consequence of her marriage, came to reside among us, and continued for about 40 years an active and useful member of this meeting, we are concerned to give a short memorial.

She was, at a very early age, deprived of the care and guardianship of her mother, in consequence of whose removal, the care of her education devolved chiefly upon her father. He being concerned to train up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; in the frequent reading of the holy Scriptures, and the writings of our primitive Friends; in the diligent attendance of religious meetings, and the practice of frequently sitting together in silence to wait for the renewal of strength; her mind was prepared to embrace the early visitations of Truth; and by yielding obedience to the gradual unfoldings of the Divine counsel, she became qualified for usefulness in the church, and was at an early period of life, appointed to the station of elder. In this situation, the integrity of her life and the sweetness of her spirit, brought her into near unity with her friends. But a further dispensation being allotted to her, she passed through various humiliating exercises, and was thereby prepared to engage in the important work of the ministry.

Her public communications were not frequent, but sound and acceptable. In the exercise of the discipline, she was clear and skilful, careful to set the judgment of Truth upon transgressors, but a tender mother to those who were sincerely concerned for its cause and testimony. In her family she was an example of plainness and simplicity, fully and faithfully uniting with her husband in his testimony against superfluity in dress and furniture. When he was concerned to travel in the service of Truth, she not only gave him up freely, but laboured to encourage and support him in the performance of his religious duty.

After his marriage, William was frequently engaged in visiting the meetings within the limits of Philadelphia, New York and New England Yearly Meetings. In the year 1798, he paid a general visit to the meetings of Friends in New York and some parts of New England, and from accounts received, it appears that in these engagements he was favoured to move under the direction of best Wisdom, and to adorn, by his life and conversation, the doctrine he was concerned to preach to others.

Having been for many years under a concern to pay a religious visit to Friends in Great B tain and Ireland, in the Second month 1802, opened his prospect to Friends of this meetin which obtaining their weighty attention, w united with, and the needful documents we furnished by this and the respective super meetings. He landed at Liverpool in the Eigh month following, and spent about three yea often under great weakness and infirmity body, as well as many deep and weighty ex cises of mind, yet assiduously labouring in t work of the gospel. During this time he appea to have attended nearly all the meetings of Frien in England, Ireland and Scotland, as well as so parts of Wales, and a number of them seve times. In the brief memorial which he has l of this visit, we find him patiently travelling from day to day; attending the meetings where t members were reduced to a very small and feel remnant; searching out and labouring to strengt en the seeking seed in their lonely situations.

In the attendance of the larger meetings worship and discipline, he was deeply concern not only to leave among them whatever w clearly impressed on his mind, as their due, to set a proper example of resignation and tience; observing he had often seen a dang that those who were rightly exercised might h their reward, and even mar the work they we labouring to promote, by suffering their o wills to get up, and adhering tenaciously to th own judgments, after they had cast their m into the common stock. "Oh," says he, "the meetings for discipline, were they held and ma tained in the wisdom and power of God, t active members knowing their own wills subject to His will, and moving only as He moves the either to speak or to be silent, what schools instruction would they be, both to the youth a to those more advanced. I am now advanced the 59th year of my age, and find myself bu learner, and in need of daily instruction."

He arrived in his native country in the autur of 1805, bringing with him satisfactory testim nials from the Yearly Meetings of Ministers a Elders in London and Dublin.

After his return from Europe, he visited number of meetings within our own and t Yearly Meetings of Virginia and Maryland; a in 1824, attended the Yearly Meetings of N York and New England. In these various e gagements, his edifying ministry, and solid, c cumspect deportment, obtained the cordial app bation of Friends, and rendered his memo precious to many of those among whom he t velled.

When at home he was exemplary in the di gent and timely attendance of religious meetin His appearances there in the ministry were very frequent, but carrying with them the s and evidence of Truth. As he bore a faithf testimony in his own practice in favour of pla ness in dress and the furniture of his house,

was frequently concerned to recommend it to hers, being often deeply pained with the depare of many among us from primitive simplicity. e ancient testimony of the Society, to live thin the bounds of our circumstances, and to oid engaging in hazardous enterprises, to the turbance of our own tranquillity, and the engering of the property of others, lay very near his heart, often advising his friends, and parularly those who were just setting out in life, make their wants few, and thus avoid the nger of being driven to doubtful or improper pedients to supply them.

During the commotions in the Society which eceded and accompanied the late Separation, illiam and his wife remained firmly attached the ancient doctrines and principles of Friends; d he bore a considerable part in the labour and just reproach which fell upon the faithful adcates of the cause of Christ; openly expressing belief, that the contest was one between ristianity and infidelity. After a life extended siderably beyond the period usually allotted to n, and an extensive acquaintance with the Soty in Europe and America, he was able to testify t the doctrines which Friends maintain in the sent day, are the same as had been uniformly oused and promulgated, by the most conspious ministers, from the time of his earliest ollection.

Retaining his faculties in old age without ible decay, he performed several short journeys the service of the Society, after he had passed eightieth year; but about two years before decease, he found the disorder coming on, ich eventually terminated his pilgrimage here. ring the progress of the disease, though he en found the struggles of nature difficult to r, he was preserved in patience and resignation, quently making instructive observations, and actimes commemorating the gracious dealings the Lord with him in his youth. While his ngth was gradually wearing away, he was at es able to attend the meeting to which he onged; and at one of these meetings, when a nber of young persons were present, he reted the saying of the patriarch, "God, before om my fathers Abraham and Isaac did walk, God that fed me all my life long unto this , the angel which redeemed me from all evil, ss the lads," with a solemnity which made a p impression on the minds of those present.

n the time of his lingering illness he read ch in the Scriptures, or desired others to read m to him, often explaining passages that were l. One evening, speaking of the nights as ous, he solemnly added, "I wish to be kept n thinking hard of my allotment: through a g life I have been mercifully favoured, though ave not been without afflictions, yet they have n light in comparison to the favours received. at and marvellous are the works, just and e are all the ways of the Creator of heaven and earth, the seas and fountains of water, and all that in them is. Let all serve and give glory to his name. Oh, worship him! Time passeth over, the end of all things is at hand. Hope is an anchor to the soul both sure and steadfast. I often feel more desire than I can express that the youth may walk in the way of truth and righteousness."

A short time before his death some friends sitting with him, he in a very weighty manner adopted the language, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of rejoicing." And at another time said, "Death hath no sting, nor the grave any terror."

His wife, during the greater part of the time of his decline, enjoyed a state of comparative health, and administered to his wants, with her usual sympathetic attention; but a few weeks before his decease, her health and strength wasted rapidly away, and on the 25th of the Twelfth month, 1833, being then in the 85th year of her age, she quietly passed from works to rewards. When the moment of dissolution appeared to be at hand, William solemnly observed, "What a blessed thing it is to have faith in God and hope in the Lord Jesus Christ." Soon after she ceased to breathe, he desired those present to be still, and after a very solemn pause, he spoke, saying, "Peace to them that are afar off, and to them that are near. Peace to the Israel of God, and peace to them that are born of the true seed of the kingdom, of the spirit and power of Christ. This I believe she evidenced through life."

After her death he appeared fully resigned to the separation, and on the 10th of First month, 1834, was himself called, we humbly hope, to join the general assembly and church of the first born whose names are written in heaven. Thus it may be said of these valuable and closely united Friends, "they were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." They were buried, agreeably to their own desire, and as an example to others, in plain coffins without stain or polish.

OLIVIA.

(Concluded from page 68.)

Wishing to be brief, we omit portions of the account. For some days she continued nearly stationary, in great serenity of mind, though suffering much from what she termed distress. "It is not pain," said she, "it is distress." "It is very grateful to her," our friend notes, "at such times, to have held up to her view some of the experience of those who have, long ago, as we believe, entered into their eternal rest. On one occasion of this kind, it was remarked to her of John the Baptist, that he had declared the Saviour to the multitude, and had even baptized him in Jordan; yet, when he was shut up in prison and in deep affliction, he sent his disciples to

Jesus, to ask him, 'Art thou he that should come, or look we for another?' And that our Lord, instead of answering the question at once, went on to perform more of his miracles, and in His own time and way said, 'Go and tell John what things ye see and hear—how that the lame walk, the deaf hear,' &c. At such times she listens with great interest, and very frequently asks to have the Bible read to her. She seems at a loss to describe this *distress*. She wishes so much to be gone and to be with the Saviour, yet thinks it not right to be so impatient. Yesterday, in the forenoon, she had the most severe turn of it that it was ever my lot to witness. Her appealing looks were most affecting, and her whole countenance indicative of agony. Truly, we felt our incapacity, without Divine aid, to help ourselves or one another. A circumstance was repeated to her, of an eminent Christian, who, at such a time of extremity, was reduced to great distress, and cried out in anguish of spirit, '*What shall I do now?*' His coloured servant replied, '*Master, call mightily upon the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and He will help you.*' She soon became more calm, and fervently prayed—'Oh, my dear Saviour, do not leave me, but take away this distress from me if it be Thy will.'"

After a little quiet sleep, she was extremely sick, which she declared that she "did not mind at all in comparison with the other." Our friend notes that at one time during this day, "she said that she felt such a love to her Saviour that she wanted to go to Him: it would be delightful, where all would be love and peace. She took my hand and said, I hope I shall meet thee in heaven! A little while after she said, 'When I am laid in my coffin you will all look at me and say—poor Olivia, how impatient she was to be gone.' This was said with a smile."

On the 8th of Seventh month, 1840, in the 21st year of her age, the longing of her soul was satisfied, and she "entered into life." The manuscript before us thus concludes:

"The solemn scene is at an end! Her eyes are closed on all things here, and the delightful trust is vouchsafed, that her spirit, through the power and grace of God in Christ Jesus, is centred in eternal joy. She suffered at times greatly with bodily distress, yet her mind was generally peaceful and serene, and remarkably grateful for the attention of her friends. Her case has excited general interest, and her visitors were numerous. She was always clear in her intellect, and her nervous system so quiet, as not to be injured by company. Indeed, she said it was a comfort to have the company of Christian friends. The distinctions of religious sects seemed with her to be entirely forgotten, and she had arrived at a state in which the prayers of the upright in heart were equally dear to her. On First-day morning there was a change. She spoke of the beauty of the day, and remarked that it was the happiest morning of her life. 'I think,' sai she, 'the bed never felt softer—all around a pears to be serene and delightful. I have had desire to die on the Sabbath, but my will is lo in that of the Lord.' The latter part of the da she suffered much with her cough, and her dif culty of breathing amounted, in the evening, agony. She raised her hands imploringly f help. It was indeed an awful time, and felt t be so by those who witnessed it. After obtainir some relief, she beckoned to all in the room, o by one, to come and take a final leave of he She then said, 'The dreadful struggle is over- but my Saviour died on the cross; he sweat, it were, great drops of blood. I see Jesus a the angels, and the gates of heaven open! Com Lord Jesus—come quickly—why tarriest thou *That I should dwell with the Patriarchs!*' 'M dear little brother,' she said, 'never, never forg your sister.' After a while she said, 'How ve cold—my body is cold.' She several times e pressed her fear that she would have anoth struggle, and questioned the nurse, whether s had seen it so before. It was recommended her to try not to anticipate, but to remember t promise, 'When thou passest through the floo they shall not overwhelm thee,' &c. Nearly her sufferings appeared to be corporeal, althou she expressed, a day or two before, that a clo would sometimes arise, and a suggestion that p haps she had been deceiving herself; yet s declared that she had never been deserted by t Saviour; and once afterwards she was heard pray—'Oh, my Saviour, do not desert me.' T forepart of the night she was pretty quiet, though she slept little, if at all. Becoming m uneasy, she said, 'do not call them,' (alluding the family) 'let them all sleep—let me g About 2 o'clock she requested that a Psa might be read to her, during and after which s was quiet. We soon thought it best to awal her father and sister, who came to her. She her hand affectionately into his; her breath became shorter and shorter, and a little past in the morning her spirit took its flight. *that I may die the death of the righteous, a my last end be like theirs.*"

The ejaculation with which the manusc concludes was signally realized in the experie of the writer. Having in the love of Ch ministered to many of His little ones, her kin deeds were owned by Him; and when the lab of her day was performed, and her Master pleased to say "it is enough," she was fou watching and engaged in His service, at moment when the summons was noisele given, and she was translated almost with tasting death. A blissful termination of a spent life. A transition, as happy as it was stantaneous, from actual service upon earth, to unceasing and glorious employment of pr before the throne.

And the prayers of Olivia, too, have b

nswered. Her parent (though his reformation as a while delayed) has been for about nine ears a sober and reputable citizen, and engaged uch of the time in a useful public service. He as adopted the course of total abstinence from l intoxicating beverage, and whilst he is favour- t strictly to adhere to this course, no device of e enemy can make him a drunkard. Yet it is truth which cannot be too firmly impressed upon e reformed inebriate, (and for his sake upon e community at large) that he who has once en a drunkard, has lurking in his system a ten- ncy—a liability to the disease, which cannot wholly eradicated, though it may never be lled intoxication. *The exciting cause,* if un- ppily and through unwatchfulness indulged in, ll awake the dormant appetite, and renew his aving to an extent which he cannot *in his own rength* resist. Such a one has abundant need the caution, "Watch and pray, lest ye enter to temptation." And seeing that the drunkard nnot be reformed, nor the reformed inebriate eserved, except by the avoidance of everything hich will renew his old craving; and seeing, too, at by our example we may throw temptation in s way, shall we not apply in this matter the nciple embodied in the Apostle's noble declara- n:—"Therefore, if meat cause my brother to end, I will eat no meat while the world stand- , lest I cause my brother to offend"?

W. J. A.

For Friends' Review.

otes of Conferences and Minutes of the Me- nominee Council, 1849. THOMAS WISTAR, Jr., Commissioner.

[Continued from page 79.]

SUB-INDIAN AGENT'S COUNCIL.

Sixth Month 21st.

After dinner came to the Fort, the Sub-Indian ent, Edward Outhwaite, his Secretary, Chas. Grignon, John B. Jacobs, and a number of people of the town, to hold a council with the lians.

The Agent invited the Commissioner to attend.

The Commissioner asked him what business uld be before them.

The Agent said he wanted to arrange some liminaries relative to the $30,000; that they e not yet going into an examination of claims, n apportionment of the appropriation among claimants; which being the only points the mmissioner had been requested to assist at, he lined being present.

he Agent then went with his company to the ncil chamber, and, after some time, sent a sage by Jacobs, asking him to come in—that Indians requested it.

We afterwards learned that they had refused nter upon the business of the council till he e.]

He then went, and, at his request, A. Cope accompanied him.

The Agent made a long discourse, which the chiefs several times interrupted by comments, to which he replied as he went on. He referred to the payment which had been made to them some years ago, according to the treaty of 1836, for their traders, in full to that date.

The appropriation now under consideration was under the treaty of 1848. Claims prior to the former, and some subsequent to the latter date, had been presented to him. He wished them to say whether such claims should be considered.

Claims for hogs, cattle, &c., killed by their young men, had likewise been presented, and he wished them to say whether they should be considered.

Osh-kosh said they knew of no cattle killed by their young men; they had lost nearly all their own, but made no claim for them. This money, however, they understood was for the traders.

The Agent wished them to say, as the government had not appropriated money enough to pay all their debts to the traders, how they would settle—whether *pro rata* or otherwise.

The chiefs said there were some who had stronger claims upon them than others, on account of benefits bestowed.

The Agent thought it would be a wrong principle to make distinction on that ground; he thought the debts ought to be paid *pro rata.* He wanted them to consider of it.

Having explained what was meant by *pro rata,* the Indians seemed to acquiesce in his advice.

The Agent declared to them that the President had directed that this money should be paid at the council held for the apportionment of the $40,000, and had paid the Commissioner $2,000 to bear the expenses of it. But the $30,000 had not yet arrived, and he understood the Commissioner was going away to-morrow. Another council would therefore have to be called, and he had no means of meeting the expense, unless they would allow it to him out of some of the payments to be made to them hereafter.

The Commissioner here asked the Interpreter, Grignon, to say to them that, at the time of his agreement to the terms of the appointment to pay the $40,000, he had not heard of the $30,000; nor was there a word about the latter in his instructions. The request that he should give any attention to it was an after thought, and he was under no obligation concerning it.

The Indians objected to being put to the expense of coming to Green Bay about the $30,000. The Agent, they asserted, had promised the delegation recently sent to him from Lake Pow-aw-hay-konnay to state their objections to coming down upon the present occasion, that the $30,000 should be paid at the Lake. There the treaty was made, and there, they thought,

was the proper place to transact the whole business; that heretofore it had not been customary to bring them to Green Bay for such purposes.

The Agent said there were instances of the kind when they had been required to do so. He denied having promised that the payment should be made at the Lake.

Lamotte then told the Interpreter that he must be the liar, for he had said so.

The Interpreter mentioned this to the Agent, and added that he wished to clear himself, for he *had* told them so, by direction of the Agent.

The Agent spent some time in endeavouring to show that he had not said so: had the $30,000 arrived while the present council was sitting, there would have been no alternative; the payment must have been made here. But the money not having come, he felt disposed to indulge them, and unless the payment at Lake P. should conflict with instructions he had, or might receive, he saw nothing to prevent it.

He desired they might now withdraw, and consider of answers to his questions.

Council then took a recess, and, after a sufficient time, met again.

Meantime, the Commissioner having expressed to the Agent the opinion that the first question he had put was not a matter for the chiefs, but determined by the terms of the treaty, (it being evident that the payment of no claims settled by the treaty of 1836, or originating after that of October, 1848, could have been contemplated,) and that an answer at variance therewith might embarrass him, he went to them in their private council and withdrew the question.

This left nothing of consequence to attend to on the reassembling of the council, for the other questions had been answered when put.

But the Indians had something to communicate on the subject of their removal, and this, it appeared, was what they specially wanted the Commissioner to hear.

Corron was the chief speaker. He came forward, and shaking hands with the Agent, the Commissioner, and A. C., began by expressing the great satisfaction they had enjoyed in the treatment they had experienced at the hands of the Commissioner. But, when their attention was called to the subject of their removal, their satisfaction was turned to sorrow; when they thought of it, their hearts rose into their throats and choked them, so that they could not speak. They did not want to go. The distance was long, and the land strange to them, and they would be near unfriendly people, by whom, they expected, that many of them would lose their lives. Besides, the land was almost without game or fish, and bad for corn. They did not think they could live on it. They had once seen it. Nevertheless, they were willing to look again, as they had promised.

The Agent said a few words in commendation of the country, and told them he thought they would find things different from what they were when they visited it before; roads would be open garrisons established, and shortly a steamboa would ply on the Crow-wing river. He ha understood the land was good for corn.

Osh-kosh here broke in with some impatience and said, there was no use in praising th country; they had seen it. It was 125 mile above the Falls of St. Anthony, and hig prairie.

The Agent requested them now to name th men who were to explore it; he wanted to hav clothes made for them. There must be nine o them,—one for each band.

The Indians said they would tell him at th time when the payment should be made at Lak P., before which they could not start.

He said he wanted to know now, that h might have them fitted with clothing. The answered, that he might bring up an assortmen of various sizes, when he came to the Lake.

Then the Agent said it would rest with the to find men to fit the coats; to which the assented with a laugh.

Sho-nee-nien said he had thought of going but had concluded he was too old now for suc a journey, and would send a young man in hi stead.

The Agent replied that the journey would b made easy to them; that three teams were pro vided to carry them overland, and steamboat would be made use of by water, where they plie on the route. He had $4,000 to dispose of fo the accommodation of the expedition, which though smaller than it ought to have been, woul do a great deal towards helping them alon pleasantly.

The council being now about to close, th Commissioner informed the chiefs that the should have three barrels of flour, and two o pork, to take home with them; and the Agen would attend to their delivery whenever wanted.

The council then adjourned.

NOTE.—Osh-kosh and his company starte homeward forthwith, and with as much sobriet as they came; a thing, it is said, unheard o before, he being habitually addicted to drunker ness on such occasions.

The Christian chiefs and their people remaine that night at the Fort, and spent part of th evening in singing hymns in the Chippewa lan guage—their women joining with them.

Next morning, about 5 o'clock, the Commis sioner, A. C., and Robert B. Haines started fo Fond du Lac; to which place the Agent furnishe them with a conveyance.

As they were about passing out of the For they found Lamotte, Osh-kish-ke-nay-new, Tah-k Corron, and some others, assembled on the porch in front of their quarters, with an interprete named George Johnston, of Green Bay, with

ew to intercept them. They said they wanted send a message, and to claim the intercession the Commissioner, with their Great Father at ashington. They were afraid their messages retofore had failed to reach him, or he would ve taken some notice of them.

Corron spoke first, and began by saying that was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, d lived in the fear of God, and would not tell lie. (This he said, probably, in consequence a charge made against him by the Indian gent in council, the day before, of misrepresent- g the sentiments of the other chiefs, in relation the place of payment of the $30,000.)

He said that all of them looked upon their moval to the Crow-wing River as an act of struction, and that if it must be that they were come to nothing, they would rather it should ppen in their old homes than in a strange land. going there, they would be going among eir enemies, who were more powerful than ey.

[Johnston explained that it was the Sioux they much dreaded—an Ishmaelitish race, per- tually at war with all others.]

Corron said that they felt like men going to et death; they expected that most of them uld perish by violence.

They spoke thus to the Commissioner because y saw he was a good and true man, and the y one the government had ever sent among m who seemed to feel for them; and they ed he would repeat their words to their Great ther. They did not refuse to go if it was his l; they were now preparing to send their ng men to explore the country; but at the ught of going, their hearts rose into their oats.

The Commissioner promised to represent to President what Corron had said, but they st not build upon that, for the Quakers had influence in the government.

Tah-ko said they were afraid their Great her thought no more of them than of so many le; for they had cried to him, and he took notice of their cry. It seemed as if there was mercy for them; and they had no friend upon earth. In their extremity they could only up to heaven for mercy.

The Commissioner told them that he could not ress the extent of his sympathy for them; t his feelings would not permit him to speak y words; that he looked upon them as hers, and so bade them farewell.

Ien, women and children pressed forward to us a parting salutation, and we separated n them with much feeling.

(To be continued.)

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of lom; and to depart from evil, a good under- ding.—*Proverbs.*

For Friends' Review.

FRENCH IMPLEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

The awkwardness of the farming tools of the French has long been proverbial. However they may excel in many of the finer articles of manufacture, and in the pursuit of the graver sciences, it is certain that a Chester county farmer, with all his perseverance, would be utterly discouraged, if put to work with the French implements; and the great wonder is, that they do not avail themselves of many of our almost perfect tools. The following paragraphs, taken from a late number of the *American Agriculturist*, will at least amuse some of the rural readers of the Review.

B.

For the credit of France, I would leave unnoticed and undescribed its implements of agriculture. It is strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the French appear to have no ingenuity —I may say taste—for this branch of manufacture. They can make beautiful optical and mathematical instruments; beautiful apparatus for the illustration of anatomical, chemical, and philosophical experiments; but in implements of agriculture and husbandry, they are entirely behind the age. There is quite a variety of plows here, but not one which an American farmer would use, when he could get the poorest ever made in his own country. But these French plows appear to work well, because they are generally drawn by three to six heavy horses through a mellow soil. They are mostly short, clumsy, wrought-iron, and now and then, half-wooden things. In the eastern part of France, towards ancient Alsacia, I have seen farmers plowing on a side hill, with perhaps a pair of horses, a pair of cows, and a bull and heifer, or donkey, yoked together, for a team. Their plows are no less singular and antique than their teams. They consist of an iron frame with a wooden moldboard, attached in a very ingenious manner, without doubt. At the end of each furrow, the board is taken quite off and put upon the other side, in order to turn the sod the contrary way. The operation is always attended with more or less difficulty, as the long line of horses, cows, and mules must be stopped a short time at every turn. This is the only side-hill plow I have seen in operation from one end of France to the other. There are two side-hill plows at the show, or at least plows arranged for turning furrows to the right or left, at will, but which, from their extreme unwieldiness and length of bottom, must be entirely impracticable for any but smooth, even ground. I might describe several shovel harrows, seed sowers, as well as hay and vegetable cutters, but they would only amuse you by their singularity.

In my rambles through France, I have thought I was only passing through the most uncouth and unenlightened parts. I everywhere saw men, and women, too, for that matter, at work

with wooden shovels, such as anybody with an axe and knife could make from a plank, an inch and a half thick, heavy, wrought-iron hoes, with short, thick handles, and enormous wooden hay forks, with natural crotches of trees serving for tines, and short, broad, droll-looking scythes, with snathes perfectly straight. But I see these same implements at the exhibition, and I conclude from it that they are the best the country affords.

No one, I think, will refuse to admit that France possesses all the requisite elements for making one of the first agricultural countries on the globe. All it wants is something to turn public attention from its ancient, and unfortunately, from present indications, still-existing hobby of war, to agriculture. The arts of war have been cultivated and carried almost to perfection, at the expense of the arts and of agriculture. We have only to open our eyes to be convinced of this. In the shops of Paris, we see a hundred, yea, a thousand swords for sale to one scythe—a thousand bayonetted muskets to one sickle—a thousand steel breast plates and helmets to one steel shovel or hoe. Now, turn all the ingenuity and skill employed in the invention and manufacture of these implements of war, to the invention and manufacture of implements of agriculture and husbandry, and we would see plows, harrows, scythes, and sickles equal to any in the world. The elements, I repeat, are not wanting.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, TENTH MONTH 27, 1849.

The notice of the closing scene of a pious young woman, which is terminated in this number, may appear, from the name assigned to it, a little inclined to the romantic; but we are assured that Olivia was the real name, the patronymic, which was lodged with the Editor, being withheld, as some members of the family are still living.

In the account of Indiana Yearly Meeting, mention is made of schools among the Randolph negroes, in Miami and Mercer Counties, Ohio. To some of our readers it is probable the name of *Randolph negroes* may require some explanation. The circumstances of their case are particularly interesting, and we hope to furnish our readers at an early day with a detailed account of the proceedings in relation to these negroes. As the attention of the Editor was called to the subject at this time, by the note of our correspondent, above alluded to, a very brief outline of their history is all that can be given in the present number.

John Randolph of Roanoke, in Virginia, well known in his day for his eccentric character and sarcastic eloquence, which often amused the spectators in the galleries at Washington, at some tim not very long before his death made a will, b which his numerous slaves were left in bondag and Judge Lee, a particular friend of the testato was made executor, as well as a large legate But at a subsequent period, he made a second w revoking the former, and making provision for th emancipation of all his slaves. Subsequently this, coming to Philadelphia, he was there seize with sickness, which he became conscious w likely to prove his last. The late Dr. Joseph Pa rish being called to attend him in his profession capacity, John Randolph informed him that he e pected an effort would be made, by parties int rested in the case, to set the second will aside, an to establish the first; and as he was desirous of s curing the freedom of his slaves, he then, in th presence of the doctor and several other witnesse declared the will last made to be his real last w and testament. He also requested Dr. Parrish remain with him till his death, so as to be able testify that no change of intention had taken plac The doctor's professional duties rendering an enti compliance with this request impracticable, ca was taken that in his absence other competent w nesses should be with him. After his death th will was disputed, as he anticipated; but Judg Lee nobly gave up the advantage of the form will, and used his best endeavours to establish th latter, which emancipated the slaves. After tedious litigation, in which full use was made the Philadelphia testimony, the freedom of th slaves was confirmed, and they were removed fro Virginia and located upon land, purchased for the out of funds provided by the will of their la master, in the State of Ohio. Some opposition w at first made to their settlement in Ohio, but th opposition was eventually overcome or withdraw In all these proceedings Judge Lee appears to ha laboured faithfully to carry into effect the know will of the testator, notwithstanding his pecunia interest in its rejection.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting, East Grov Henry Co., Iowa, on Fifth day, the 13th ult., Wi LIAM BRIGGS to LYDIA HAMPTON.

——, At Friends' Meeting, Medford, N. J., Fifth day, the 18th inst., Dr. JOB HAINES, of Eve ham, to MARY S., daughter of John N. Reeve.

DIED,—On the 2d inst., at her residence in Pa myra, Lenawee Co., Mich., ELIZABETH, wife David W. Baker, aged 45 years, a member Raisin Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 12th of last month, at the residen of her son in Butternuts, N. Y., MARY BOWN widow of the late Joseph Bowne, in the 69th ye of her age. She was for many years a valued mem ber and Elder of Butternuts Monthly Meeting.

OUTLINES OF ASTRONOMY.

BY SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHELL, BART., ETC., ETC.

A volume of 620 pages, with the above title, has been issued, within the current year, from the press Lea & Blanchard of this city. The author, a son the celebrated discoverer of the planet Uranus, well known in the scientific world as one of the blest mathematicians and practical astronomers of ir day. The volume before us is an extension or provement of a work published in the Cabinet clopædia in 1833. A considerable portion of the lume is devoted to the elucidation of the lunar d planetary perturbations, or to the irregularities the motions of the moon and planets, occasioned their mutual attractions. This branch of the bject, as the author justly remarks, is not, and nnot be made, elementary, and must be conlered as addressed to a class of readers who have tained considerable acquaintance with mathetical science. Yet other portions of the work e reduced to the level of capacities which have t been prepared by much preliminary culture.

The author, as might be expected from his chaeter, exhibits in every part of his work such a rfect mastery of the subject, and so intimate an quaintance with the recent discoveries by which is noble science has been enriched, that the ader almost unavoidably feels ready to admit his nclusions, even when the reasoning on which ey are founded, are but imperfectly compre-nded.

It is purposed to offer to the readers of the Reew, some extracts from this volume, taking care, wever, not to encumber our pages with disquiions, which lie beyond the range of minds that ve not enjoyed the advantage of much mathetical instruction.

In regard to the preparation of a student who is out to engage in studies of this nature, and the anner in which he has prosecuted his work, the thor remarks in his introduction:

"He must strengthen himself, by something of effort and a resolve, for the unprejudiced adission of any conclusion which shall appear to supported by careful observation and logical gument, even should it prove of a nature adverse notions he may have previously formed for mself, or taken up, without examination, on the edit of others. Such an effort is, in fact, a com-ncement of that intellectual discipline which rms one of the most important ends of all science. is the first movement of approach towards that ate of mental purity which alone can fit us for a ll and steady perception of moral beauty as well physical adaptation. It is the 'euphrasy and e' with which we must 'purge our sight' fore we can receive and contemplate as they are, e lineaments of truth and nature.

"There is no science which, more than astronomy, stands in need of such a preparation, or draws more largely on that intellectual liberality which is ready to adopt whatever is demonstrated, or concede whatever is rendered highly probable, however new and uncommon the points of view may be in which objects the most familiar may thereby become placed. Almost all its conclusions stand in open and striking contradiction with those of superficial and vulgar observation, and with what appears to every one, until he has understood and weighed the proofs to the contrary, the most positive evidence of his senses. Thus, the earth on which he stands, and which has served for ages as the unshaken foundation of the firmest structures, either of art or nature, is divested by the astronomer of its attribute of fixity, and conceived by him as turning swiftly on its centre, and at the same time moving onwards through space with great rapidity. The sun and the moon, which appear to untaught eyes round bodies of no very considerable size, become enlarged in his imagination into vast globes,—the one approaching in magnitude to the earth itself, the other immensely surpassing it. The planets, which appear only as stars somewhat brighter than the rest, are to him spacious, elaborate, and habitable worlds; several of them much greater and far more curiously furnished than the earth he inhabits, as there are also others less so; and the stars themselves, properly so called, which to ordinary apprehension present only lucid sparks or brilliant atoms, are to him suns of various and transcendent glory—effulgent centres of light and life to myriads of unseen worlds. So that when, after dilating his thoughts to comprehend the grandeur of those ideas his calculations have called up, and exhausting his imagination and the powers of his language to devise similes and metaphors illustrative of the immensity of the scale on which his universe is constructed, he shrinks back to his native sphere; he finds it, in comparison, a mere point; so lost—even in the minute system to which it belongs—as to be invisible and unsuspected from some of its principal and remoter members.

"There is hardly any thing which sets in a stronger light the inherent power of truth over the mind of man, when opposed by no motives of interest or passion, than the perfect readiness with which all these conclusions are assented to as soon as their evidence is clearly apprehended, and the tenacious hold they acquire over our belief when once admitted. In the conduct therefore of this volume, I shall take it for granted that the reader is more desirous to learn the system which it is its object to teach as it now stands, than to raise or revive objections against it; and that, in short, he comes to the task with a willing mind; an assumption which will not only save the trouble of piling argument on argument to convince the sceptical, but will greatly facilitate his actual progress; inasmuch as he will find it at once easier

and more satisfactory to pursue from the outset a straight and definite path, than to be constantly stepping aside, involving himself in perplexities and circuits, which, after all, can only terminate in finding himself compelled to adopt the same road.

"Writing only to be understood, and to communicate as much information in as little space as possible, consistently with its *distinct* and *effectual* communication, no sacrifice can be afforded to system, to form, or to affectation.

"We will take for granted, from the outset, the Copernican system of the world; relying on the easy, obvious, and natural explanation it affords of all the phenomena as they come to be described, to impress the student with a sense of its truth, without either the formality of demonstration or the superfluous tedium of eulogy, calling to mind that important remark of Bacon :—'The confirmation of theories relies on the compact adaptation of their parts, by which, like those of an arch or dome, they mutually sustain each other, and form a coherent whole.'

"I must distinctly caution such of my readers as may commence and terminate their astronomical studies with the present work (though of such —at least in the latter predicament,—I trust the number will be few,) that its utmost pretension is to place them on the threshold of this particular wing of the temple of Science, or rather on an eminence exterior to it, whence they may obtain something like a general notion of its structure; or, at most, to give those who may wish to enter, a ground-plan of its accesses, and put them in possession of the pass-word. Admission to its sanctuary, and to the privileges and feelings of a votary, is only to be gained by one means,—*sound and sufficient knowledge of mathematics, the great instrument of all exact inquiry, without which no man can ever make such advances in this or any other of the higher departments of science as can entitle him to form an independent opinion on any subject of discussion within their range.* It is not without an effort that those who possess this knowledge can communicate on such subjects with those who do not, and adapt their language and their illustrations to the necessities of such an intercourse. Propositions which to the one are almost identical, are theorems of import and difficulty to the other; nor is their evidence presented in the same way to the mind of each. In teaching such propositions, under such circumstances, the appeal has to be made, not to the pure and abstract reason, but to the sense of analogy—to practice and experience: principles and modes of action have to be established not by direct argument from acknowledged axioms, but by continually recurring to the sources from which the axioms themselves have been drawn; viz. examples; that is to say, by bringing forward and dwelling on simple and familiar instances in which the same principles and the same or similar modes of action take place: thus erecting, as it were, in each particula case, a separate induction, and constructing a each step a little body of science to meet its ex gences. The difference is that of pioneering road through an untraversed country, and advanc ing at ease along a broad and beaten highway that is to say, if we are determined to make ou selves distinctly understood, and will appeal t reason at all. As for the method of *assertion* or a direct demand on the *faith* of the studen (though in some complex cases indispensable where illustrative explanation would defeat it own end by becoming tedious and burdensome t both parties,) it is one which I shall neither wi lingly adopt nor would recommend to others.

On the other hand, although it is somethin new to abandon the road of mathematical demon stration in the treatment of subjects susceptibl of it, and to teach any considerable branch o science entirely or chiefly by the way of illustra tion and familiar parallels, it is yet not impossi ble that those who are already well acquainte with our subject, and whose knowledge has bee acquired by that confessedly higher practice whic is incompatible with the avowed objects of th present work, may yet find their account in it perusal,—for this reason, that it is always of ad vantage to present any given body of knowledg to the mind in as great a variety of different light as possible. It is a property of illustrations o this kind to strike no two minds in the sam manner, or with the same force, because no tw minds are stored with the same images, or hav acquired their notions of them by similar habit Accordingly, it may very well happen, that proposition, even to one best acquainted with i may be placed not merely in a new and uncom mon, but in a more impressive and satisfactor light by such a course—some obscurity may b dissipated, some inward misgivings cleared up, o even some links supplied which may lead to th perception of connections and deductions altoge ther unknown before. And the probability o this is increased when, as in the present instance the illustrations chosen have not been studiousl selected from books, but are such as have present ed themselves freely to the author's mind as bein most in harmony with his own views; by whic of course, he means to lay no claim to originalit in all or any of them beyond what they may reall possess.

"Besides, there are cases in the application o mechanical principles with which the mathemat cal student is but too familiar, where, when th data are before him, and the numerical and geo metrical relations of his problems all clear to hi conception,—when his forces are estimated an his lines measured,—nay, when even he has fo lowed up the application of his technical pro cesses, and fairly arrived at his conclusion,— there is still something wanting in his mind—no in the evidence, for he has examined each link and finds the chain complete—not in the princ

ies, for those he well knows are too firmly estab-shed to be shaken—but precisely in the *mode of tion.* He has followed out a train of reasoning y logical and technical rules, but the signs he is employed are not pictures of nature, or have st their original meaning as such to his mind: e has not seen, as it were, the process of nature ssing under his eye in an instant of time, and esented as a consecutive whole to his imagina-on. A familiar parallel, or an illustration drawn om some artificial or natural process, of which e has that direct and individual impression which ves it a reality and associates it with a name, ll, in almost every such case, supply in a mo-ent this deficient feature, will convert all his mbols into real pictures, and infuse an animated eaning into what was before a lifeless succession words and signs. I cannot, indeed, always omise myself to attain this degree of vividness illustration, nor are the points to be elucidated emselves always capable of being so *paraphras-* (if I may use the expression) by any single stance adducible in the ordinary course of expe-nce; but the object will at least be kept in ew; and, as I am very conscious of having, making such attempts, gained for myself much arer views of several of the more concealed ects of planetary perturbation than I had ac-ired by their mathematical investigation in de-l, it may reasonably be hoped that the endea-ur will not always be unattended with a similar ccess in others."

For Friends' Review.

INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.

From another letter, dated at Richmond, Indiana, the 8th inst., received from the same valued rrespondent, whose communication was so freely ed in last week's Review, I make the following tracts, apprehending they will be read with no s interest than were those published a week ce. Who among us, in reading these brief es of a distant and large Yearly Meeting, does feel his heart mellowed, and in some degree trited before the Lord, in consideration of the tinued goodness and wonderful loving kindness our Heavenly Father, in thus at times mani-ting Himself in our assemblies, and renewing assurance that he will be wisdom and utter-e to those who honestly labour in his vineyard, l in the strength which He gives, endeavour do His work in childlike simplicity and bro-rly condescension. "Behold, how good and v pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together unity!" And how encouraging it is to the sin-e in heart to feel that they return from these ge assemblies confirmed in their love, for the iety of which they are privileged to be mem-s, and strengthened in that faith, one of whose utiful characteristics is to work by love and ify the heart. H.

"My last letter," says our correspondent, "brought the account of the Yearly Meeting down to the close of Seventh day's sitting. I am sure, my dear friend, thou wouldst much enjoy being here. The assembling of this meeting is the most interesting spectacle of the kind I ever witnessed. It is amusing to notice the various equipages, from the stylish carriage to the open wagon, and saddle horse, and to observe no less variety in the characters and appearance of those who occupy them. Yesterday being First day, was here a stormy one; yet, I suppose, about 3000 people assembled at ten o'clock; and as I took my seat, the query ran through my mind, can this great congregation of people ever be brought into a state of silence? But it was so brought, and unto us the gospel was preached in the demonstration of the spirit, in a powerful communication from ——. There were two or three other testimonies borne, and a woman Friend appeared in supplication. The meeting closed with the mental acknowledgment from many a heart, that it was good to have been there. In the afternoon some Friends went from here to attend the meeting at New Garden, about nine miles north of Richmond, which I understand was large. That at this place was about as numerously attended as in the morning, and was thought to be equally favoured. The service fell on E. G. and B. S. Thus closed the day, and I should judge it to have been more like some of the meetings we read of in the early period of our Society, than we generally are favoured with. The gospel had free course, to the breaking up and melting of many hearts, and the reigning of Truth triumphantly over all.

"This morning the meeting was about as large as usual. It was principally occupied in hearing reports from the different committees. When that from the Indian committee was read, Thomas Wells informed us that he had to-day received a letter from the Friend residing at the establishment among the Shawnees, which gave the information that he had been applied to by the Kanzas Indians, located near by, for his assistance. They told him the United States government had established an agency in their nation, and made an appropriation to pay a farmer to reside amongst them, and teach them agriculture, and they wanted to have a Quaker. Friends were encouraged, if any felt their minds drawn to the work, to apply for the situation. T. W. also mentioned another very interesting fact: the Indians had latterly become a good deal interested in the subject of religion, some of them enquiring if an Indian could get good enough to become a Quaker; and whether he would be allowed to become one if he was good enough, with divers other inquiries, showing an increased interest in serious matters. Many here are all alive in promoting the real welfare of the red man. Indeed, Friends of Indiana manifest a deep concern on this subject, and on that of general education,

and the moral elevation of the free people of colour, establishing schools at considerable expense, where their children may receive a proper share of school learning. But we need not be surprised at this wide spread interest, when we remember that nearly one-third of all the Friends in America belong to this Yearly Meeting. Hence, too, the importance of its movements.

"Many valuable Friends are assembled here, both young and old; and the spirit of improvement, evidenced by the young people, is exceedingly commendable, giving good reason to hope for the future welfare of the Society.

"We went this afternoon to see the Boarding School, which, if completed, would be a noble building. It is just one-third finished; and it seems matter of regret that it should remain unfinished, when we recollect there are more than 8,000 children belonging to this Yearly Meeting. The situation is a fine one, and susceptible of great improvement. A great difficulty is experienced in procuring suitable female teachers."

Thus far our first correspondent. A letter from another valued Friend, dated Richmond, on the 10th inst., says: "On Third day morning, at 11 o'clock, the Yearly Meeting again assembled. The Report of the African Committee was read, exhibiting an interesting account of the labours of Friends in the various branches of our Yearly Meeting for the improvement of the coloured people, and for their protection, when illegal means have been used to reduce them to servitude.

"Epistles were read in reply to those received from the several Yearly Meetings; after which the meeting solemnly concluded, having been favoured to transact its business in great unanimity of feeling, and with the fresh assurance that brotherly love continues."

From another letter, the following intelligence respecting the schools in that Yearly Meeting, has been received.

No. of children taught in Friends' schools, 3,379
No. not receiving any education, - - - 12
No. of Friends' schools, - - - - - - 89
No. of settlements without Friends' schools, 53

The Agricultural School within the limits of Western Quarterly Meeting, is said to be in a prosperous condition, with an average of 80 scholars for the Winter session, and 69 for the Summer.

From the Report of the African Committee it appeared that about 60 schools of coloured children, mostly for three months each, have been under their care the past year. There has been a school among the children of the Randolph negroes, of about 38 scholars, for three months. This is in Miami county, Ohio, and I think there is a school in Mercer county also.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.—*Sermon on the Mount.*

THE NEZ PERCES, OR PIERCED-NOSED INDIANS

In Washington Irving's animated and graph narrative of the adventures of Captain Bonn ville and his companions, in the neighborhood the Rocky Mountains, we find an interesting noti of a tribe of Indians, with whom they came contact in the autumn of 1832, near the head the Salmon river, a branch of Snake river, whi is itself one of the tributaries of the Columbia, great river of the West. At the time to whi this part of the narrative relates, the Captain ar his company were about fixing their quarters f the winter.

"Indeed, it would have been impossible provide for the whole party in this neigbourhoo It was at the extreme western limit of the buffa range, and these animals had recently been cor pletely hunted out of the neighbourhood by t Nez Percés, so that, although the hunters of t garrison were continually on the alert, ranging t country round, they brought in scarce game su ficient to keep famine from the door. Now a then there was a scanty meal of fish or wild fow occasionally an antelope; but frequently the cr vings of hunger had to be appeased with roo or the flesh of wolves and muskrats. Rare could the inmates of a cantonment boast having made a full meal, and never of havi wherewithal for the morrow. In this way th starved along until the 8th of October, when th were joined by a party of five families of N Percés, who in some measure reconciled them the hardships of their situation, by exhibiting lot still more destitute. A more forlorn set th had never encountered: they had not a morsel meat or fish; nor anything to subsist on, exce ing roots, wild rosebuds, the barks of certa plants, and other vegetable productions; neith had they any weapon for hunting or defence, e cepting an old spear: yet the poor fellows ma no murmur nor complaint, but seemed accustom to their hard fare. If they could not teach t white men their practical stoicism, they at lea made them acquainted with the edible properti of roots and wild rosebuds, and furnished them supply from their own store. The necessities the camp at length became so urgent, that Ca Bonneville determined to despatch a party to t Horse prairie, a plain to the north of his canto ment, to procure a supply of provisions. Wh the men were about to depart, he proposed to t Nez Percés that they, or some of them, shou join the hunting party. To his surprise, th promptly declined. He inquired the reason f their refusal, seeing that they were in nearly starving a situation as his own people. Th replied that it was a sacred day with them, a the Great Spirit would be angry should they d vote it to hunting. They offered, however, accompany the party if it would delay its depa

re until the following day; but this the pinch-
g demands of hunger would not permit, and
e detachment proceeded.

"A few days afterwards, four of them signified
Captain Bonneville that they were about to
nt. 'What!' exclaimed he, 'without guns
arrows; and with only one old spear? What
you expect to kill?' They smiled among
emselves, but made no answer. They prepared
r the chase with a natural piety that seems
have been edifying to the beholders. They
rformed some religious rites, and offered up to
e Great Spirit a few short prayers for safety
d success; then, having received the blessings
their wives, they leaped upon their horses and
parted, leaving the whole party of Christian
ectators amazed and rebuked by this lesson of
th and dependance on a supreme and benevo-
nt Being. 'Accustomed,' adds Capt. Bonne-
le, 'as I had heretofore been, to find the
etched Indian revelling in blood, and stained
every vice which can degrade human nature,
could scarcely realize the scene which I had
tnessed. Wonder at such unaffected tenderness
d piety, where it was least to have been sought,
ntended in our bosoms with shame and confu-
on, at receiving such pure and wholesome
structions from creatures so far below us in all
e arts and comforts of life.' The simple pray-
s of the poor Indians were not unheard. In
e course of four or five days they returned,
len with meat. Capt. Bonneville was curious
know how they had attained such success with
ch scanty means. They gave him to under-
nd that they had chased the herds of buffalo at
ll speed, until they tired them down, when they
sily despatched them with a spear, and made
e of the same weapon to flay the carcasses. To
rry through their lesson to their Christian
ends, the poor savages were as charitable as
ey had been pious, and generously shared with
em the spoils of their hunting, giving them
od enough to last for several days.

"A further and more intimate intercourse with
is tribe, gave Capt. Bonneville still greater
use to admire their strong devotional feeling.
Simply to call these people religious,' says he,
would convey but a faint idea of the deep hue
piety and devotion which pervades their whole
nduct. Their honesty is immaculate, and their
rity of purpose, and their observance of the
es of their religion, are most uniform and re-
arkable. They are, certainly, more like a na-
on of saints than a horde of savages.'

"In fact, the antibelligerent policy of this tribe,
ay have sprung from the doctrines of Christian
arity, for it would appear that they had imbibed
me notion of the Christian faith from Catholic
issionaries and traders who had been among
em. They even had a rude calendar of the
sts and festivals of the Romish Church, and
me traces of its ceremonials. These have
come blended with their own wild rites, and
present a strange medley; civilized and barba-
rous. On the Sabbath, men, women and children
array themselves in their best style, and assemble
round a pole at the head of the camp. Here
they go through a wild fantastic ceremonial;
strongly resembling the religious dance of the
Shaking Quakers; but, from its enthusiasm, much
more striking and impressive. During the inter-
vals of the ceremony, the principal chiefs, who
officiate as priests, instruct them in their duties,
and exhort them to virtue and good deeds.

"'There is something antique and patriarchal,'
observes Capt. Bonneville, 'in this union of the
offices of leader and priest; as there is in many
of their customs and manners, which are all
strongly imbued with religion.'

"The worthy captain, indeed, appears to have
been strongly interested by this gleam of un-
looked for light amidst the darkness of the wil-
derness. He exerted himself, during his sojourn
among this simple and well-disposed people, to
inculcate, as far as he was able, the gentle and
humanizing precepts of the Christian faith, and
to make them acquainted with the leading points
of its history; and it speaks highly for the purity
and benignity of his heart, that he derived un-
mixed happiness from the task.

"'Many a time,' says he, 'was my little lodge
thronged, or rather piled with hearers, for they
lay on the ground, one leaning over the other,
until there was no further room, all listening
with greedy ears to the wonders which the Great
Spirit had revealed to the white man. No other
subject gave them half the satisfaction, or com-
manded half the attention; and but few scenes
in my life remain so freshly on my memory, or
are so pleasurably recalled to my contemplation,
as these hours of intercourse with a distant and
benighted race in the midst of the desert.'"

A NIGHT UNDER AN AVALANCHE.

There was, in the interior, a native of Aosta,
who meant to leave us at Martigny, for the pur-
pose of traversing the Great St. Bernard, at the
exaggerated dangers of which pass he laughed
very heartily. Accidents, he admitted, did some-
times overtake travellers in that part of the Alps,
but generally, he said, the pass of the St. Ber-
nard was open and safe throughout the year,
except during the continuance of snow storms.
He had himself, a few years previously, in an-
other pass, the name of which I forget, been
overtaken by one of these, in company with an
English family returning from Italy, and been
witness of the way in which the elements some-
times perform the office of sexton. They set
out early in the morning, and arrived a little be-
fore nightfall at a part of the pass which, owing
to the driving of the winds, is easily choked up.
The snow had begun to fall about an hour and a
half previously, and was now pouring down the
ravine before the blast, blinding both horses and

postillions, and bringing along with it premature night. They had hoped to reach the summit before darkness set in; but the horses furnished them were weak, and the snow for the last hour, at least, had greatly retarded their progress. How he came to be in the Englishman's carriage, he did not explain. I fancy our countryman had invited him out of sheer politeness. The party consisted of five in all—the husband and wife, the Italian, the nurse and the little baby. How it comes to pass I know not, but it generally happens that the English, when overtaken by danger, display qualities which astonish foreigners. On the occasion in question, all the solicitude of the husband seemed to be concentrated in the wife, while all hers was in the baby. Self seemed equally absent in the minds of both. The nurse, for her part, displayed the utmost stoicism, except that, as the cold increased, and the snow drifts beat more and more furiously against the carriage windows, she pressed the child more closely to her breast, and protected it from the influence of the air with a greater allowance of shawls. Our friend from Aosta, who understood thoroughly the perils of the position, went on talking with the husband, who, while his eyes were fixed upon his wife and child, appeared calm and collected, though, from certain thundering noises above, it appeared probable that the avalanches were in motion. At every ten yards the carriage was stopped by the accumulated snow. "Jane," said the husband at length to his wife, "tie up your throat carefully; we may have to walk presently: and you, nurse, make the baby comfortable, and give him to me." The nurse obeyed, and the mother, looking anxiously at her child, inquired, with suppressed earnestness, "William, is there any danger?" "Yes, a little, love, just enough to impart an air of romance to our adventure." "Hark," exclaimed the wife, "what's that?" Just at that instant a loud shout was heard from the men outside, followed by a suppressed struggle and a groan, and then the most complete silence. All motion was at the same time arrested in the carriage, and on applying the lamp to the carriage window it was perceived that they were embedded in thick snow. "What is to be done?" exclaimed the Englishman, addressing himself to our friend from Aosta. "Can your experience suggest any means of extricating ourselves from this position? If we force our way out, do you think it possible we could reach some place of shelter?" "No," answered he, "that is impossible. All we can do is to remain where we are; they will dig us out in the morning." "And the drivers," observed the Englishman, a sudden thought flashing across his mind, "what is to become of them; they will die of cold?" "They are dead already," answered the Aostan, "the first stroke of the avalanche extinguished life in them; what you heard was their death-groan." "Impossible!" cried our countryman, "I must force my way out, and endeavour to drag them hither." Th confined space into which they had to breath would have rendered it necessary to let down th windows, at the risk of admitting a quantity snow; but all egress was impracticable. The were entombed as it were, in the avalanch which, fortunately for them, was soft and spong permitting air to pass through its pores; yet th heat soon became almost insufferable, and on during the night the lady fainted. Travelli carriages in the Alps are always well suppli with provisions and restoratives, wine, brand &c.; and as our countryman never once lost h presence of mind, everything practicable was do for wife, and nurse, and child. What their la guage and feelings were, may possibly be i agined. All our friend from Aosta could s was, that it was very terrible, which he utter in a tone more significant than his words. We morning came at last, as they knew by consulti their watches; but it brought no light with and for some time no sound. At length a co fused rumbling was heard through the sno which died away, and came again by fits, till length it became evident that it was the voices men. After a protracted interval, a gleam daylight entered the carriage, the snow was pa tially cleared away, and the welcome face of rustic was beheld peering down upon the Their deliverance was now speedy, and they we conveyed half dead to a chalet, together with t bodies of the driver and postilions. "Such cidents," said our friend, "are rare." "It is be hoped so," exclaimed Madame Carli; "a what became of the English lady?" "Oh, t whole party escaped without injury, and ne year I saw them pass again into Italy, so lit had they been daunted by the perils they had caped."—*Tait's Magazine.*

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

A venerable lady, confined by sickness to h chamber, but possessing a mind remarkably c servant, as well as highly cultivated, has sent the following curious statement. Though seat in the chair of the convalescent, her eye "inten on the window fixed," it cannot be said she

"Noted not the outward form of things,
Or aught enacting in the external world."

Burlington Gazette.

The hen is proverbially a nurse, a faith nurse—whatever she hatches she nurses, be turkey, goslin, duck—or even the crow, and this peculiar quality she was so highly honour by Christ, when he uttered his memorable lam tation over that noted city—"O Jerusalem, Je salem, thou that killest the prophets, and ston them which are sent unto thee; how often wou I have gathered thy children together, even as hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, a ye would not."

At Hickory Grove, near Burlington, N. J., is hen, having five mottled chickens, black and ite, a little larger than quails. To this group re has attached itself a kitten a few months , of like colour with the chickens. They ram- together; sometimes he amuses himself by ying with the hen's tail, when she does not ld or peck him. When the little red squirrel nes capering along, he runs after him, even up tree; but they are so much afraid of each er, they dare not come in very close contact. metimes they go near the kitchen door to her the crumbs that are scattered, when the d-hearted domestics give the kitten something ted to his tastes and habits. Thus they spend after day in their rambles, and when evening proaches, and they seek a place for repose, they tle together, the kitten creeping under the old 's wing like the chickens, and they repose moniously together for the night.

A VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES.

The abuses which have crept into some of the glish colonies, to the great injury of the ancipated classes, have been for several years ource of painful regret and anxiety to British olitionists. The Committee of the British and reign Anti-Slavery Society have faithfully leavoured to counteract the selfish and cruel pedients of the planters and other interested ties to obtain cheap labor at the expense of poor colored people; but the adoption of the olie and African emigration scheme, together h various colonial measures, has occasioned ny evils, both moral and political.

It has been believed that a searching personal estigation into the condition of the West India onies by competent and disinterested witnesses y conduce to the welfare of all concerned, but ecially to the benefit of the emancipated classes; l we are exceedingly gratified to learn that friends, John Candler and George William xander are about to proceed to the West India nds for the purpose of making such an inves- tion. They expected to embark on the 2d this month, accompanied by their wives, in a am packet for Barbadoes. After a short stay the island, they will spend some time on the st of South America, visiting the Guianas, glish, French and Dutch, the latter being still lave colony. They may also pass over to nidad, and then visit Dominica, Antigua, and er windward islands, taking the French Islands, rtinique and Guadaloupe, and the Danish nd, Santa Cruz, into their plan. It is under- od that they will close their investigations in naica; and then, if health and other circum- nces permit, visit the United States before y return to England. The journey will be of great peril by sea and land, and from nates; and the mission involves high responsi- ties as well as important and interesting re- sults. We believe the views of our friends are not confined to a mere examination into the state of the emancipated peasantry, but that their ob- ject embraces the promotion of the education and economical condition of this class.—*Non-Slave- holder.*

THE HORSE KNOWN BY HIS EARS.

The size, position, and motion of the ears of a horse are important points. Those rather small than large, placed not too far apart, erect and quick in motion, indicate both breeding and spirit; and if a horse is in the frequent habit of carrying one ear forward, and the other back- ward, and especially if he does so on a journey, he will generally possess both spirit and con- tinuance. The stretching of the ears in contrary directions shows that he is attentive to every- thing that is passing around him, and while he is doing this, he cannot be much fatigued, nor likely soon to become so.

It has been remarked that few horses sleep without pointing one ear forward and the other backward, in order that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in any direction. When horses or mules march in company, at night, those in front direct their ears forward; those in the rear direct them backward; and those in the middle of the train turn them late- rally or crosswise—the whole seeming thus to be actuated by one feeling which watches their general safety.

The ear of the horse is one of the most beau- tiful parts about him, and by few things is the temper more surely indicated than by its motion. The ear is more intelligible even than the eye; and a person accustomed to the horse, can tell, by the expressive motion of that organ, almost all that he thinks or means. When a horse lays his ears flat back on his neck, he most assuredly is meditating mischief, and the bystander should be aware of his heels or his teeth. In play, the ears will be laid back, but not so decidedly nor so long. A quick change in their position, and more particularly the expression of the eye at the time, will distinguish between playfulness and vice.

The hearing of the horse is remarkably acute. A thousand vibrations of the air, too slight to make any impression on the human ear, are readily perceived by him. It is well known to every hunting man, that the cry of hounds will be recognized by the horse, and his ears will be erect, and he will be all spirit and impatience, a considerable time before the rider is conscious of the least sound.—*The Horse and His Rider.*

Regret for a fault may arise from mortified pride, but sincere repentance on account of trans- gression, is the effect of Divine grace; and such repentance leads to reformation.

Selected for Friends' Review.

"MY TIMES ARE IN THY HANDS."

Father! I know that all my life
Is portioned out for me;
And the changes that shall surely come,
I do not fear to see:
But I ask thee for a patient mind
Intent on pleasing Thee.

I ask Thee for a thankful love,
Through constant watching, wise,
To meet the glad with cheerful smiles,
And wipe the weeping eyes;
And a heart *at leisure from itself*,
To soothe and sympathise.

I would not have the restless will,
That hurries to and fro,
Seeking for some great thing to do,
Or secret thing to know;
I would be dealt with as a child,
And guided where to go.

Wherever in the world I am;
In whatsoe'er estate,
I have fellowship with others' hearts
To keep and cultivate;
And a work of holy love to do,
For the Lord on whom I wait.

I ask Thee for the daily strength,
To none that ask denied,
And a mind to blend with outward life
While keeping at Thy side;
Content to fill a little space,
So *Thou* be glorified.

And if some things I do not ask,
In my cup of blessings be,
I would have my spirit filled the more
With gratitude to Thee;
More careful then to serve Thee much,
To please Thee perfectly.

There are thorns besetting every path,
That call for patient care;
There is a crook in every lot
And a need for earnest prayer;
But a lowly heart that leans on Thee,
Is happy everywhere.

In a service which Thy love appoints,
There are no bonds for me,
For my secret heart is taught the truth
That makes Thy children free;
And a life of self-renouncing love,
Is a life of liberty.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 17th instant, bringing news from Liverpool to the 6th, which was the day of sailing. The information in relation to commercial affairs is of no great importance. The demand for American breadstuffs appears to be rather declining. Some alarming reports are in circulation respecting the potato disease in Ireland. The decay appears chiefly among those of the later planting; the early planting has generally escaped.

Considerable excitement prevails in consequence of the news from Constantinople. The peremptory demand, from the Emperor of Russia, for the surrender of the Hungarians who took shelter Turkey, having been met, on the part of the Sulta by a positive denial, the diplomatic intercour between Russia and Turkey was immediately su pended, and the latter government appears to l making preparation for resistance under an appr hension of an attack from the former. The refus to deliver the fugitives was encouraged by th English minister, Sir Stratford Canning; and simil advice appears to have been given by Gener Aupick, the French minister. In this way th English and French nations are, in some measur involved in the controversy. The result of th contest is a subject of no little speculation in th British papers. The English and French Cabine appear united in reprobation of the Russian deman and a powerful fleet, from these powers, is said be ordered into the Mediterranean to meet co tingencies.

By a telegraphic despatch from London, dated o the day when the Steamer sailed, it appears that th French Government has disavowed the conduct the Minister, W. T. Poussin, and that Bois Compt, at present Minister at Turin, has bee appointed to succeed him as Minister Plenipote tiary at Washington.

A very interesting piece of intelligence, if event ally found to be correct, was received about th beginning of this month, by a vessel which the arrived at Hull from the Arctic seas. It has bee stated, on page 267 of our last volume, that Sir Joh Franklin sailed in the Spring of 1845, with tw ships, in search of a Northwest passage to Indi It now appears that information has been receive from some whalers which visited those seas durin the past summer, that some of the natives can on board one of their vessels, and partly by delin ation and partly by words, some of which wer understood, informed them that two large ships ha been frozen up for four years, on the west side Prince Regent's Inlet; and that two others ha been frozen up on the east side, one year. Tha the ships which had been there the longest ha tried to get beyond Cape Rennell, but not bein able to do so, had gone into Prince Regent's Inl to winter, where the ice had not been broken u since. The natives who gave this information wer understood to assert that they had been on boar all the ships in 3d month last, and that the me were safe. After receiving this information effor were made to reach the point designated, but th progress of the vessel was stopped by a solid ba of ice. This was in the 8th month. Hence it evident that, under the most favourable aspec these lost navigators must pass one more drea winter in that frigid clime.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experience in several midland towns of Middlesex county Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 8th instan Two loud and heavy explosions were heard, an the earth and buildings continued to tremble durin a short time.

The suspension bridge over the Ohio, at Whee ing, has been so far completed as to be crossed i a buggy, on the 20th inst., by Charles Ellet, th builder, in view of a large concourse of spectators

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A Meeting of the Female Society of Philadelph for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, will b held on Seventh day, 11th month 3d, at the Hous of Industry, No. 70 N. Seventh St.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 3, 1849. No. 7.

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estimony of Haddonfield (N. Jersey) Monthly Meeting, concerning our beloved friend RICHARD JORDAN.

It appears from memorandums which he has ft, that he was born at a place called Elizabeth, the county of Norfolk and colony of Virginia, e nineteenth of the Twelfth month, 1756, and at his parents, Joseph and Patience Jordan, ere members of our religious Society. His ther being much from home on business, and s mother dying whilst he was quite young, his ucation was so far neglected, that he was but few times at a religious meeting of Friends, til he was twelve years old. But the watchful re and unspeakable mercy of the Lord, were anifested in the tendering visitations of his ly Spirit, exciting awful impressions on his ind respecting a future state; and raising at nes fervent desires after an inheritance among e spirits of the sanctified in heaven, when ne to him should be no longer. But not eeping close to this religious exercise, the ndering sense of Divine goodness became much faced, his mind alienated from the source of l true comfort, and his feet with avidity were acing the paths of temptation and lying vani- es. In this condition it pleased the Shepherd Israel renewedly to bring him under a deep nse of judgment and condemnation for sin; d as he patiently and humbly abode under is refining baptism, though at times tempted give up all hope of ever attaining to a state acceptance and peace, he was, through great ercy, enabled to surrender himself into the nds of his all-sufficient Redeemer, and brought to a living and heartfelt experience of recon- liation to God, through Jesus Christ our ord.

Being married and settled in North Carolina, d having passed through many deep and various baptisms, with an awful impression that he was called to the ministry, and at times a sensible feeling of the Divine hand putting him forth therein, which he strove to avoid; he was, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, enabled to resign himself to the disposal of the blessed Head of the church, and strengthened to express a few words in a small meeting of Friends; which yielded indescribable peace to his hitherto oppressed and afflicted soul. His appearances in the ministry were for a long time small, and not frequent; his mind being covered with a fear and dread lest he should shoot out into branches, and not truly know an establishment in the root of immortal life. He kept much at home, except attending his own Yearly Meeting, and some neighbouring meetings in Virginia, and also travelling on foot in religious visits to some places in North Carolina. Being faithful in the little, his qualification for further services became enlarged, and feeling a religious concern to visit the meetings of Friends in the northern and eastern States, he opened the same to his friends, and in the Third month, 1797, obtained certificates of their unity, from the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings of which he was a member. His visit to those parts was attended with the savour of Divine life, and as a messenger of Christ, his fervent labours in the ministry were made effectual to the quickening of many minds, and to the real edification of the church. Some time after his return from this journey, his mind being often greatly reduced and humbled, a prospect of extensive religious service in foreign parts was weightily spread before him, which, through holy help, he was enabled to give up to; and in the Second month, 1800, after receiving the requisite certificates, he left his residence with a humbling sense of the Lord's hand upon him; and soon after, embarked at New York in a vessel bound for England. Being strengthened to complete his visit with much acceptance and in the unity of his Friends, to most of the meetings in Great Britain and Ireland, and also to several parts of the continent of Europe, where he experienced many remarkable preservations, and signal interpositions of Divine Providence, he returned to America in the Tenth month, 1802. After the lapse of several months, believing himself called upon to reside some time in Connecticut, he removed with his

family to Hartford, in that State, in the year 1804. Whilst an inhabitant there, he paid several religious visits to distant meetings; and in 1809, being satisfied that it would be right for him to leave those parts, and again change his residence, he spread the same before his Friends; who, after due deliberation, signified their unity with his prospect; and he accordingly came and settled within the limits of this Monthly Meeting. His time for several years was much occupied in attending to the services of our religious Society, and in performing some religious visits. In the management of his temporal affairs, he was remarkably cautious of entering into engagements or contracting debts, lest through any unforeseen occurrence, an honourable and punctual discharge of them might be improperly delayed or prevented, and a blemish be thereby brought upon the cause of Truth, which to him was more precious than any earthly possession: this guarded circumspection was so strictly maintained, that, making his wants few, he rarely had any unsettled accounts on hand.

Being devoted to the service of his heavenly Master, he was made an able minister of the gospel; and though at times, in the beginning of his communications, he might seem to the superficial observer, to move on in weakness, yet to the truly gathered spirits he was felt to be exercised in watchful care not to proceed faster or further, than as the great Shepherd of the sheep was pleased to lead along, in the openings of the divine gift. His reverent humble waiting, and deep exercise of spirit, in his silent sitting in our meetings, was instructive, and at times had a reaching effect upon the minds of those around him; and when put forth to speak to the people, it was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power; baptising the audience, and clearly opening to individuals their states and conditions, showing with indubitable certainty, that the pathway of peace and salvation was through the effectual operation of the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In the Third month, 1825, he met with a close trial in the death of his beloved wife, which he bore with exemplary resignation.

In the Eighth month, 1826, returning from a visit to Salem Quarterly Meeting, held at Woodbury, and conversing with a friend in allusion to a visit he had lately made to Friends in Philadelphia, he expressed the great peace and satisfaction he felt in recurring to it; emphatically said that it would be his last visit, and appeared settled in the conviction that the happy period of his release from the trials of time was near at hand. In a few days after this, he was taken unwell; and in this, his last illness, which continued about two months, he had much conversation with several of his dear and intimate friends, upon the present state of our religious Society, earnestly declaring as h belief, that all those who were led by the Spir of Truth, would feel themselves constrained t acknowledge all that is recorded in the Hol Scriptures, concerning the coming, the suffe ings, and offices of our Lord and Saviour Jesu Christ, as he appeared in the flesh at Jerusalem He several times declared as his firm convictio at that awful period, that however painful th present state of things was, to the sincer followers of the Lamb, yet he fully believed would be made the means of purifying th Society of much of its dross; and that such a stood faithful in their allegiance to Christ, woul be deepened by it in the life of religion. H had seen (he said) that the Lord would take th cause into his own hand, and none should b able to hinder him: that those of this Society who had been highly favoured, but who ha turned their backs and forsaken Him, would b cast out, and others brought in, who would stan for the honour of his great name, and for hi cause in the earth.

On the 16th of the Ninth month, a frien calling to see him, he intimated that he though his recovery very doubtful, considering his age and the great prostration of his strength; bu he several times remarked that "he had no wil but the Lord's will." He expressed with muc feeling and deep sorrow, his concern for those who, by giving way to their creaturely wisdon and carnal reasoning, have departed from th Christian faith. With much emphasis he said "Oh, what will those men do, that deny the di vinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ what refuge will they have at such a time as this on a sick bed—O, what will become of them!"— Once he said, "I would not be in their state fo any thing in the world." He intimated tha during this sickness, he had much opportunity for reflection, both by day and by night; and h had thought much upon the awful state of thos people that deny the Lord, and the only hope o salvation, which, added he, is by the mercy o God, through the merits and the grace of ou Lord Jesus Christ. Then he said with muc emphasis, "My hope, my only hope for salva tion, is in the mercy of God, through the merit of Jesus Christ." These, or words nearly simi lar, he repeated several times during the cours of the conversation. He enlarged very instruc tively on the ground of this his hope, and th great stay and comfort it was to his mind:— "Oh," said he, "I would not give this hope i the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ, for th whole world." He then proceeded to relate how, during that illness, many Scripture pas sages, both out of the old and new testament had been unfolded to his mind with great clear ness and comfort, respecting the plan devise by Divine love for the restoration of poor faller man, and the salvation of sinners. After setting forth the fall of man, through the temptation an

ubtlety of Satan, and his aspiring above the tation appointed him by Divine wisdom, he roceeded to open some of those passages, eginning with the promise of the seed of the roman, that should bruise the head of the erpent; and enlarging upon many Scripture estimonies showing that this Seed is Christ, ven He who died for our sins on the cross, and ho is a propitiatory sacrifice for the sins of he whole world, an Advocate with the Father, nd Mediator between God and man. He enlarged pon what faith in God, and in our Lord and aviour Jesus Christ, had done in every gene- ation; then emphatically said, "This is also my aith, and I shall die in it, as I have lived, hoping n God's mercy, through our Lord and Saviour esus Christ."

On the 18th of the month, being alone with friend, he entered into conversation on the resent state of Society, and remarked, that here were many under our name, who had nade a mere profession, but had never been onvinced of, nor yielded obedience to, the prin- ples and doctrines of Friends; and it was no arvel if such were carried off with unsound otions. He said, he believed it had been per- itted, in order to manifest such as these, but e was firm in the faith, that the ancient doc- ines and principles of the Society, as set forth the Scriptures, would prevail; and all those ho were building on Jesus Christ, would be reserved, amid all the storms and commotions at now agitated the Society; and it would yet ise and shine in more of its ancient beauty an many now living have ever seen it; lding, "I may not live to see it, but there are me of you that will." He remarked to a iend who called to see him; "It is a satisfac- on to reflect that my outward concerns are all ttled." After a solemn pause he added, "I now that I am a poor creature, and have othing to depend on but the mercy of a gracious od, through Christ Jesus my Lord. Oh, these or things that are trying to do away all belief the authenticity of the Scriptures, and in a aviour, what will become of them! No other undation can any man lay than that which is id." His bodily sufferings were at times great, t he was preserved in patience and resigna- on to the Divine will; and several times he aculated with much earnestness, "Oh, blessed aviour! Oh Lord Jesus help me;" evincing that s dependence was placed upon the Physician of lue.

A few days before his decease, he remarked a friend, that the crisis had not been shown him, when he should be taken; but from the ay he felt, he thought it could not be much nger. The friend intimating that she supposed thought he should not recover, he answered, leave it all to Him who knows how to order things for the best. I have no desire but that s blessed will may be done."

On Sixth-day, the 13th of Tenth month, he became much worse, and about three o'clock on Seventh-day morning, the approaching change was apparent. He was in much suffering until about ten o'clock, when the conflict seemed to be nearly over; and breathing shorter and shorter, he quietly and calmly departed, about a quarter after eleven o'clock, that forenoon, in the seventieth year of his age, being a minister about forty-five years.

For Friends' Review.

Notes of Conferences and Minutes of the Menominee Council, 1849. THOMAS WISTAR, Jr., Commissioner.

[Continued from page 87.]

MEMORANDUM.

Seventh Month 2d.

The Sub-Indian Agent this day informed A. Cope that he expected the $30,000 by the Michigan, in a few days, and that the chiefs had agreed to come to Green Bay to attend to the payment of it; the people of the town having raised a subscription to bear their expenses. He intimated that an effort would be made to procure an alteration of the roll for the payment of the $40,000.

Seventh Month 9th.

The day after the council held by the Sub-Indian Agent, viz., on the 22d ult., the Commissioner proceeded to New York to procure the $40,000, with which he returned in the Michigan on the 7th inst.

Late in the evening, after getting back to Green Bay, he was presented by the Secretary of the Sub-Indian Agent, on behalf of Morgan L. Martin, a lawyer of the town of Green Bay, with a list of names upon the roll prepared by the Commissioner and the chiefs, in council, to whom objections were made, and with another list of the names of persons not on, but said to be entitled, and claiming to be put upon the roll.

The chiefs of the Menominees being at Green Bay, on business with the Indian Agent, the Commissioner thought it best to call them into council; and as the 8th inst. was not a business day, being the first of the week, and the 9th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., was the time announced by advertisement in the Green Bay Advocate of the week before, for the payment of the awards, he called the council to meet at 6 o'clock, A. M., on the 9th inst.

At a council held Seventh month 9th, 1849, at 6 o'clock, A. M., present, at that hour, the Commissioner, Alfred Cope and Charles A. Grignon, U. S. Interpreter.

After waiting an hour, most of the chiefs appeared, and the business was opened to them.

Osh-kosh came in some time after, and then

all the chiefs in attendance at the council of Sixth month 20th were present, with the addition of the old chief I-am-ma-tan. The chiefs called in John B. Jacobs, interpreter.

The Commissioner remarked to them that this meeting was unexpected, and that he was glad to see them once more. That the object in convening them was not that they might undo to-day, what they had before decided. That what had been done should be left just as they had fixed it; that it had been published in a newspaper and gone forth to the world, and the government would expect it to stand as they left it, and no name should be taken off the roll that had been deliberately placed upon it in council.

But, upon getting here, the night before last, he had found an account of a few names, said to have a right to a place on the roll, which he was going to read to them. When they had been read, the chiefs would say whether they approved or disapproved them; if they disapproved, he would reject them; if the chiefs reject them they would be rejected. This work was to be the work of the chiefs,—that what had been before done was their work, and what they now did should be their work, and the Commissioner would not influence their decision. He reminded them that the Half-breeds had been promised their money to-day, and must have it, and therefore this council must be a short one.

The names were then read, and a few of them, with some offered by the chiefs, directed to be enrolled.

Proof being produced in council that the following parties were twice upon the roll, under different appellations, it was directed to be corrected, so that no one appear twice, viz: Peter Holdeg the same as Pierre Aldrick, Angel Corbelle entered also as the wife of Augustin Beaumier, the wife of Joseph Laframboise, the children of Louisa Domatille, being included with the children of Joseph Jourdain's wife, Charles G. Deriviere, who appears also as the stepson of John Baptiste Vincent, Augustin Grignon, Jr., —— Shajous, the son of Antoine Macaby; likewise Lamotte Taylor was directed to be stricken out, he being dead.

The Commissioner proposed that the four chiefs appointed to assist in the payment of the first roll, should be authorised to attest the supplement and superintend the payments, which was agreed to.

The Commissioner then desired to close the council, the time for payment having arrived.

Corron rose and, on behalf of the chiefs, said he had some names to offer, to be put on the roll, which were agreed to, viz:

Waw-pa-noh-met-tah-a-moh's daughter, Noh-ke-kew's two sons, Michel Lebate and four children, (two of them adults,) Angelique Lebate and six children, Pah Shetshe, Rolette's son, all of Prairie du Chien, and Alexander Du Rocher.

The Sub-Indian Agent, who came in while council was sitting, offered the names of Angelin Grignon, Peter Brunart's wife, and Peter Brunette, Sr., which it was agreed should be placed on the roll.

The Commissioner now told the chiefs they must close. He had been here, as he had appointed, by 6 o'clock, and must now attend to his appointment with the Half-breeds. He was sorry to be so abrupt, but now adjourned the council, with a request that all the chiefs, except the four deputed to attend the payment, would leave the council room.

Adjourned at 8½ o'clock.

For Friends' Review.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND, AND CROPS.

Perhaps the following extracts from a letter, lately received from a highly valued correspondent in England, may interest the readers of the Review. I forward them for insertion. R.

Referring to the cholera, he says:—"We have had a trying time in this country, as regards health, and the full effects are yet scarcely known. Many valuable lives in different parts have been cut short, though the principal mortality has been among the neglectful. Perhaps as many as fifteen or twenty members of our Society have been of the number deceased. I rather fear that, among the public at large, there is a more free use of spirituous liquors, with the hope, or under the pretence of counteracting disease.

"The failure of the Hungarian Revolution has excited much sympathy among many. Had pacific and moral means been adopted, both there and in France, instead of taking up arms, it is likely that liberty and happiness would have been much better secured, and the bloodshed and ruin, which have deluged both countries, would have been spared. It will be very long before either of them recovers its former state of prosperity. Yet it cannot be supposed that Europe will sit quietly down under despotism; if this be re-enacted, resistance will doubtless again ensue. But wo be to the country in which these violent heavings and conflicts are taking place, and sacrificing immensely public and private property.

"In this country there has been an abundant harvest; bread-stuffs and cattle are very cheap, and the farmers complain loudly of impending ruin. I hope, however, that this will not be the case, but it remains to be proved whether they can subsist, and maintain their ground against free importation; on minerals it has hitherto had no depressing effect, the price of copper being higher."

"When shall I die to vanity, pain, death?
"When shall I die? when shall I live for ever?"

For Friends' Review.

IRREGULARITIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

As the English language is a compound of numerous modern dialects, and has been enriched by copious additions from the ancient languages, particularly the Latin and Greek, it could not possibly fail to include in its composition numerous irregularities. While we possess in our comprehensive vocabulary many of the beauties and excellencies of the various tongues from which we have drawn our supplies, it would have been a singular circumstance if we had not also retained many of their blemishes and defects. As a language is more easily acquired when its anomalies are few, so also will its clearness and force be greatest when it is spoken and written in a uniform manner. When a similar combination of letters is found to represent a variety of sounds, the acquisition of the language must be difficult and embarassing; and when the same words are variously pronounced by different speakers, the facility of comprehending their meaning is diminished. The force and meaning of a sentence may be lost to the hearer by the introduction of an unintelligible word; and a word may be rendered unintelligible by an unusual pronunciation.

From the extent of country over which the Anglo-Saxon race has spread, and is spreading, we may rationally conclude that the English language will, at a future day, become the mother tongue of more individuals than any other on the globe. The British settlements in the East, in Australia, and on the African coast, must eventually extend the use of their language over a great range of country in the eastern world; and the same language must soon prevail over nearly the whole North American continent. A language so extensively diffused, must of course be spoken, if not written, with considerable varieties; and we know that even in the British islands, the English spoken in some districts is scarcely intelligible in others. In the United States, there are, indeed, some peculiarities, both in phraseology and pronunciation, by which the inhabitants of different sections may be distinguished; yet there is probably no other country in the world, of equal extent, where the prevailing language approaches so nearly to uniformity. For this there are several causes: a common government; the commercial intercourse between different sections; the migratory habits of our people, and, above all others, the general dissemination of education. From the latter cause, the spoken language among us is unquestionably, in great measure, regulated by that which is written. The best speakers will copy the style of the best authors; and the language in general use will receive an impress from that of our best speakers.

In a language of such extensive use, it is exceedingly desirable that, if its irregularities cannot be corrected, they at least should not be increased. Many anomalies in our orthography appear too deeply burnt into the language to be rectified, unless, indeed, a new system of spelling, such for instance as Dr. Thornton proposed, or as the newly devised system of phonography presents,* should be introduced into general use. Perhaps scarcely any lexicographer would be sufficiently bold to spell cough, enough, though, through, tough, and brought: cof, enuf, tho, thru, tuf, and braut, respectively; yet it would be no easy matter to assign a satisfactory reason for retaining the old orthography of *plough*, when *plow* has obtained respectable authority. Usage, when once clearly established, must fix the orthography as well as the meaning of words—for we can know what a word is when we see it written, or what it means when we hear it pronounced, only by recollecting the sound which usage has attached to that combination of letters, in the one case, or the meaning which usage has assigned to the sound, in the other. But when usage is various and unsettled, it seems reasonable to adopt a practice, and consequently to direct the usage, as consistent as practicable with the general analogies of the language. Public speakers in general, more particularly those of legislative assemblies, have considerable influence in establishing the pronunciation of words; yet every one must exercise an influence in that respect, within a limited sphere. Every person, therefore, of correct judgment, who appreciates the importance of preserving our language, as far as possible, free from useless and embarrassing anomalies, in pronunciation or otherwise, will incline to such practice as maintains the analogy, where even the usage is not decidedly against it. According to Walker, the introduction of new and fantastic modes of pronunciation is frequently due to the stage—an origin which would hardly recommend them to sober and reflecting people. It is difficult to imagine by what means, unless it was in imitation of some foreign actor, the fashionable world could ever be led to pronounce *wound* as if written woond, in defiance of analogy, and without another word in the language in which the same sound is associated with the same combination of letters. To a similar cause may be attributed the pronunciation of *tour*, so as to rhyme with poor, in which Walker informs us some critics have supposed they saw infinite advantage, as it prevents our mistaking the taking of a tour for taking a tower. Another word in common use, which stands isolated from its tribe, is deaf, the fashionable pronunciation of which assigns to the last three letters a sound which they retain in no other word. It must be sadly perplexing to children when learning to spell, provided they employ their reasoning faculties, and to foreigners, when studying our language, to find such dissimilar sounds assigned to the same letters similarly arranged. It would be easy to multiply instances of irregularities which greatly disfigure

* See page 456 and 458 vol. 2 of this Review.

our language. But the object of these remarks is not to expose the defects of orthography or pronunciation, but to enter a protest against those anomalies which, while they evidently impair the beauty of the English tongue, are not so obstinately attached to it by inveterate usage as to be beyond the reach of correction. L.

UPHAM'S LIFE OF M. GUYON.

(Continued from page 61.)

It was thus a correspondence commenced with Fenelon, which continued a number of years. In referring to expressions in her letters, the following remarks of Upham occur.

Directed by that inward light which is appropriate to the holy mind, she had offered up her prayers for Fenelon during seven days in succession, with that suffering and struggle of spirit with which she had prayed for others, and perhaps still more earnestly. But the expressions she uses in relation to these mental exercises, are worthy of notice. *She presented him before God.*

And this leads me to say, in explanation of these and other expressions which she employs, that the prayer of the truly subdued and sanctified soul, may be regarded as in some respects different from that of others. It is not always distinctly petitionary in form; still less is it what may be termed argumentative. In other words, it does not, as it were, assail God with a multitude of consecutive reasons, as if He were ignorant of the case, or were hard to be persuaded; but in the exercise of a faith which can never distrust either God's wisdom or goodness, it simply presents the object before Him, that He may be glorified in it; accompanied in a greater or lesser degree with a burden or moaning of the spirit, which is sometimes very intense. This inward sorrow of spirit, of which God himself is the author, involving, as it does, a strong desire for the good of the object which occasions it, always purified and ennobled also by a deep and entire submission, is a prayer which is peculiarly acceptable and efficacious with God. It is the kind of prayer, as it seems to me, which is described in the eighth chapter of Romans, 26th verse: "Likewise the spirit also helpeth our infirmities, for we know *not what we should pray for as we ought;* but the spirit itself maketh intercession for us with *groanings that cannot be uttered.*" The deep interest felt by M. Guyon on the one hand, and the many questions which Fenelon found it necessary to propose to her higher experience on the other, induced a frequent correspondence. Her next letter is as follows:—

To the Abbe de Fenelon,—

"I did myself the pleasure to write to you yesterday morning. I mentioned the interest which my soul felt for yours: that interest still continues. So deeply absorbing has been the application of my soul to God on your account, that I have slept but little during the past night, and at this moment, I can give an idea of my state only by saying that my spirit, in the interest which it feels for your entire renovation, burns and consumes itself within me.

"I have an inward conviction, that the obstacle which has hitherto separated you from God, is diminishing and passing away. Certain it is that my soul begins to feel a spiritual likeness and union with yours, which it has not previously felt. God appears to be making me a medium of communicating good to yourself, and to be imparting to my soul graces which are ultimately destined to reach and to bless yours. It may not be improper to say, however, that while He is blessing and raising you in one direction, He seems to be doing that which may be the means of profitable humiliation in another, by making a woman, and one so unworthy as myself, the channel of communicating his favours. But I, too, must be willing to be where God has placed me, and not refuse to be an instrument in his hands He assigns me my work, and my work is to be an instrument; and it is because I am an instrument which He employs as He pleases, that He will not let me go. Nevertheless, He makes me happy in being His prisoner. He holds me incessantly, and still more strongly than ever in His presence. And my business there is to present you before him, that his will may be accomplished in you; and I cannot doubt that the will of God is showing itself in mercy, and that you are entering into union with *him*, because I find that my own soul, which has already experienced this union, is entering into union with you through *him*, and in such a manner as no one can well explain, who has not had the experience of it.

"I have strong confidence in the opinions which from time to time I express to you. These opinions, as I cannot doubt, are formed under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, but still they have all the appearance of being purely natural operations of the human mind. What I mean to say is, that my mind does not form its conclusions by the extraordinary methods of dreams, inward voices, and spiritual lights, of such a nature, that they are not reconcilable with the ordinary operations of the mind. Such sources of development and knowledge, speaking in no unfavourable terms, and allowing all that belongs to them, are liable to be misunderstood, and to lead persons astray. My mind, divested at length of that selfishness which once influenced it, and existing, as I think, in simplicity and purity, is in that position which is most certain to receive the secret inspirations of an inward divine guidance, without those doubtful aids which have been referred to, and which belong to a lower degree of religious experience. So easy, so natural, so prompt are the decisions of the sanctified soul on all moral and religious subjects, that it seems to reach its conclusions intuitively. And if such a person is asked for a reason of the opinion which he gives, it is not always easy for him to analyze his mental

operations, and to give it. At the same time he retains great confidence in the opinion itself, as being the voice of God in the soul, although it may not be an audible one. And I have found that God, in a very remarkable manner, bears witness to and verifies the conclusions which he thus forms in holy souls.

"I would not have any one infer, from what has been said, that I suppose souls which have passed through the death of nature are infallible. There are various inquiries, (those for instance of a purely natural and scientific character) in which they are liable to err as well as others. But it is still true that God teaches holy souls. And we may reasonably and confidently expect, that he will not permit those who are in renovation and true simplicity of spirit, to fall into errors on moral and religious subjects, which will be to themselves spiritually hurtful.

"I express myself fully and freely to you, but do not to everybody. There are some persons who are not in a state which corresponds with mine; and, therefore, there are some things I might say, which they would not be in a situation to understand. Your situation is different. Looking to God for guidance, I have no doubt He will give me that which it will be proper and necessary to say to you. Perhaps, even in your case, comparatively favourable as it is, there may be a difficulty in understanding everything at present. Permit me, therefore, to request, that you will remember the suggestions I make, in the full confidence that you will appreciate their application and their truth at some future time. You will see things, I have no doubt, taking place in their appointed time and order, and you will see in such a manner as to furnish to you an evidence that God is making use of one so small and unworthy as myself, as the means of communicating his mercy, and of accomplishing his designs upon you.

This instrumentality, which may be applied to some extent when we are at a distance from each other, cannot fail to be beneficial, provided there is a proper correspondence on your part. Do not be deceived. Do not regard this humble instrumentality a useless thing. It is certainly no unreasonable thing, that God requires of you an humble teachable spirit, as one of those forms of experience which are involved in your entire loss and union in him. Be so humble and childlike as to submit to the dishonour, if such it may be called, of receiving blessings from God through one so poor and unworthy as myself; and thus the grace which God has imparted to my own heart, flowing instrumentally into yours, and producing a similarity of dispositions, our souls shall become like two rivers, mingling in one channel, and flowing on together to the ocean. Receive, then, the prayer of this poor heart, since God wills it to be so. The pride of nature, in one of your situation, will cry out against it; but remember that the grace of God is magnified through the weakness of the instrumentality he employs. Accept this method in entire contentment and abandonment of spirit, (as I have no doubt that you will) simply *because God wills it.* And be entirely assured, that God will bless his own instrumentality, in granting everything which will be necessary to you.

"I close by repeating the deep sympathy and correspondence of spirit which I have with you.

JEANNE MARIE B. DE LA MOTHE GUYON."

THOUGHTS ON STEAM IN 1641.

The Marquis of Worcester.

The following extract from a letter of Marian Delorme to her husband M. de Cinq Mars, will be found interesting — comparing what was *thought* of steam in the year 1641, and what we *know* of steam in 1849. Speaking of the great Marquis of Worcester, the author of the *Century of Inventions*, who was then paying a visit to Madam D., she observes,—"He is remarkable for never being satisfied with any explanations which are given him, and he never sees things in the light in which they are shown him; you may judge of this by a visit we made together to Bicetre, where he imagined he had discovered a genius in a madman. If this madman had not been actually raving, I verily believe your Marquis would have entreated his liberty, and have carried him off to London, in order to hear his extravagances, from morning to night at his ease. We were crossing the court of the madhouse, and I, more dead than alive with fright, kept close to my companion's side, when a frightful face appeared behind some immense bars, and a hoarse voice exclaimed, "I am not mad! I am not mad! I have made a discovery which would enrich the country that adopted it." "What has he discovered," I asked of our guide. "Oh!" he answered, shrugging his shoulders, "something trifling enough—you would never guess it—it is the use of the steam of boiling water." I began to laugh. "This man," continued the keeper, "is Solomon de Caus, he came from Normandy four years ago, to present to the king a statement of the wonderful effects that might be produced by his invention. To listen to him you would imagine that with steam you could navigate ships, move carriages, in fact, there is no end to the miracles which he insists upon it, could be performed. The Cardinal sent the madman away without listening to him. Solomon de Caus, far from being discouraged, followed the Cardinal wherever he went, with the most determined perseverance, who, tired of finding him forever in his path, and annoyed to death with his folly, ordered him to be shut up in Bicetre, where he has now been for three years and a half; and where, as you hear, he calls out to every visitor, that he is not mad, but that he has made a valuable discovery. He has even written a book on the subject." Lord Worcester, who had listened

to this account with much interest, after reflecting a time, asked for the book, of which, after having read several pages, he said, "This man is not mad. In my country, instead of shutting him up, he would have been rewarded. Take me to him, for I should like to ask him some questions." He was accordingly conducted to his cell, but after a short time he came back sad and thoughtful. "He is indeed mad now," said he—"misfortune and captivity have alienated his reason, but it is you who have to answer for his madness. When you cast him into that cell, you confined the greatest genius of the day."—*The London Friend.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 3, 1849.

The extracts from Upham's life of Lady Guyon, a portion of which appears in our present number, must be interesting to the serious reader, on account of the evidence thus furnished of her unshaken belief in the great Christian doctrine, so little regarded by many professors of the Christian name. It must be admitted that this extraordinary woman, notwithstanding the circumstances in which she was placed, and the many erroneous views in regard to religion which her education had stamped on her mind, was intimately acquainted with the inspeaking word. Though the dogmas of the church to which she was attached exclude females from the exercise of the ministry, she appears to have possessed, and actually to have exercised no inconsiderable share of the apostolic spirit. The experience of her life may be regarded as evidence, that even in the midst of popish restrictions and superstitions, a woman could be qualified to preach the gospel, privately, at least, if not publicly.

Our American friends, Thomas Arnett and James Jones, had, according to our last accounts, been recently occupied in the prosecution of their religious engagements in the northern counties of England, and in Scotland. The latter was at the Quarterly Meeting in Liverpool on the 20th of 9th month, and on the 24th, proceeded to visit Ireland. The former was at Edinburg meeting, on First day morning the 9th of Ninth month, and had a public meeting in the evening, at which, says the *British Friend*, from 1700 to 1800 persons attended. We also learn that William Forster had reached Stockholm, by way of Minden, Hamburgh and Copenhagen, on his interesting errand, heretofore alluded to, accompanied by two friends.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting.—The following account has been kindly furnished by a correspondent who was present.

This body met on Second day, the 22d of l month, the meeting of ministers and elders havi been held on the preceding Seventh day. T number in attendance was somewhat smaller th usual. Two ministers from other Yearly Meetin were present, with certificates from their respecti meetings, namely, Sarah M. Hiatt, from India and Abigail Cornell, from the State of New Yo Acceptable epistles from all the Yearly Meetin of Friends were read, and also the London gene epistle, of which 500 copies were reprinted.

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings, show that this body had been engaged, through its co mittee, in promoting the sale and gratuitous dist bution of Friends' Books; a considerable numb of copies of Fox's Journal, Barclay's Apology, a Sewell's History having been disposed of during t past year. A report from the committee to vi the subordinate meetings, brought into view t remarkable interest which continues to be felt, persons not of our Society, in the meetings Divine Worship, held on the occasion of the H Year's Meeting in Virginia; and the responsibili which thus devolves upon the few Friends w assemble there, was feelingly alluded to.

An interesting report from the Indian Committ was read, showing the result of their labours, conjunction with Friends of Ohio and Indian the substance of which has already been given the readers of the Review, in the notices of the meetings. It may be added, however, that the e perience of Friends, while prosecuting this labo of love among the Shawnee Tribe, on the Kanz River, is believed to have satisfactorily establishe the great importance of instructing the Aborigin in the principles of Christianity, both in referen to their spiritual improvement, and as a preparati for progress in civilization. A venerable frien from another Yearly Meeting, who had former acted as Superintendent at this station, mentione some interesting facts, showing the influence whic Friends had exerted over the Indians; and th adaptation of the principles of truth, as held by u to the promotion of their social and religious im provement.

The consideration of the state of society wa entered into with much feeling, and the word exhortation was not withheld. The failure upo the part of some to attend all our religious meeting was impressively dwelt upon, both on this occasio and in the epistles to other Yearly Meetings.

On Fourth day morning the report of the Con ference, held in Baltimore in the 7th month las was read. Some notice of this important paper ha already been given, by a correspondent from Indi ana; and the liability to error, in quoting fro memory, will readily occur to our readers as sufficient reason for avoiding, at present, any fur ther allusion to its contents. It was twice read weightily considered, and finally adopted an entered on the minutes as the sense and judgmen of the Yearly Meeting, without the expression of a dissentient opinion. It was understood that i would be printed with the other minutes for th use of the subordinate meetings. The Committe was continued.

Epistles to all the other Yearly Meetings o Friends were read, on the afternoon of Fifth day, and adopted, so far as appeared, with great unani mity. After a solemn pause, and a feeling expres sion of gratitude for the evidence of Divine assist-

ce which had been mercifully afforded during e several sittings, uniting the minds of Friends, awing them into Christian tenderness and conde- ension, and qualifying them to conduct the busi- ss before them, under a sense of their responsi- lity to our Holy Head, the meeting closed.

Died, at Ipswich, England, on the 19th of Ninth nth last, aged 82, Ann Alexander, of that place, dow of William Alexander, late of York. ie name of this dear Friend will be familiar to any of our readers, in the remembrance of her ceptable services as a minister; in which capa- y she travelled extensively in Great Britain, eland and North America. Her removal was very dden, but her friends consolingly believe she has en gathered as a shock of corn fully ripe.—*ritish Friend.*

OUTLINES OF ASTRONOMY.

Y SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHELL, BART., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from Page. 91.)

The magnitudes, distances, arrangement, and tions of the great bodies which make up the ible universe, their constituton and physical ndition, so far as they can be known to us, with eir mutual influences and actions on each other, far as they can be traced by the effects pro- ced, and established by legitimate reasoning, m the assemblage of objects to which the atten- n of the astronomer is directed. The term as- nomy* itself, which denotes the *law* or rule of *astra* (by which the ancients understood not ly the stars properly so called, but the sun, the on, and all the visible constituents of the hea- ns), sufficiently indicates this; and, although the m astrology, which denotes the *reason*, *theory*, *interpretation* of the star,† has become de- ded in its application, and confined to super- tious and delusive attempts to divine future ents by their dependence on pretended plane- y influences, the same meaning originally ached itself to that epithet.

But, besides the stars and other celestial bodies, e earth itself, regarded as an individual body, is e principal object of the astronomer's conside- ion, and, indeed, the chief of all. It derives its portance, in a practical as well as theoretical se, not only from its proximity, and its relation us as animated beings, who draw from it the pply of all our wants, but as the station from ich we see all the rest, and as the only one ong them to which we can, in the first instance, er for any determinate marks and measures by ich to recognize their changes of situation, or th which to compare their distances.

To the reader who now for the first time takes up a book on astronomy, it will no doubt seem strange to class the earth with the heavenly bodies, and to assume any community of nature among things apparently so different. For what, in fact, can be more apparently different than the vast and seemingly immeasurable extent of the earth, and the stars, which appear but as points, and seem to have no size at all? The earth is dark and opaque, while the celestial bodies are brilliant. We perceive in it no motion, while in them we observe a continual change of place, as we view them at different hours of the day or night, or at different seasons of the year. The ancients, accordingly, one or two of the more enlightened of them only excepted, admitted no such community of nature; and, by thus placing the heavenly bodies and their movements without the pale of analogy and experience, effectually intercepted the progress of all reasoning from what passes here below, to what is going on in the regions where they exist and move. Under such conventions, astronomy as a science of cause and effect, could not exist, but must be limited to a mere registry of appearances, unconnected with any attempt to account for them on reasonable principles, however successful to a certain extent might be the attempt to follow out their order of sequence, and to establish empirical laws expressive of this order. To get rid of this prejudice, therefore, is the first step towards acquiring a knowledge of what is really the case; and the student has made his first effort towards the acquisition of sound knowledge, when he has learnt to familiarize himself with the idea that the earth, after all, *may* be nothing but a great star. How correct such an idea may be, and with what limitations and modifications it is to be admitted, we shall see presently.

It is evident, that, to form any just notions of the arrangement, in space, of a number of objects which we cannot approach and examine, but of which all the information we can gain is by sitting still and watching their evolutions, it must be very important for us to know, in the first instance, whether what we call sitting still is *really* such: whether the station from which we view them, with ourselves, and all objects which immediately surround us, be not itself in motion, unperceived by us; and if so, of what nature that motion is. The apparent places of a number of objects, and their apparent arrangement with respect to each other, will of course be materially dependent on the situation of the spectator among them; and if this situation be liable to change, unknown to the spectator himself, an appearance of change in the respective situations of the objects will arise, without the reality. If, then, such be actually the ease, it will follow that *all* the movements we think we perceive among the stars will not be real movements, but that some part, at least, of whatever changes of relative place we perceive among them must be merely apparent, the results of the shifting of our own

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Aster, a star; *nomos*, a law; or *nemein*, to tend, a shepherd his flock; so that *astronomos* means shepherd of the stars." The two etymologies are, wever, coincident.

Logos, reason, or a word, the vehicle of reason; the erpreter of thought.

point of view; and that, if we would ever arrive at a knowledge of their real motions, it can only be by first investigating our own, and making due allowance for its effects. Thus, the question, whether the earth is in motion or at rest, and if in motion, what that motion is, is no idle inquiry, but one on which depends our only chance of arriving at true conclusions respecting the constitution of the universe.

Nor let it be thought strange that we should speak of a motion existing in the earth, unperceived by its inhabitants: we must remember that it is of the earth *as a whole*, with all that it holds within its substance, or sustains on its surface, that we are speaking; of a motion common to the solid mass beneath, to the ocean which flows around it, the air which rests upon it, and the clouds which float above it in the air. Such a motion, which should displace no terrestrial object from its relative situation among others, interfere with no natural processes, and produce no sensations of shocks or jerks, might, it is very evident, subsist undetected by us. There is no peculiar sensation which advertises us that we are *in motion*. We perceive *jerks*, or *shocks*, it is true, because these are sudden *changes* of motion, produced, as the laws of mechanics teach us, by sudden and powerful forces acting during short times; and these forces, applied to our bodies, are what we *feel*. When, for example, we are carried along in a carriage with the blinds down, or with our eyes closed (to keep us from seeing external objects,) we perceive a tremor arising from inequalities in the road, over which the carriage is successively lifted and let fall, but we have no sense of *progress*. As the road is smoother, our sense of motion is diminished, though our rate of travelling is accelerated. Railway travelling, especially by night or in a tunnel, has familiarized every one with this remark. Those who have made aeronautic voyages testify that with closed eyes, and under the influence of a steady breeze communicating no oscillatory or revolving motion to the car, the *sensation* is that of perfect rest, however rapid the transfer from place to place.

But it is on shipboard, where a great system is maintained in motion, and where we are surrounded with a multitude of objects which participate with ourselves and each other in the common progress of the whole mass, that we feel most satisfactorily the identity of sensation between a state of motion and one of rest. In the cabin of a large and heavy vessel, going smoothly before the wind in still water, or drawn along a canal, not the smallest indication acquaints us with the way it is making. We read, sit, walk, and perform every customary action as if we were on land. If we throw a ball into the air, it falls back into our hands; or if we drop it, it alights at our feet. Insects buzz around us as in the free air; and smoke ascends in the same manner as it would do in an apartment on shore.

In order, however, to conceive the earth as in motion, we must form to ourselves a concepti of its shape and size.

The first rude notion we form of the earth that of a flat surface, of indefinite extent in directions from the spot where we stand, *abo* which are *the air* and *sky;* below to an indefin profundity, solid matter. This is a prejudice be got rid of, like that of the earth's immobilit —but is one much easier to rid ourselves of, in much as it originates only in our own mental activity in not questioning ourselves *where* will place a limit to a thing we have been accu tomed from infancy to regard as immensely larg and does not, like that, originate in the testimo of our senses unduly interpreted. On the co trary, the direct testimony of our senses lies t other way. When we see the sun set in t evening in the west, and rise again in the east, we cannot doubt that it is the *same* sun we s after a temporary absence, we must do violen to all our notions of solid matter, to suppose it have made its way *through* the substance of t earth. It must, therefore, have gone *under* and that not by a mere subterraneous *channe* for if we notice the points where it sets and ris for many successive days, or for a whole year, v shall find them constantly shifting, round a ve large extent of the horizon; and, besides, t moon and stars also set and rise again in *a* points of the visible horizon. The conclusion plain: the earth cannot extend indefinitely depth downwards, nor indefinitely in surface lat rally; it must have not only bounds in a hor zontal direction, but also an *under side*, roun which the sun, moon, and stars can pass; an that side must, at least, be so far like what w see, that it must have a sky and sunshine, and day when it is night to us, and vice versa.

As soon as we have familiarized ourselves wit the conception of an earth without *foundation* or fixed supports—existing insulated in spac from contact of every thing external, it become easy to imagine it in motion—or, rather, difficul to imagine it otherwise; for, since there is nothin to *retain* it in one place, should any causes o motion exist, or any *forces* act upon it, it mus obey their impulse. Let us next see what obviou circumstances there are to help us to a knowledg of the *shape* of the earth.

Let us first examine what we can actually *se* of its shape. Now, it is not on land (unless, in deed, on uncommonly level and extensive plains, that we can see any thing of the *general* figure o the earth;—the hills, trees, and other objects whic roughen its surface, and break and elevate th line of the horizon, though obviously bearing a most minute proportion to the *whole* earth, ar yet too considerable with respect to ourselves an to that small portion of it which we can see at a single view, to allow of our forming any judg ment of the form of the whole, from that of a part so disfigured. But with the surface of the se or any vastly extended level plain, the case is

rwise. If we sail out of sight of land, her we stand on the deck of the ship or climb mast, we see the surface of the sea—not los- itself in distance and mist, but terminated by arp, clear, well-defined line or *offing*, as it is d, which runs all round us in a circle, having station for its centre. That this line is really cle, we conclude, first, from the perfect ap- nt similarity of all its parts; and, secondly, the fact of all its parts appearing at the distance from us, and that, evidently, a erate one; and thirdly, from this, that its ap- nt *diameter*, measured with an instrument d the *dip sector*, is the same (except under singular atmospheric circumstances, which uce a temporary distortion of the outline,) in ever direction the measure is taken—proper- which belong only to the circle among geo- ical figures. If we ascend a higher eminence plain (for instance, one of the Egyptian pyra- ,) the same holds good.

asts of ships, however, and the edifices erect- y man, are trifling eminences compared to nature itself affords; Ætna, Teneriffe, na Roa, are eminences from which no con- tible *aliquot* part of the whole earth's surface e seen; but from these again—in those few rare occasions when the transparency of the ill permit the real boundary of the horizon, true sea-line, to be seen—the very same ap- nces are witnessed, but with this remarkable ion, viz: that the angular *diameter* of the le area, as measured by the dip sector, is rially *less* than at a lower level; or, in other s, that the *apparent size* of the earth has bly diminished as we have receded from its ce, while yet the *absolute quantity* of it seen ce has been increased.

e same appearances are observed universally, very part of the earth's surface visited by Now, the figure of a body which, however appears always *circular*, can be no other a sphere or globe.

IRON LIGHT-HOUSES.

mong the improvements of the age deserving mething more than a passing notice, and des- probably to occupy a prominent place ere in modern architecture, is the application of to the construction of buildings of various . Within a few years past the architects ngineers of Great Britain have erected nu- us edifices of iron, both wrought and cast. tiful specimens of corrugated iron cottages o be seen in the vicinity of London, and al very large cast iron warehouses have been ructed there for the colonies. The extensive f this material on all the great lines of Eng- railways, for viaducts and bridges, and its successful application to naval architecture, the estimation in which it has been held by e leading engineers of the day.

In this country we have already a handsome specimen to refer to in the cast iron stores erected in New York city by Mr. Bogardus, and we trust it may not be long before Philadelphia can boast of similar improvements.

The prominent advantages of iron as a building material are, its durability—facility of modeling into the most intricate forms—portability, that permits the removal of an edifice from one site to another—great gain of space in the interior of the edifice, by the thinness of the plates and lining, as compared with brick or stone, and safety from fire and lightning.

Our attention has been called to this subject after examing the very remarkable edifice recently erected at the works of Messrs. Merrick & Towne, in Southwark, for our government. This edifice is a light-house entirely of iron, destined for erection on Carysfort reef, East Florida, and surpasses in magnitude and details all works of a similar character yet attempted.

The first iron light-house of which we have any account, was erected at Morant Point, Jamaica, in 1841, from the designs of Alexander Gordon, Esq., of London, civil engineer; and in 1844 he constructed a second one, of larger dimensions, which is erected on the island of Bermuda. A third was built by him in 1846, for some port in Ceylon. All three of these structures were of *cast iron*, and in the form of columnar towers, 80 to 90 feet in height. The Jamaica light-house has been severely tested by earthquake and lightning, and remains quite uninjured, after a lapse of seven years; when, if the material had been brick or stone, it would have suffered serious injury, or, perhaps, destruction by these causes.

Several iron light-houses have been constructed on the coast of Ireland, upon screw pile foundations, by Alexander Mitchell, Esq., the inventor of that valuable method of obtaining foundations on shoals and sandbanks lying in deep water.

The screw pile foundation consists of a series of massive pillars or piles of wrought iron—each one armed with a worm or screw of two to four feet in diameter. These piles are severally screwed into the shoal, or sand bank, from a raft floating over the site, or from a platform temporarily erected for the purpose on the shoal.

A capstan being fitted on to the head of a screw pile, manual force is applied, and as the men walk round with the capstan, the screw is slowly but surely inserted in the sand beneath the waters. When a sufficient number of these screw piles are thus inserted in symmetrical order, and the heads of the piles framed together, it is evident we have obtained a footing or foundation on the shoal, which, while possessing enormous strength (from the nature of the material employed) offers but a very small surface of resistance to the waves as they dash furiously through this apparently frail structure—and on this foundation we may erect a superstructure suitable in all respects for the purposes of a light-house.

A screw pile foundation for a light-house on Mr. Mitchell's plan, was constructed last summer (1848) on the Brandywine Shoal, with entire success, and withstood uninjured the effects of the vast fields of ice that formed in Delaware Bay last winter, and that must have been driven against the piles with prodigious force.

In order to protect this foundation, however, from future danger by ice or any other floating body, an ice-breaker of screw piles has been constructed that entirely surrounds it, and which must first be nearly destroyed before the central structure can be reached. The first attempt to erect a light-house on Brandywine Shoal by Mr. Strickland, resulted in its total destruction by the failure of the foundation soon after the work was completed: but we may now congratulate our ship owners and pilots on the speedy establishment of a brilliant light there, whose foundation can only fail when the Shoal disappears, and when a light would no longer be required.

The Carysfort light-house (which is now taken down and placed on board the vessels for transportation to Florida) is modelled on the plan of the screw pile, at least in respect to its foundation, which consists of nine piles of iron, arranged upon the angles and centre of an octagon. The intended site for this light-house is a coral reef, where the use of screw piles would not be practicable, and where it becomes necessary to bore into the coral before inserting the foundation piles. As this species of rock is, however, too soft to bear the weight imposed upon each of the foundation piles, an expedient has been adopted by which a larger area for support is obtained, and the weight of the entire structure made to rest on the surface of the rock. This is accomplished by connecting each foundation pile with a large disk of cast iron, and the disk resting on the surface, while the pile passes down through its centre ten feet into the body of the rock, the two points of stiffness and support are duly achieved.

The heads of the foundation piles rise 15 feet above the surface of the reef, and are there framed together by massive horizontal ties keyed into appropriate sockets, from which rise a series of wrought iron pillars to the height of 30 feet, having an inclination towards the centre of about 10 degrees. On the heads of these pillars are fitted massive sockets, from which rise a second series of pillars 33 feet long and of less diameter, the heads of which are also fitted with sockets that bear the third and upper series of pillars 24 feet long. A central column rises from the centre foundation pile to a level with the top of the upper series of pillars—and from this central column, there radiate, at proper levels, iron girders of great strength, which, added to the horizontal ties extending from one pillar to another, form a combination so compact and stiff that no force of the wind, it is supposed, will ever disturb it. For the residence of the keepers of the Light, a cast iron dwelling, of a circ and conical form, is fitted to the above descri frame work of pillars, ties, &c., at a point 35 above the level of the reef, and 20 feet above highest tides.

This dwelling consists of two stories. lower one being about eight feet in height 40 feet in diameter, is designed for the depos stores, the kitchen, etc. It is fitted with e windows and 16 bull's eyes—the former for the latter for light. It contains six iron t for water and oil. The upper story is divi into six rooms, with a hall in the centre allow a free ventilation in all the apartme There is a door at each end of the hall, a large window in each room. Surrounding story is a gallery, exterior to the house, five in width, where the keepers may exercise.

From the centre of the hall rises a spiral s case to the top of the structure. This stair is enclosed by an iron cylinder, the w weight of which rests upon the roof of dwelling-house. On the top of the structu placed the watch-room, and lantern, or li room, fitted to contain a catadioptric appar of the largest size, that will produce a ligh the highest power. The diameter of the st ture at the base is 50 feet, and 20 feet at level of the watch-room floor. The heigh the entire work above the surface of the will be 127 feet, and the height of the centr the light 115 feet. The site will be about miles distant from the nearest land, (Key Lar and the depth of water on the site at low about eight feet.

In order to convey some idea of the neces for establishing this Light, the following statis obtained from the underwriters' Agent at West, are given, to exhibit the enormous los property between Cape Florida and Tortugas various parts of the general Florida Reef which Carysfort Reef is one of the most dange points.

Partial returns of the number of wrecks f 1833 to 1841, inclusive, make a list of vessels, 63 of which went on to the Cary Reef, or nearly 20 per cent. of the w number. The amount of salvage decreed to wreckers in this period was the enormous sur $707,507.

From January, 1844, to May, 1847, vessels were wrecked on these reefs, the ag gate value of vessels and cargo being 3,266, dollars, and the salvage and repairs amounte 519,053 dollars. The amount wrecked on Ca fort Reef in this period, was 650,500 dollars 20 per cent. of the whole,—and the expense salvage and repairs on this amount was 147, dollars, or over 28 per cent. of the whole amo of salvage paid in the above period of three y and four months.

A further examination of the facts proves t within the reach or view of a first class ligh

ated on the Carysfort Reef, there was wrecked
he above three years and four months, pro-
ty valued by the Court at Key West at
147,500, or 35 per cent. of all the property
cked on the whole extent of the Florida
efs during the above period of time. In
48, the amount of salvage and expenses
reed at Key West, was $199,140, and the
ue of the vessels and cargoes $1,282,000.
wrecking fleet amounts to 47 sail, whose
regate tonnage is 1200, employing 350 men
their crews.

Appropriations have been made for other
t-houses on these reefs, and we trust that it
not be many years before the wreckers of
y West will find it necessary to seek some
r vocation, and that the navigation of this
dangerous channel will be as safe as any
r part of our sea coast.—*North American.*

For Friends' Review.

VISIT TO THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

In the early part of last spring, Isaac Sharp, of
lington, and Barnard Dickenson of Coalbrook-
, were liberated by their respective meetings,
religious service in these Islands. The fol-
ing account is taken from the *British Friend*,
0th month last, from which we also learn that
ie dear Friends had been enabled to accom-
h their prospect, and had returned home to
r families, with, we trust, that inestimable
ard of peace, which he may always hope for,
does what he can, in the obedience of Faith.
can but rejoice to observe, that the Lord is
pleased to commission his servants from time
ime, to visit our churches—those of the same
ehold of Faith—and freely to preach the
tidings of the Gospel; for we regard it as a
inued evidence of Divine favour. We are no
animated and strengthened in our belief in
universality of the love of God, when we per-
e the baptized ministers of his word, called
istant and secluded districts among the poor
pirit, and destitute of this world, "who are
of this fold." Visiting the "Isles afar off,"
er the constraining influence of the love of
st, our ministers would, unquestionably often
ade sensible of a renewed visitation to many,
would thence be qualified in the demonstra-
and power of the Spirit, to preach Christ
ified, and invite all to a participation in the
archable riches which are in Him. Verily,
y shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall
ncreased. H.

These Islands are situated to the north of the
h-eastern extremity of Scotland, between 2°
and 3° 25' West longitude. They are di-
d from the main land of Great Britain by the
land Frith, which is five and a half miles
at its eastern entrance, between Duncansby
d and Borough Point, in the island of South
Ronaldsha. The flux and reflux of the water, during the run of the tides through this strait, is broken by the Pentland Skerries, which lie a little more than four miles to the north-east of Duncansby Head, and two and a half miles south of the island of South Ronaldsha; and further westward, by the islands of Swona and Stroma, the latter of which lies within one and a half miles of the shore of Caithness. A strong current is thus produced, running at the rate of three to nine miles an hour, in various parts of the Frith at one and the same time; a circumstance which causes so much sea in gales of wind, as to render the strait very dangerous to deep laden vessels. There are two light houses erected on the Great Pentland Skerry, and another on Dunnet Head, on the south side of the west entry to the Frith; with the assistance of which, the strait may be navigated with comparative safety in moderate weather.

"The group consists of sixty-seven islands and islets, twenty-seven of which are inhabited; the remainder, called Holmes, are only visited during the summer, for the preparation of kelp, or as pasture grounds. The largest of these islands, called Pomona, or Mainland, extends from south-east to north-west, about eighteen miles, and divides the group into two portions.

"Some of the islands have rocky shores, presenting abrupt precipices towards the west, and rise in low rounded hills covered with heath, and with a considerable depth of peat mould; others are low and flat, with sandy shores. There are no trees on any of the islands, with the exception of a few of small size, in the neighbourhood of the town of Kirkwall; although at some remote period, they would appear to have been covered with wood, from the numerous remains found imbedded in the peat mosses.

The inhabitants are of Scotch, and partly of Norwegian descent. While the islands belonged to Norway and Denmark, many Norwegians settled on them, and their language was exclusively in use. But since the islands have been annexed to Scotland, a great change has taken place, and the Norse language has been long extinct. A few relics of the Udal tenure, the universal tenure of land among the free nations of the North, may still be found; and there are instances of families who occupy small patches of ground, which have descended from father to son, from time immemorial: the present proprietors having no other title than that which simple possession gives them.

"It appears that the Orkneys were early taken possession of by the Normans, and they remained subject to the kings of Norway and Denmark till the year 1468; but had their own kings or earls, who governed them as independent sovereigns. The Orkneys were the general rendezvous of the piratical fleets which so often devastated the coasts of England and France. Rollo, the conqueror of Normandy, and ancestor of William the Conquerer, was an earl of Orkney. In 1468, the

islands were pawned to Scotland for 500,000 florins, and the pledge has never been redeemed. From the year 1471, the earls of the islands became dependent on Scotland; and from that time were considered like other chieftains of the Scottish clans.

"The population of the Orkneys borders on 30,000 and there are at present twenty-seven inhabited islands, the principal of which is Pomona, or Mainland; on a bay, on the north coast of which stands Kirkwall, the capital of the group, consisting chiefly of one narrow street, containing several good houses and shops. The Cathedral is regarded as one of the most remarkable specimens of middle-age architecture in Scotland; within the stately walls of which, somewhat more than half a century ago, about 1,500 persons assembled with John Pemberton, then on a religious visit from America; whose name and memory are cherished by some who still survive, with an endearing remembrance of his labour of love.

"The principal island is divided into sixteen parishes, in each of which a meeting was held by our Friends, and in some more than one; nor could they feel free to pass by a single islet having a resident upon it.

Agreeable mention was made of our friend, SARAH SQUIRE, who was in Orkney, on a religious visit, in 1835; but twenty years or more, appear to have elapsed since a general visit was paid to these islands; during which period, many have been removed by death, and others, who were then children, now tread their footsteps, to whom the doctrines and practices of the Society of Friends appeared new and strange.

"To the value of silent waiting upon the Lord, they were, for the most part, entire strangers; and at many of the meetings there was, at the commencement, considerable restlessness; strikingly contrasted with the marked attention observed, for the most part, during the utterance of words; and the fear at times arose, lest outward observances should be allowed to take the place of an inward and reverent sense of that which may be known of God in the secret of the soul. Outward forms of a religious character—a strict regard for the First-day of the week, and the general attendance of public worship—arrest the attention, in passing up and down amongst these interesting islanders, for whom the desire again and again was felt to arise, that they may be found increasingly among the worshippers in the 'inner court.'

"Their liberal and willing hospitality was freely exercised, and many were the marks of kindness extended to the travellers, while pursuing their apprehended path of religious duty; especially in those parts where no inns, or houses of public entertainment, were to be found. At times, our friends partook of the comforts and luxuries of life; but were much more frequently reminded, that the real wants of man are soon satisfied.

"Although so far north, and enjoying t little sunshine to allow of the cultivation wheat, their oat, and bigg or barley crops, a abundantly productive; so that they have usual for the purpose of export, as much grain as wou be equal to the demand of their thirty thousa inhabitants for three months; while the po Shetlanders are compelled to purchase annually three months' supply.

"Cases of extreme distress are to be found Orkney, but they are rare. In Shetland th abound. In both, the poor help the poor; ve fying the adage, 'To the poor man, pover greater than his own never appeals in vai Alas! in Shetland, in many instances, they ha it not to give. Hence the pressure on the Sh land poor, in the failure of their potato crops.

"In the course of the journey, a liberal supp of Tracts was distributed, which had been kind forwarded by the Tract Association of Friends London. They were, on all occasions, receiv with avidity. In some instances, there was qui a pressure around the distributor; and so ma were the eager hands extended from place place, that a three-fold number would have m a ready demand.

"A grant of Books, from the Meeting Sufferings, was peculiarly valuable. An in resting volume was agreeably received in so places, where our friends were glad, by a toke however small, to evince their sense of kindn received, and, at the same time, to embrace t opportunity of a suitable disposal of the wo entrusted to their care.

"Fifty-two meetings were held in the Orkn Islands; two on those which lie nearest t Scottish shore, and four in the northern porti of Caithness,—together, fifty-eight. About sev weeks were occupied in this engagement, c friends having reached Edinburgh, on their w homeward, on the 13th of 9th month."

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Testimony of an Eye-Witness.—It is not be wondered at that the organs of the slave pa in our country misrepresent and decry the ope tion of the great experiment of freedom in t British West Indies. They feel that their pow is tottering, they fear whatever endangers it, a they know that such an example of freed almost on their own borders, must hasten downfall. Looking at the facts of emancipati through their prejudices, it is natural that th should see them falsely, while their needs im them to exaggerate every tale of evil or dang which rumour may tell of the workings of fr dom. The recent commercial distress in t colonies, the result mainly of the remaining ev of slavery, and of the repeal of those protecti laws which had given the colonies a monopoly the British sugar trade, has served an importa purpose. It has of course been magnified en

ously, and industriously published, and we sup-
se has been believed by thousands of well-
eaning men. We do not propose to discuss the
estion now, but only to give further testimony
m a witness who speaks of what he knows.
e quote from the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal,
e of the ablest and most impartial presses of
e colony.—*Penn. Freeman.*

"The allusion to the British West Indies is
st unfortunate, inasmuch as the condition of
se colonies falsifies all the statements and pre-
tions of these Southern members. Who will
k at this island, for example, and say 'the
isting relations between the free and servile
es cannot be separated,' and the races 'can-
t live together in peace or harmony, or to their
tual advantage?' Where is the man, how-
r favourably inclined toward the much-loved
tem of the Southern States of America, or
judiced against the dark-hued inhabitants of
t portion of the Union, or of this colony, who
l be bold enough to assert that 'wretchedness
l misery and desolation' have been the result
emancipation? But the Southern members
peared to feel that their ground was not safe
ler them. Hence they tell their constituents,
t 'since the emancipation,' the British gov-
ment 'has kept up a sufficient military and
al force to keep the blacks in awe, and a
e number of magistrates, constables and other
l officers to keep order in the towns and on
plantations, and enforce respect to their for-
owners.' It is very evident, from this
ervation, that they know nothing of the true
e of affairs in the West Indies, or if they do,
e purposely misrepresented them. There has
n a very large diminution of both the military
naval forces in the West Indies, since the
lition of slavery. Some years ago the regular
ps in this island almost amounted to eight
en thousand men. Now, we believe, there
not two thousand in it.

s to the naval forces, those who knew Port
al during the palmy days of slavery, and look
at present, can say whether there has been
lling off in this department of our defence.
ing slavery, every rural parish had four or
constables, and the towns a larger number,
total of which, we have no doubt, would be
d fully equal to the number of police now
loyed for the preservation of the peace. Some
e hundred and fifty of these are divided among
ty-two parishes, and a population of upwards
400,000 souls, 'to keep order,' as these
hern members say, 'in the towns and on
plantations, and enforce respect to former
rs.' But there is no police on the planta-
, nor any necessity for them; and what will
ar most astonishing to Southern alarmists,
social and political superiority of education
talent' is still preserved. The Southern
bers of Congress, after crowding a lot of
atements into very nearly as many lines,
thus wind up their allusions to the West Indies: 'But notwithstanding all this, the British West India possessions are ruined, impoverished, miserable, wretched, and destined probably to be abandoned to the black race.' This, many of our readers will think, is going ahead rather too fast—running to a conclusion much too rapidly. Our reply is, It is not true; there never was a period in the history of the British West Indies, in which life and property were more secure, and peace and quiet more universal, or a better feeling existed among all classes of the community."

THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER.

It is a common remark that riches contract the heart, and the poor are apt to think so, not considering the many and nameless advantages they receive directly or indirectly from the rich. If the heart be right, the more we acquire the more freely we shall give. The disposition which would hoard millions, would also hoard pennies, and doat on them as treasures. A liberal heart will have a liberal hand, be it full or empty. The most beautiful examples of charitable living are found alike among the rich and poor. None are so low or so destitute but that they may equal the princes of the earth in charity. Their mites may even outstrip in their beauty and reward, the largest bestowings of the wealthy. If riches make us proud and forgetful of our ill-deservings, they will harden the heart, but if they be received as the largesses of heaven, and our unworthiness be deeply tasted in them, we shall delight to use them for the good of others. This principle is equally applicable to all the changes of our condition. Things harm us, not that there is any harm in them, but that we abuse them. As we acquire importance of any kind, we are prone to think more of ourselves, and thus lose the virtues which solaced our former state, and enabled us to rise above it. Both the ill and the good effects of an improved condition are often seen.

An Irish schoolmaster, who, whilst poor himself, had given gratuitous instruction to certain poor children, when increased in worldly goods began to complain of the service, and said to his wife, he could not afford to give it any longer for nothing,—who replied: "O! James, don't say the like o' that—don't; a poor scholar never came into the house that I did'nt feel as *if he brought fresh air from heaven with him*—never miss the bit I gave them—my heart warms to the soft, homely sound of their bare feet on the floor, and the door almost opens of itself to let them in."

A sentiment so beautiful could not fail to express itself beautifully. The prosperity which contracted his heart enlarged hers. Her love was moved and beautified by it; it turned her serving into joy;

> "As the great sun, when he his influence
> Sheds on the frost-bound waters.—The glad stream
> Flows to the ray, and warbles as it flows."

In her gentle reproving and her gentler spirit, well does she answer the description,—

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a spirit, still and bright,
With something of an angel light."

Nothing seems so to welcome the duties of life as humility, and nothing seems so to ennoble, as nothing so befits the human spirit.

"The bird that sings on highest wing
Builds on the ground her lowly nest,
And she that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade when all things rest;
In lark and nightingale we see
What honour hath humility."

Uses of Adversity.

FRUITS OF WAR.

We noticed lately the session of a Peace Congress in Paris. We see by a letter of one of the American delegates that Emile de Girardin, Editor of *La Presse*, a paper which is said to have the largest circulation of any journal in Europe, has commenced the discussion of the subject, and hails with his best wishes the cause of universal peace. The following facts, from the columns of *La Presse*, are appalling:

"The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from eighteen to twenty years of age. *Illness, fatigue, and misery decimated them.* Of the 1,260,000 raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but *one hundred thousand men* above the ground. As the result of the various conscriptions made in France between the years 1791 and 1813, we find that *four millions five hundred thousand* Frenchmen were blown to pieces by cannon, brought down by musketry, impaled upon bayonets, or cut down by broad-swords and sabres; and by all this sacrifice France obtained literally nothing—not so much as one square inch of ground added to its territorial limits in her wars of 1790."

The London Times follows up the above calculation, and computes the loss sustained by the allies at TEN MILLIONS OF MEN, cut to pieces in the prime of life! The mind can scarcely realize such a dismal and horrible picture. And yet this enormous sacrifice of human life produced no advantages for which the cost of a single life would not have been too dear. We look with loathing and hatred upon those savage tribes which periodically offer human sacrifice to their gods. But their blind yet honest zeal is pardonable, and their destruction of life but limited, compared with the myriads of bloody oblations which civilized men offer at the shrine of national ambition, avarice, and revenge.—*Richmond Republican.*

THE LAND OF THOUGHT.

Oh! prize it! 'tis enchanted ground;
All objects sweet and rare,
All lovely images abound,
In rich profusion there;
And it descends in every age
To man, unclaimed, unbought;
None may invade our heritage,
The glorious Land of Thought.

There the bright treasures hoarded lie,
Amassed from learning's store,
Strains of enthralling melody,
And tales of ancient lore;
There fancy's fresh and blooming flowers,
With glittering dew drops fraught,
Sheltered from outward blasts and showers,
Bloom in the Land of Thought.

And there we greet a cherished host
Of friends long loved and dear;
There the lamented and the lost,
Before our gaze appear:
Death woo'd them to his mansions chill,
And won the prize he sought,
But tender memory guards them still,
Within the Land of Thought.

And there are glimpses, pure and bright,
Of many a holy thing,—
Of golden harps, of fields of light,
Where radiant seraphs sing;
No eye may fully pierce the screen,
Yet trustful hope hath caught,
A faint perspective of the scene,
In the wide Land of Thought.

Wearied by sorrow, fear and doubt,
Oppressed by earthly din,
Oft turn we from the world without,
To seek the world within;
Nor may the mightiest of mankind,
Restrain or fetter aught,
The freedom of the lowliest hind,
Who owns the Land of thought.

Oh! is the land thus brightly decked,
Ever with weeds defaced?
Can it become, through rash neglect,
A black, unlovely waste?
Yes, oft has passion's 'whelming storm
Appalling ruin wrought,
And bade perpetual thorns deform,
The ravaged Land of Thought.

Then is its hapless owner led,
Through worldly haunts to roam,
Turning in wild and shuddering dread,
From his mind's wretched home:
There frown unchanging shades of night,
By sin's dark spirit brought,
And conscience casts a withering blight,
O'er the dim Land of Thought.

How may we watch and guard it best?
Thy bounty, Lord, alone,
Hath made us of this land possest;
Oh! take it for thine own,
And blessed shall its produce be,
If we by faith are taught,
Timely to consecrate to Thee,
The hallowed Land of Thought.

AEDY.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Account of MARY OVENS PALMER, *of Reading, England, who died 6th of Ninth month*, 1844, *aged 22 years.*

From infancy her constitution was delicate, but her near connexions did not apprehend that the symptoms were of a pulmonary character until about two years before her decease.

She was naturally of a lively and very affectionate disposition, which greatly endeared her to her relatives and friends.

It appears, that in very early life her mind had been graciously visited by the day-spring from on high; her spirit had been made, in measure, willing to give up all for Christ's sake, and to receive him who was calling her, as her Lord and her God. But from time to time the snares of the enemy, and the allurements of the world, prevailed in drawing her aside from that path into which her footsteps had been pointed by the unerring Guide of his flock; and she had afterwards deeply to regret the loss she had sustained in not yielding that full obedience, and entire dedication, which she was made sensible had been required of her.

The following is an extract from some written rules, which she had laid down for her conduct, when about seventeen years of age, and which have been found in her Bible since her decease:

"To endeavour to maintain a spirit of prayer and watchfulness, that the silent monitor may be heard and complied with. At the end of each day to be careful in self-examination, and to maintain an humble sense of my own weakness; for of myself I can do nothing; and every good thing must come from Him who is the author of good; remembering that we have a cross to bear, a work to do, and that the Bridegroom will soon come, when the Book of Life will be opened, and all good and evil will be brought to light."

With a view to the benefit of her health, she left home in the Fourth month last, on a visit to her relations in Somersetshire. Whilst on this visit, she passed through much mental conflict. To one of these seasons she particularly referred after her return, in conversation with two of her brothers, telling them, that one evening, while she was sitting alone in her bedroom, under the full conviction that her time here would not be long, she was quite overcome with a sense of her unfitness to die, and felt, as it were, shut out from the mercies of her Redeemer: she thought it was impossible to sustain the conflict any longer, and was ready, in despair, to give up all hope of being saved. But he who had convinced her of sin and transgression, knew what she was able to bear, and at this point mercifully supported her. On the next day, her relations, with whom she was then staying, received a religious visit from two friends travelling in the ministry, when one of these friends was led to address her, alluding very strikingly to the state of mind she was then in, encouraging her to trust in Him whose mercies fail not.

Although the state of her health had varied during her absence from home, it was evident that the disease was making progress. She returned to Reading on the 9th of 8th month, considerably reduced in strength: after this, she got out to meetings a few times, but had soon to yield to rapidly increasing weakness.

About a week before her decease, a friend who called to see her, was introduced into much sympathy with her; and believing it right to mention the sense she had of her condition, the dear invalid, after a pause, and in much tenderness, expressed, as near as the words could be remembered, as follows:—"Thou seemest to have been given such a clear sense of my state, that I want much to tell thee how it has been with me. My mind was very early visited; and when at school, I was often sensible of the goodness of the Lord; but like too many others, I wandered away from him, and scarcely thought that many little things I then felt about, could be noticed by such a *great* and *gracious* Creator: thus the world and the things of it, drew my heart from dedication to him: still his goodness and mercy followed me year after year; again and again I was humbled, and desired that I might love and serve Him. I think that I believed in Christ, and that

I could only be saved by him; but I was continually wandering from the teachings of his spirit, and therefore I made no progress."

After a pause, she added:—"For nearly two years past, I may say, the *bent* and *intent* of my mind has been to endeavour to love and serve the Lord; but I have not kept close enough to the leadings of his Spirit, and therefore have never attained *unto that* which he designed for me. Since my illness, I have felt these things deeply; and during the time of my absence from home, I was often brought very low and much discouraged. I almost despaired of finding mercy, my sins and transgressions had been so many; but the Lord dealt very graciously with me, and he has been very merciful, and, I trust, sanctified my heart by his Spirit: and as I lay this morning, it did seem as though all my sins were forgiven, and my transgressions cast into the depths of the love of God in Christ Jesus; and I believe this illness is designed to be a blessing to others, as well as to myself; but it is all of the Lord's mercy." She then adverted to many young people of her acquaintance, and said:—"There are some of them who have been often visited, and their minds tendered; but like myself, they have wandered from the Spirit of Truth, and not made progress; and I hope that they may be instructed by this season; for nothing will do but an entire surrender of heart."

About this time, speaking to her mother of some near relations, she said:—"If I should not have an opportunity, tell them to 'seek first the kingdom of God,' and they will have enough of this world's goods; and oh, what are all the riches in this world without religion!"

She expressed much concern for some of her young friends, and sent messages of love, &c., desiring that they might be faithful to the pointings of truth in their own minds. She wished to see two or three of them, and requested that they might come one at a time; to these she gave suitable advice: to one of them she expressed the advantage he would derive by setting apart a portion of each day to read the Scriptures, and for silent retirement.

The last First day before her death, all her brothers being at home, it was her desire, that the family should meet in her bedroom during the morning, when, after some silence, she expressed the necessity there was for those around her, to give up their whole hearts to serve their Creator in the days of their youth. "No half measures will do; it must be the whole heart." She continued:—"I once thought, dress and address were of little importance, but I do not think so now: until I was made willing to give up all, I could make no progress heavenward. I want you all to come to me in heaven: you will endeavour to come to me, won't you?" She also expressed a desire, that should her beloved relations attain to some religious experience, they would not forget "the little ones," saying, "is those that want encouragement."

She then, after a pause, requested to have t thirtieth chapter of Isaiah read, and on comi to the twenty-first verse, "And thine ear sh hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the wa walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right han and when ye turn to the left," she said, wi great earnestness, "There, that is what I wa you to attend to."

She very tenderly felt the trial of separati from her beloved mother and brothers; at o time addressing the former:—"Mother, I thoug I should have been a solace and comfort to th in thy old age; but as the Almighty has been husband to thee, so will he supply the place of daughter."

For two or three days before her decease, s suffered much from extreme weakness, which pr vented her conversing much with those arou her; but at times, the sweet serenity of h countenance indicated that all was peace within and the last words she was heard distinctly t utter, were, "Jesus is very precious to me. Thus her spirit passed away, we reverently trus to one of those mansions in the Redeemer' kingdom, which he has, in adorable mercy an love, prepared for those whose sins have gon beforehand to judgment, and whose robes hav been washed, and made white in his blood.—*Annual Monitor.*

GROWTH OF A NEW ENGLAND TOWN.

Taking advantage of our trip to Lawrence o Saturday, we gathered some few statistics re specting that young and thriving place, whic may prove interesting to our readers. The fol lowing are some of them.

The first land purchase was in 1844, by th Lawrences, and others, amounting to 3,000 acres preparatory to the location of a new manufac turing village. This land was then a part of th town of Methuen. In March, 1845, the legisla ture granted these gentlemen a charter for a cor poration to be known as the Essex Company, with power to build a dam, construct locks and canals, and create water-power to use and sel for manufacturing purposes, with a capital o $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each. The April following the purchase, the Company was orga nized, and Charles S. Starrow, Esq., then agent of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, was appointed their treasurer and agent. On the first of Au gust, 1845, excavations commenced for the foun dation of the dam; the first stone of which was laid the 19th of the following September. In the Spring of 1846 the plan of the town was laid out. The Legislature of the same year granted the following additional charters for corporations, viz:—the "Bay State Mills," for woolen manufacture, capital $1,000,000, since increased to $2,000,000; the "Atlantic Cotton

lls," capital $2,000,000; the "Methuen eaching and Dying Co.," capital $500,000, the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, d for bleaching, dying, calendering and print-g; the "Union Cotton, Wool and Flax Mills," pital $1,000,000. Making the total capital in-sted for manufacturing purposes in Lawrence, ,500,000. The Essex, Atlantic and Bay State ills are the only ones that have, thus far, made y great progress. The first business of the ssex Company was to build a young Niagara, erecting a dam of solid Masonry, 1629 feet length, divided thus:—length of overfall, 0 feet; south wing, 324 feet; north do. 405 et, running to unite with guard-locks. The ole structure is firmly embedded in, and bolted th iron to the solid rock. Thickness, 35 feet the base, 12 feet 6 inches at the lower end, of ping crest-stone. Batter on the front, 1 inch a foot; on the back below the crest-stone 45°; eatest height, 40 feet 6 inches; mean do. 32 et. Face and top of granite, with hammered d dove-tailed joints, bolted in many parts with n. The whole Masonry of the dam, and a nsiderable portion of the adjacent wing, and er walls are laid in the most compact manner th cement mortar. The mass of masonry is ,500 cubic yards. Hammered surface of anite, 122,000 square feet. Rock excavation, 00 cubic yards. Cost $250,000, including a avy embankment in the rear. Effective head d fall, 28 feet, for the whole Merrimac river.

The main canal is on the north side of the er, and is 5330 feet in length; at the inlet it 100 feet wide, and at the outlet 60, on the rface of the water. Its depth is 12 feet in ntre, and 4 feet at walls. The whole cost of nstructing, including guard-locks, navigation cks at upper and lower ends, and waste weirs as $185,000.

A large machine shop or store has been erected the Essex Company; it is 404 feet long by 4 wide, 4 stories high with three large porches the front and rear. There is a forge shop upon e same ground 232 feet long, by 53 feet 8 ches wide, and 17 feet high in the clear. It ill contain 32 forges of different sizes, with trip ammers of various dimensions, suited to any ork; they are arranged in the middle of the ilding, and the smoke is conveyed by an un-r-ground cylindrical flue of brick, 4 feet in ameter, to the great chimney in the yard. The imney is a circular stone shaft, 14 feet exterior ameter at base, 8 feet 6 inches diameter at top, d 142 feet high. The interior flue is of brick e feet clear diameter, surrounded by an air-amber nearly to the top, and receives the smoke om the steam heating apparatus, the annealing rnace and the forge-shop.

The foundry is 154 feet long by 90 feet wide, ith walls 22 feet 6 inches high. It is well ghted and ventilated. When in full operation will produce from 30 to 35 tons daily. There are several other lesser buildings on the same grounds.

A square of 50 beautiful commodious brick buildings has been erected for the especial accommodation of the hands employed in these Iron Works. A second square similar to the above, is in course of erection to be used for the same purpose. The workmen number at present about 400; in one year more the number will double.

We visited the Bay State and Atlantic Mills, and the Iron Works. The former company has three mills, one of which, the east, is wholly in working order. This building is 200 feet long by 48 feet 8 inches wide, with front and rear porches, each 20 feet by 23; it is 8 stories high; has nine working floors, including a good well-lighted and airy basement. The whole building contains 382 windows; its foundation is of massive stone-work, 40 feet deep in front, and 28 feet 6 inches in rear; it cost $150,000. This Company turns out about 1200 plaid shawls per day, of average size, all wool, and of American produce. The centre mill of the three is the same size of that described, with the addition of wings 62½ feet long and two stories high. These wings are intended to contain boilers for supplying the necessary steam for heating the mill, and for the dressing and finishing departments. The principal weave room is 476 feet long. There are 900 hands now in the employ of this company. When fully in operation they will give employment to 2500.

This will be, when completed, the largest woolen manufactory in the world, and the only one in which all the processes are concentrated, for making some of the goods intended to be produced. It will consume 2,000,000 lbs. per annum of the finest quality of American wool, which is expected to be supplied by the flocks of the great western wool district, including Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Western New York.

The Atlantic Mills are four in number, 250 feet, each, in length, by 63 feet 8 inches in width. The buildings are five stories high; on the same grounds are 4 picker houses 73 feet long by 53 wide, three stories high. Three spacious cotton houses have been erected by the Atlantic Company, capable of containing 20,000 bales of cotton; also a range of buildings 400 feet long, by 42 feet 8 inches wide, 2 stories high, for repair shop, cloth room, counting-room, store-houses, &c.; 10 blocks of boarding-houses for operatives, making a range of handsome brick buildings, 3 stories in height, and amounting in all to over 2600 feet in length.

No. 1 of the above mills is now in operation. The machinery runs steady and works well.

Gas-works have been established by the associated companies for lighting their mills, at a cost of about $30,000, and so constructed as to be capable of increase when called for by the wants of the town. This company was incorporated at

the late session of the Legislature, with power to extend their pipes, and dispose of the gas throughout the town.

When we visited this place three and a half years ago it was almost a desert; now it contains between 9 and 10,000 inhabitants. A branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the town, which greatly facilitates business.

Lawrence has two brick school-houses; one very large and commodious, costing $14,000, the other $3,000; there are also seven wooden school houses, and besides these, are several schools kept in halls and churches. So much for Lawrence.—*Cabinet.*

SHETLAND ISLANDS.

The following is from a highly interesting letter, descriptive of a visit to the Shetland Isles, dated Aberdeen, July 19, from the pen of W. C. Bryant, Esq., in the Evening Post:—

A steep descent brought us to the little strait, bordered with rocks, which divides Bressay from the island called the Noss. A strong south wind was driving in the billows from the sea with noise and foam, but they were broken and checked by a bar of rocks in the middle of the strait, and we crossed to the north of it in smooth water. The ferryman told us that when the wind was northerly he crossed to the south of the bar. As we climbed the hill of the Noss the mist began to drift thinly around us from the sea, and flocks of sea-birds rose screaming from the ground at our approach. At length we stood upon the brink of a precipice of fearful height, from which we had a full view of the still higher precipices of the neighbouring summit. A wall of rock was before us six hundred feet in height, descending almost perpendicularly to the sea, which roared and foamed at its base among huge masses of rock, and plunged into great caverns, hollowed out by the beatings of the surges for centuries. Midway on the rocks, and above the reach of the spray, were thousands of sea-birds sitting in ranks on the main shelves, or alighting, or taking wing, and screaming as they flew. Clouds of them were constantly in the air in front of the rock, and over our heads. Here they make their nests and rear their young, but not entirely safe from the pursuit of the Zetlander, who causes himself to be let down by a rope from the summit, and plunders their nests. The face of the rock, above the portion which is the haunt of the birds, was fairly tapestried with herbage and flowers, which the perpetual moisture of the atmosphere keeps always fresh—daisies nodding in the wind, and the crimson phlœ seeming to set the cliffs on flame; yellow buttercups, and a variety of other plants in bloom, of which I do not know the names.

Magnificent as this spectacle was, we were not satisfied without climbing to the summit. As we passed upwards we saw where the rabbits had made their burrows in the elastic peaty soil, cl to the very edge of the precipice. We r found ourselves involved in the cold streams mist which the strong sea-wind had drifted o us—they were in fact the lowest skirts of clouds. At times they would clear away give us a prospect of the green island summ around us, with their bold headlands, the wind straits between, and black rocks standing out the sea. When we arrived at the summit could hardly stand against the wind, but it v more difficult to muster courage to look down t dizzy depth over which the Zetlanders suspe themselves with ropes in quest of the egg of t sea-fowl. My friend captured a young gull on t summit of the Noup. The bird had risen at approach, and essayed to fly towards the sea, b the strength of the wind drove him back to t land. He rose again but could not sustain a lo flight, and, coming to the ground again, w caught, after a spirited chase, amidst a w clamour of the sea-fowl over our heads.

Not far from the Noup is the Holm, or, as is sometimes called, the Cradle or Basket of t Noss. It is a perpendicular mass of rock, two three hundred feet high, with a broad flat sur mit, richly covered with grass, and is separat from the island by a narrow chasm, through whi the sea flows. Two strong ropes are stretch from the main island to the top of the Holm, ar on these is slung the cradle or basket, a sort open box made with deal boards, in which t shepherds pass with their sheep to the top of t Holm. We found the cradle strongly secur by lock and key to the stakes on the side of t Noss, in order, no doubt, to prevent any pers from crossing for his own amusement.

As we descended the smooth pastures of t Noss we fell in with a herd of ponies, of a siz somewhat larger than is common on the island I asked our guide (a lad of fourteen years of ag what was the average price of a Shetlie? H answer deserves to be written in letters of gold—

"It's jist as they're bug an' smal."

From the ferryman, at the strait below, I g more specific information. They vary in pric from three to ten pounds, but the latter sum i only paid for the finest of these animals, in th respects of shape and colour. It is not a littl remarkable that the same causes which, in Shet land, have made the horse the smallest of ponies have almost equally reduced the size of the cow The sheep, also—a pretty creature I might cal it—from the fine wool of which the Shetlan women knot the thin webs known by the nam of Shetland shawls, is much smaller than an breed I have ever seen. Whether the cause b the perpetual chilliness of the atmosphere, o the insufficiency of nourishment—for, though th long Zetland winters are temperate, and snow never lies long on the ground, there is scarcely any growth of herbage in that season—I will not

dertake to say, but the people of the islands ribe it to the insufficiency of nourishment. It at all events, remarkable that the traditions of country should ascribe to the Picts, the early abitants of Shetland, the same dwarfish sta-e, and that the numerous remains of their bitations which still exist would seem to confirm tradition. The race which at present possesses Shetlands is, however, of what the French l "an advantageous stature," and well limbed. it be the want of a proper and genial warmth ich prevents the due growth of the domestic mals, it is a want to which the Zetlanders are subject. Their hills afford them an apparent-inexhaustable supply of peat, which costs the rest man nothing but the trouble of cutting it l bringing it home; and their cottages, I was l, are always well warmed in winter.

In crossing the narrow strait which separates Noss from Bressay, I observed on the Bressay e, overlooking the water, a round hillock of y regular shape, in which the green turf was ermixed with stones. "That," said the ferry-n, "is what we call a Pictish castle. I mind en it was opened: it was full of rooms, so that could go over every part of it." I climbed hillock, and found, by inspecting several enings which had been made by the peasantry take away the stones, that below the turf it s a regular work of Pictish masonry, but the ral galleries which these openings revealed had n completely choked up in taking away the terials of which they were built. Although nty of stone may be found everywhere in the nds, there seems to be a disposition to plunder se remarkable remains for the sake of building tages, or making those enclosures for their bages which the islanders call *crubs*. They ve been pulling down the Pictish castle, on the le island on the fresh water loch, called Cleik-in, near Lerwick, described with such minute-ss by Scott in his journal, till very few traces its original construction are left. If the en-sing of lands for pasturage and cultivation ceeds as it has begun, these curious monu-nts of a race which has long perished will dis-pear.

Now that we were out of hearing of the cries the sea-birds, we were regaled with more reeable sounds. We had set out, as we climb-the island of Bressay, amid a perfect chorus larks answering each other in the sky, and netimes apparently from the clouds, and now heard them again over head, pouring out ir sweet notes so fast and so ceaselessly that it med as if the little creatures imagined they d more to utter than they had time to utter it

In no part of the British islands have I seen e larks so numerous or so merry as in the Shet-nds.

We waited awhile at the wharf by the minis-'s house in Bressay, for Jim Sinclair, who at ngth appeared in his boat to convey us to Ler-wick. "He is a noisy fellow," said our good landlady; and truly we found him voluble enough, but quite amusing. As he rowed us to town he gave us a sample of his historical knowledge, talking of Sir Walter Raleigh and the settlement of North America, and told us that his greatest pleasure was to read historical books in the long winter nights. His children, he said, could all read and write. We dined on a leg of Shetland mutton, with a tart made "of the only fruit of the island," as a Scotchman called it, the stalks of the rhubarb plant, and went on board of our steamer about six o'clock in the afternoon. It was a matter of some regret to us that we were obliged to leave Shetland so soon. Two or three days more might have been pleasantly passed among its grand precipices, its winding straits, its remains of a remote and rude antiquity, its little horses, little cows and little sheep, its sea-fowl, its larks, its flowers, and its hardy and active people. There was an amusing novelty, also, in going to bed, as we did, by daylight, for at this season of the year the daylight is never out of the sky, and the flush of early sunset only passes along the horizon from the northwest to the southeast, where it brightens into sunrise.

The Zetlanders, I was told by a Scotch clergyman who had lived among them forty years, are naturally shrewd and quick of apprehension; "as to their morals," he added, "if ye stay among them any time, ye'll be able to judge for yourself." So on the point of morals I am in the dark. More attention, I hear, is paid to the education of their children than formerly, and all have the opportunity of learning to read and write in the parochial schools. Their agriculture is still very rude; they are very unwilling to adopt the instruments of husbandry used in England, but on the whole they are making some progress. A Shetland gentleman, who, as he remarked to me, had "had the advantage of seeing some other countries" beside his own, complained that the peasantry were spending too much of their earnings for tea, tobacco and spirits. Last winter a terrible famine came upon the island; their fisheries had been unproductive, and the potato crop had been cut off by the blight. The communication with Scotland by steamboat had ceased, as it always does in winter, and it was long before the sufferings of the Shetlanders were known in Great Britain; but, as soon as the intelligence was received, contributions were made, and the poor creatures were relieved.

Their climate, inhospitable as it seems, is healthy, and they live to a good old age. A native of the island, a baronet, who has a great white house on a bare field in sight of Lerwick, and was a passenger on board the steamer in which we made our passage to the island, remarked that if it was not the healthiest climate in the world, the extremely dirty habits of the peasantry would engender disease, which, however, was not

the case. "It is probably the effect of the saline particles in the air," he added. His opinion seemed to be that the dirt was salted by the sea winds, and preserved from further decomposition. I was somewhat amused in hearing him boast of the climate of Shetland in winter. "Have you never observed," said he, turning to the old Scotch clergyman of whom I have already spoken, "how much larger the proportion of sunny days is in our islands than at the south?" "I have never observed it," was the dry answer of the minister.

The people of Shetland speak a kind of Scottish, but not with the Scottish accent. Four hundred years ago, when the islands were transferred from Norway to the British crown, their language was Norse; but that tongue, although some of its words have been preserved in the present dialect, has become extinct. "I have heard," said an intelligent Shetlander to me, "that there are yet perhaps half a dozen persons in one of our remotest neighbourhoods who are able to speak it, but I never met with one who could."

In returning from Lerwick to the Orkneys, we had a sample of the weather which is often encountered in these latitudes. The wind blew a gale in the night, and our steamer was tossed about on the waves like an egg-shell, much to the discomfort of the passengers. We had on board a cargo of ponies, the smallest of which were from the Shetlands, some of them not much larger than sheep, and nearly as shaggy; the others, of larger size, had been brought from the Faro isles. In the morning, when the gale had blown itself to rest, I went on deck and saw one of the Faro Island ponies, which had given out during the night, stretched dead upon the deck. I inquired if the body was to be committed to the deep. "It is to be skinned first," was the answer.

BALLOON PASSAGE OF THE ALPS.

This remarkable feat has just been performed by M. Arban; who ascended from Marseilles at half-past six o'clock on the evening of the 2d inst., and alighted near Turin at half-past two on the following morning:—having accomplished a distance of 400 miles in eight hours. He gives the following particulars of his voyage:

I ascended from the Chateau de Fleurs on Sunday evening, the 2d Sept., at half-past six. At eight I was over the wood of Esteret, where I ascertained I was at the height of 4,000 metres. The temperature of the air was cold, but dry; my centigrade thermometer marked four degrees below zero. The wind was south-west, and sent me over Nice. For nearly two hours surrounded by very dense clouds, my cloak no longer sufficed to keep me warm; I suffered much from cold feet. I nevertheless determined to proceed and to traverse the Alps, from which I knew I was not far distant. My provision of ballast was enough to raise me above the highest peaks. The cold gradually increased, the w became steady, and the moon lighted me the sun—*comme le soleil en plein jour.* I at the foot of the Alps; the snows, cascad rivers, all were sparkling; the ravines and ro produced masses of darkness, which served shadows to the gigantic picture. The wind n interrupted the regularity of my course. I v occasionally obliged to ascend, in order to p over the peaks. I reached the summit of Alps at eleven o'clock, and as the horizon beca clear, and my course regular, I began to thi of supping. I was now at an elevation of 4,6 metres. It was indispensably necessary for to pursue my journey and reach Piedmo Chaos only was under me, and to alight in th regions was impossible. After supper I thr my bottle into the snow beneath, where possib some adventurous traveller will one day find and be led to conclude that another before h had explored the same desert regions. At ha past one in the morning I was over Mount Miss which I knew, having explored it in my fi journey to Piedmont. There the Durance a the Po take their source. I reconnoitred t position, and discovered the magnificent plains the mountain. Before this certainty, a singul optical delusion, occasioned by the shining of t moon upon the snow, was like to make me thi myself over the open sea. But as the south-we wind had not ceased to blow, I was convinced b this fact, as well as by others I had noticed, tha I could not be over the sea. The stars confirme the accuracy of my compass, and the appearanc of Mont Blanc satisfied me that I must be a proaching Turin. Mont Blanc to my left, on level with the spot in which I was, being fa above the clouds, resembled an immense bloc of cristal sparkling with a thousand fires. At quarter to three, Mount Viso, which was behin me, proved to me that I was in the neighbou hood of Turin. I determined to alight, which did without any difficulty, having ballast enoug to go much further. I alighted near a larg farm yard, where I was surrounded by severa watch dogs, from whose caresses I was protecte by my cloak. Their barking awakened the pea sants, who were more surprised than frightened at seeing me. They admitted me to their house informed me that it was half-past two, and tha I was in the village of Pion-Forte, near Stubini six kilometres from Turin.—*Athenæum.*

BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S NINETEENTH MEETING.

A Lecture in a Cavern.

The Athenæum gives at length the proceedings of this body, at its nineteenth annual meeting, held last month at Birmingham. We extract the following graphic account of a lecture delivered by the aid of a speaking trumpet, in one of those vast artificial caverns in which the

d regions of England abound. On the 15th imo excursions were made to several places, d among them to Wednesbury.

The objects of the latter excursion were, to tness the process of manufacture of patent afts, &c., and to visit some of the iron works d furnaces in the neighbourhood. Besides the ndreds of members of the Association who paired to Dudley, thousands of the surrounding ighbourhood, being furnished with tickets of mission, reached the entrance to the galleries der the Castle Hill, in barges, carriages, and foot. The little army of both sexes began on to pour into the cavern; and shortly after n o'clock Sir R. I. Murchison, accompanied by e French ambassador, reached the scene of tion, where he had addressed the public ten ars ago at a former meeting of the Association. ord Ward had directed his agent, Mr. Smith, spare no expense in rendering the access to e galleries still more attractive than on the rmer occasion; and that gentleman had caused foot road to be cut along the slope of the side the gallery, so that all the visitors who entered foot saw the barges beneath them as in a iver Styx: the interior vaulted cavities and the assive buttresses which support the roof being autifully lighted. More than midway along ie galleries on the western side of the hill, a dense ass being assembled in the lower part, Sir R. Murchison addressed them from a higher por- on of the ground, and making use of a speaking umpet, was heard to the distant recesses of the avern. He gave a popular sketch of the struc- ure of the subterranean region of the Stafford- hire coal field, and its relation to the upper ilurian rocks on which it rested, and the lower d sandstone by which it was flanked and hrough which it had been elevated. Adverting o the underground researches of Mr. Blackwell nd others, and to a recent memoir of Mr. Jukes f the government survey, he then explained how ie Rowley Hills of basaltic greenstone were the entre of all the eruptive agency of this tract. He particularly dwelt on the value to the miner f an acquaintance with organic remains; and xplained how entirely the upper Silurian lime- tones were separated from carboniferous deposits, nd how all over the world these ancient lime- tones, like this of Dudley, being once reached, ll hopes of finding coal vanished. He expatiated n the extension of his Silurian rocks (named and llustrated from the region of which the Stafford- hire coal field formed a part) over Europe, ncluding Russia and Siberia, and over America, nd concluded by proposing three cheers for ord Ward, who had lighted up the caverns for hem, and the same for Mr. Smith, the miners nd those who had carried out his Lordship's ishes. The company gave three to the Silu- ian geologist; and he thanking them, begged he French ambassador to say a few words through the speaking trumpet, which his Excel- lency did with much effect. Blue and red lights were then exhibited at the far recesses of the galleries, and the crowd began to defile by the upper road and to pass out. Those, however, who were late in coming, being subsequently addressed by Mr. Blackwell in the caverns after the great mass of persons had left them, were somewhat incommoded by the fumes resulting from discharges of the gunpowder. At 1 o'clock a great number of the party assembled on the summit of the adjacent hill of upper Silurian limestone, called the Wren's nest, where Sir R. I. Murchison gave them, from this, the highest spot in the county, a general view of the relation of outline to his previous underground lecture. The Bishop of Oxford proposed the thanks of the party to Sir R. I. Murchison; and in refer- ence to the allusion which he had made to Carac- tacus or Caradoc, the famous British king of the Silures, proclaimed the geologist to be "The Silurian King." Prof. Rogers, of Philadelphia, being then called upon to explain the analogy between the Alleghany mountains and the older rocks of England, made an eloquent address.

THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

On crossing the brook Cedron or Kidron, near the north-east corner of Jerusalem, you come to a plat of ground enclosed with a stone wall, which has long been pointed out as the gar- den of Gethsemane; and as the situation corres- ponds to the place described in the gospel narra- tive, being near the mount of Olives, there is little reason to doubt that in or near this spot the mysterious agony of our blessed Lord, when he "offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto Him that was able to save him from death," took place. In this enclosure are eight very old olive trees. I felt this a so- lemn spot; it was impossible to visit it, for the first time at least, without a lively recollection of Him who "poured out his soul unto death." I felt how natural to the human mind is the worship of the visible—the love of relics. I could not resist pulling many twigs of those ancient olive trees. It is easy to understand how, from the time of Peter unto the present day, men should be disposed to say, when deeply impressed in a particular spot, "let us build a tabernacle here;" but even if experience had not shewn the futility of such attempts to perpetuate the impression, I believe the principle is in itself wrong, as tending to encourage a low estimate of the degree in which God's presence may be now enjoyed. If we really believe that where two or three are gathered together in Christ's name, He is there in the midst of them, actually, though invisibly, present, we ought to feel that to us the place where He is now present in spirit is more holy than the place where He was in person many centuries ago; and thus the upper room, the

open field, or our own private chamber, where God condescends to meet with us, should be to us "none other than the house of God and the gate of heaven." I firmly believe that if we seek to affect the mind by the aid of architecture, painting, or music, the impression produced by these adjuncts is just so much substracted from the worship of the unseen Jehovah. If the outward eye is taken up with material splendour or external forms of beauty, the mind's eye sees but little of "Him who is invisible:" the ear that is entranced with the melody of sweet sounds, listens not to the "still small voice" by which the Lord makes his presence known.—*Herschell's Visit to my Fatherland.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 10, 1849.

The Society of Friends from its early organization has manifested a deep interest, not only in the religious training of its youth, but also in providing for them the means of acquiring a suitable amount of school-learning "to fit them for business," and to qualify them for a proper discharge of their civil and religious duties in the community. It is a recommendation of our Discipline that Quarterly and Monthly Meetings should "make particular enquiry into the situation of all their members as regards education, and endeavour, as way may open, earnestly to impress on their minds a due sense of the value of a religious, guarded education, and of the obligation which rests on parents, to use diligent exertions faithfully to discharge this important duty towards their children." We have heard the observation, that the amount of interest felt and acted upon, on this important subject—the religious and guarded education of our youth—is a tolerably correct indication of the state of things in a settlement, for instance, or in a Yearly Meeting. Who can appreciate its importance, or the influence it must exert on the future welfare of such a Yearly Meeting as that of Indiana, where we are told more than 8000 children have claims upon its paternal care? We have understood from various sources that a lively zeal in relation to this matter has spread through many parts of that Yearly Meeting, and the foregoing considerations have been induced by a letter from a highly valued friend in Morgan Co., Indiana, dated the 24th of last month. The views of the writer are of so interesting a character, and so in accordance with our own, that we are satisfied he will excuse the publication of the extracts so liberally made from his letter.

"Observing in the 2d No. of the present volume of the Review, a notice of an agency at Richmond, Ia., for the sale of Friends' Books, my mind was forcibly turned to the great lack that exists in a large portion of our family libraries—if libraries many of them deserve to be called—particularly the West, of books illustrative of the history a doctrines of Friends. Believing that the futu welfare and prosperity of our Society depend mu upon the right training of the youth, in a religio as well as literary point of view, perhaps we cann make them too familiar with the writings of tho "who were deeply instructed in the school Christ." This familiarity, as the Editor justly o serves, can scarcely "fail to instil into their min a desire to tread the path which these authors tr to blessedness." I am well aware that society h done much to bring a large number of these bool within the reach of all its members. Perhaps a or at least nearly all, the meetings belonging to I diana Yearly Meeting, are furnished with librari to some extent, and many of them contain a ver good collection of Friends' books; yet in order th the most beneficial results should be produced fro the distribution of books of this kind amongst u they should be so placed that all, both old an young, might have not only occasional, but ever day access to them: and in no way can this b better accomplished than by placing a liberal por tion of them on the shelves of the family library With children and young people, perhaps next t the influences of the social circle around the hom fireside, those which are brought to bear upon th mind in the school room are the most permanen and effectual; and could we but have our school well supplied with suitable matter of this kind, i the form of school libraries, I believe the good re sulting would not unfrequently be of that kind which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

"There are many causes operating against the sufficient introduction of matter of this character into Friends' families and schools in the West: yet it is to be feared that with some, if not with many, the cause might in measure be traced to a want of interest in such things ourselves, and consequently we are not enough concerned that those who are looking to us for outward sustenance, should be mentally fed with food convenient for them. There may be those amongst us who persuade themselves that children need but little instruction of this kind until they have arrived nearly at the age of maturity. It is to be hoped that the number who entertain this sentiment is but small; yet perhaps many upon a close search would find that we are not enough concerned in this particular. We should ever recollect that the minds of children at a very early age are particularly susceptible; and that impressions made thus early are generally the most lasting. Hence the importance that they should be of that class which the parent would wish should grow with the growth of the child, strengthen with his strength, and mould his character in after life.

"Limited means and the unavoidable expenses of a family, no doubt render it difficult or impracticable for many well-concerned Friends to furnish their children with that amount of suitable reading which they would wish to do; yet there is probably not a school, or a meeting, which might not, if Friends were sufficiently alive to the cause, be pretty well supplied with a good library without any one being at all burdened.

"Notwithstanding much has been done by Society in this good work, yet much remains to be done by individual labor, not only in the distribution of our religious writings, but also by example and precept to encourage the reading of the Holy Scrip-

ıres and them, with minds humbly turned to ıat Almighty power which first gathered us to be people, and which alone is able to preserve us as ıch, to his praise."

The gradual accession of new names on our sub-ɔription book, is a matter of much gratification, ıd is accepted as an indication of approval of the ɔurse pursued in the Review. We would not wil-ıgly lose a single subscriber. After a year or two friendly intercourse by means of our weekly eet, a kindly feeling naturally grows up be-ɔeen the Editor and his readers, which it is never easant to interrupt: when, however, subscribers solve to discontinue the Review, it would be par-ɔularly convenient, if they would advise the blisher accordingly, previous to the close of a lume. When this information is withheld till veral numbers of a new volume have been for-ıarded, the set is broken, by rendering the volume complete, and considerable inconvenience is the sult.

Died,—At his residence, near Waynesville, War-ı Co., Ohio, on Third day morning, the 23d ult., epidemic dysentery, after about a month's ill-ss, Joel W. Johnson, in the 31st year of his age, member of Miami Monthly Meeting. He was exemplary young man, and much esteemed by who knew him. His loss is a severe affliction ın only surviving parent, to whom he was ever ɔiful and attentive.

For Friends' Review.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

In the 22d number of the last volume of the view, an article appeared, calling the attention its readers to Whitney's gigantic plan of a thern highway that should avail itself of some the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and with link, as it were, connect the Atlantic cities h the mouth of the Columbia. During the t month, a convention of the friends of this gnificent enterprise was held at St. Louis, ich William H. Seward, late Governor of w York, was invited to attend. This he found ɔracticable. In his reply to the committee iting him, he uses the following language:

'When we contemplate, for only a moment, expansive territories on the pacific coast, and almost magical developments of moral, social, political elements in the colonies planted re, we see at once that they cannot be left to ıain, as they are, separated from us by moun-ı barriers, desert wastes and stormy seas. ıen we look upon the full tide of European nigration beating upon our eastern shores, and sider the volume that is ready to break upon Pacific coast, the ultimate unity of the races nen reveals itself to us, and we are irresistibly ressed with a conviction that the unity is to perfected in our own country, under our ıocratic institutions.

"While we are yet bewildered in endeavouring to obtain a full conception of the ultimate influence of railroads and magnetic telegraphs upon civilization and empire, we see that they are indispensable agencies in perfecting the integrity of the nation and in attaining its destiny. All previous enterprises of internal improvement have involved preliminary questions of practicability and of necessity, or at least of expediency, which perplexed the popular mind, and hindered, delayed, or altogether defeated the action of the government; but the connexion of the oceans is an inevitable and immediate consequence of progress already made which cannot be retarded. The banks of the Mississippi, so long and until so recent a period the barrier between European powers whose dominion on this continent has passed away forever, are a fitting place for consultation, and I should deem it among the most gratifying incidents of my life if I could control circumstances around me so as to avail myself of the instruction which the convention will afford."

Sentiments of this character, soberly expressed by such a man, countenance the apprehension, that plans for the future, which we have hitherto scarcely ventured to regard as any other than visionary, may now be made subjects of grave calculation.

At the St. Louis convention, above referred to, Colonel Benton, with characteristic earnestness, advocated the construction of the road as a government enterprise, as indeed does also Governor Seward.

"We live in extraordinary times," said he, "and we are called upon to elevate ourselves to the grandeur of the occasion. Three and a half centuries ago, the great Columbus—the man who was afterwards carried home in chains from the New World which he had discovered—this great Columbus, in the year 1492, departed from Europe to arrive in the east by going to the west. It was a sublime conception. He was in the line of success, when the intervention of two continents, not dreamed of before, arrested his progress. Now, in the nineteenth century, mechanical genius enables his great design to be fulfilled. In the beginning, and in the barbarous ages, the sea was a barrier to the intercourse of nations. It separated them. Mechanical genius, in inventing the ship, converted that barrier into a facility. Then land and continents became the obstruction. The two Americas intervening have prevented Europe and Asia from communicating on the straight line. For three centuries and a half this obstacle has frustrated the grand design of Columbus. Now, in our day, mechanical genius has again triumphed over the obstacles of nature, and converted into a facility that which had so long been an impassable obstacle. The steam-car has worked upon the land, and among enlightened nations, and to a degree far transcending it, the miracle which the ship, in the barbarous ages, worked upon the

ocean. The land has now become the facility for the most distant communications, the conveyance being invented which almost annihilates both time and space. We hold the intervening land: we hold the obstacle that stopped Columbus: we are in the line between Europe and Asia.

"We have it in our power to remove that obstacle—to convert it into a facility—and to carry him on to his land of promise and of hope, with a rapidity, a precision and a safety unknown to all ocean navigation. A King and a Queen started him upon his great enterprise. It lies in the hands of a Republic to complete it. It is in our hands—We, the people of the United States, of this first half of this nineteenth century. Let us raise ourselves up. Let us rise to the grandeur of the occasion. Let us complete the grand design of Columbus, by putting Europe and Asia into communication, and that to our advantage, through the heart of our own country. Let us give to his ships, converted into ours, a continued course, unknown to all former times. Let us make the iron road—and make it from sea to sea, States and individuals making it east of the Mississippi, the nation making it west. Let us now, in this convention, rise above everything sectional, personal, local. Let us beseech the National Legislature to build the great road upon the great national line which unites Europe and Asia—the line which will find, on our continent, the Bay of San Francisco at one end, St. Louis in the middle, the national metropolis and great commercial emporiums at the other—and which shall be adorned with its crowning honour, the colossal statue of the great Columbus, whose design it accomplishes, hewn from the granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, overlooking the road—the mountain itself the pedestal, and the statue a part of the mountain—pointing with outstretched arm to the western horizon, and saying to the flying passenger, there is the East! there is India!"

The bold and glowing language exhibited above, seems naturally enough to have been produced by the greatness of the occasion and the vastness of the plans, which the speaker was advocating. Who can predict the revolutions necessarily growing out of the contemplated intercourse between the shores of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, a thousand miles beyond the Rocky Mountains? —of a mode of communication across this continent, with the lightning's speed. Z.

For Friends' Review.

THE MINISTRY OF THE GOSPEL.

The following remarks are from the pen of a minister who was remarkable for habitual close self-examination. While they express wholesome truths, they are conceived in a spirit very far removed from that of the accuser of the brethren. As the experience of one who himself acted with singular consistency upon the principles which he taught, they may be usefully presented to th consideration not only of those who minister, bu of all who assemble for divine worship. Th unnecessary utterance of words is not always th fault of the speaker alone—the condemnation ma sometimes be justly shared by those to whom h speaks. S.

"In the week-day meeting at Horslydown something opened by way of ministry; but wai ing under the opening, silence seemed most ac visable; and after long sitting, the meeting close lively. I had rather refrain from speaking, whe perhaps I might have spoken with a degree o profit, than at any time to speak unprofitably There are, comparatively speaking, but few mini ters left amongst us; yet frequently many word are uttered. The following sentiment, containe in the apology of that skilful minister of Chris Robert Barclay, is therefore, I think, worthy o the observation of all concerned. 'Yea, we doub not, but assuredly know, that a meeting may b good and refreshing, though from the sittin down thereof to the rising up, a word may not b outwardly spoken; though the life may have bee so known, as that words might have been accep ably spoken, and that from the life.'—Barclay' Apology, sixth edition, p. 360. The above i not referred to as an insinuation that the mini ters now among us are of a dissimilar dispositio from Barclay, and the brethren of that day, bu rather as a caution to myself and others, than a a censure upon any. We are voyagers in a ten pestuous ocean, stationed on a sea of glass, su rounded on every side with rocks and sands;— may not, therefore, a little one, who needeth him self to be more perfectly instructed in the wa and work of the Lord, recall the attention of th brotherhood to such beacons as have been hel forth by such, 'who, through faith and patience inherit the promises.' There is a spiritual wo ship and introversion of spirit, which excels ou ward ministration. In it, honey is imparted fro the Rock—Christ.

"The general meeting at Cross Brook stree was large, composed, and chiefly held in silence 'It is thy word, O Lord, which healeth.' 'Th word which was in the beginning with God, an was God;' the same which in the fulness of tim was made flesh, and dwelt amongst men; an they beheld His glory, as the glory of the onl begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth 'of whose fulness we have all received, and grac for grace.' 'I waited patiently for the Lord, said one formerly, 'and he heard my cry.' I this patient waiting is experienced the ministr of the spirit, and the glory of Christ."

Samuel Scott's Diary—1780.

For Friends' Review.

HORTICULTURE.

It is difficult for our farmers, in the old Atlan tic States, where land commands a high price and is either much worn out, or can only be kep

a *good heart* at a heavy expense of manure, to ompete, in the growing of staple articles, with ose of the far West, who have now great facili- es for reaching the best markets; and can rocure as good land as any in the world at the overnment price of $1.25 per acre, which equires no expense to fit it for the plough, and , withal, easy of cultivation. There are, how- ver, many perishable articles, which, when of ood quality, always command fair prices in our opulous cities, and which can only be supplied y the adjacent farmer. Large crops, it is true, re not to be calculated upon with certainty from ur pear, plum, or apricot trees—but neither are ey from our wheat or corn fields. Raspberries, rawberries, and other small garden fruits, are rely plenty in the Philadelphia market, and e apprehension is a natural one, that many of ur enterprizing farmers, who live within reach railroads and steamboats, would find their rofit in a more general attention to these atters.

Passing down Market street some time ago, I ad the curiosity to stop and learn what might found in a box, holding some six or eight ushels, which a boy was opening at the door of Confectioner. It proved to be filled with grapes icely packed in oak leaves, and had been, the y previously, shipped from a grapery in the cinity of Reading. Many hundred bushels of apes are annually sold here, at fair prices, but ere is a demand for double,—quadruple the nount supplied.

The *Horticulturist* states, that "a cultivator Newburgh, N. Y., raised in 1848, on a bed easuring ten feet by twenty, *thirty-four quarts* Hovey's Seedling strawberry, or at the rate of 30 bushels per acre. The soil was trenched o feet deep, very heavily manured from the able, and subsequently with poudrette, with me ashes and salt. The whole was worked er two or three times; the plants were set out the spring of 1847, and the crop gathered in 848.

"In the latter part of the summer of 1847, the d was enlarged to twenty-four feet by twenty, by e addition of Swainstone Seedling and Black rince, with similar manuring. In 1849 the ole bed (including the Hovey's) bore about 80 arts, or over 200 bushels per acre. The editor the Horticulturist states that at least *four nes* as much manure was used as is generally nployed in preparing strawberry beds."

As this is the season of the year for the calcu- ting farmer to lay his plans, and prepare for ring operations, this brief communication may ot be unseasonable or impertinent from a

PLOUGHMAN.

Who ever lost by giving?
The sky pours down its rain,
Refreshing all things living,
While mists rise up again.

For Friends' Review.

Notes of Conferences and Minutes of the Menominee Council, 1849. THOMAS WISTAR, Jr., Commissioner.

[Concluded from page 100.]

Immediately on the close of the council the Commissioner was informed that a large collection of people had assembled opposite the Sally Porte awaiting the payment. This was a moment of much anxiety, for it was known that, although the poorer class of those interested were well satisfied with the apportionment which had been made, yet a very different feeling existed among those who had, on similar occasions, been much more favoured. As a preliminary step, the Commissioner repaired to the platform over the main entrance of the Fort, and made a short address to the multitude assembled outside, wherein he explained to them the cause of the delay, and the reason he had not seen them before, and concluded with the assurance that every name that had reached him had been presented to the chiefs, and none rejected but by their direction; that they would not receive their awards with more satisfaction than he would feel in paying them, &c. The gates were then directed to be opened, which had previously resisted several attempts for that purpose; not by armed men, thirsting for glory, but by a force still more potent when properly equipped. The ladies of Green Bay had made two attempts to gain an entrance, alleging, on one occasion, through their polite and pressing agent, that one of their number had a magnificent feather which she wished to place on the brows of Osh-kosh, and surely the Commissioner would not refuse. In reply, they were informed that the object of the Friends was to impress good instruction in the hearts, rather than to place feathers on the heads of the chiefs, and that such fancies were only worthy of attention of a less enlightened age. Not repulsed, nor even disheartened by an answer so deficient in courtesy, another onset was made, on behalf of three of their number, "who had a great curiosity to attend the council," among whom was a lady from New York. By our answer they were reminded of the evils occasioned by the gratification of their primeval ancestor's curiosity, but nevertheless, if, in view of this, they still adhered to their purpose, three chiefs would be under the necessity of giving up their seats in order for their accommodation. Despairing of success, the attempt was then abandoned. Still we were not safe, for ere long we were assailed by a force more powerful. The editor of the "Paper" (that "mighty engine") respectfully requested that his reporter might be admitted. He was informed that we were met to adjust private accounts, with which the public had no concern; that by giving premature publicity to our proceedings much mischief might follow, and therefore we had to decline acceding

to his request. The reasons given were not satisfactory, he asserting that secret proceedings were at variance with our democratic institutions, &c. However, the Editor was subsequently pacified by having sent to him our lengthened payroll for publication in the shape of an advertisement.

To resume our narrative. The gates were then opened, and by a hasty movement the Commissioner gained the council chamber, where the money had been conveyed, and where he found the four chiefs appointed as witnesses, his assistant, R. B. Haines, and Jacobs the interpreter. A. Cope was stationed at a table, on a piazza near a window communicating with the council room. He was attended by the U. S. Marshal, the Sheriff and his deputy, Capt. Shaler, the Government Storekeeper, and one or more Constables,—the Sub-Indian Agent being mostly present.

The day being extremely hot, the people soon dispersed to the different porches in front of the barracks for protection from the heat, yet so circumstanced as to be within sight and hearing. The arrangements being completed, the payment commenced by A. Cope calling the first name on the roll, and asking the Commissioner for the amount desired. The call was repeated by one or more of the officers, so as to be heard at any point within the stockades. If the individual was present he came to the table, where the exact sum was in readiness, which was receipted for, generally by a mark, and the name of another announced and similarly disposed of.

When the names of absentees were called, their claims were paid to those legally authorized to receive them; when neither the party nor his attorney appeared, the award was paid to the Sub-Agent; and when orphans were concerned, the money was retained, and a printed certificate issued, bearing interest, payable when the majority of the individual was attained. With the exception of a short interval at noon, the payment was continued till we were admonished, by the approach of night, to cease. Nothing unpleasant occurred to interrupt our progress, with the exception of an assertion that our money in one instance fell short $5. To satisfy the claimant a half Eagle was handed to him, with which he departed well pleased. All doubts as to our accuracy, or to the Half-breed's honesty, were removed in the evening, by finding a half-Eagle under some paper on the table. On summing up, we found that $35,000 had been paid out, leaving but $5000 to be disposed of. Next morning the payment was resumed, but with fewer in attendance. Near the close our quiet was disturbed by the appearance of a young man who claimed the award for his two children, whose names were on the printed list.

It was true, as he asserted; but at a subsequent period the chiefs had directed them to be stricken off, for satisfactory reasons. His conduct then became so unreasonable that the Marshal was directed to take him out of the Fort, by which order was restored.

Some distressed persons now making their appearance, and expressing strong regret that they were deprived of their just dues, Captain Shaler informed them that provision was made for all such by the Commissioner, and thus this difficult and delicate business was brought to a close.

From the Spectator.

HEPWORTH DIXON'S LIFE OF JOHN HOWARD.

A close consideration, we think, will show that Howard's eminence was as a writer, though no doubt of a peculiar kind; for he travelled to collect his facts. Those facts were of a new and important nature, and collected with the purpose of improving prison-discipline, by showing the state of prisons throughout Europe. To the praise of first discovering the abuses of prisons, or of originating prison-reform, he is not exactly entitled. In 1701–2, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge appointed a committee to "visit Newgate and other goals;" on which a report was drawn up by Dr. Bray. The report, indeed, was never published, and no known results were produced by it; but it showed that the subject had attracted the attention of a body of men, and we know not how far the results might spread in an age which did not so readily run into print as ours. In 1728 a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the state of the goals; and their report excited a general burst of indignation, steeled as the age was to hard usage, and produced an address to the crown to prosecute some of the offending parties. The comments of the essayists, the pictures of the novelists, albeit not affixing a sermon to their tale, could not have been without great effect on the public mind. In February, 1773, *before* Howard began his tours of inspection, if not before the idea of goal-reformation had taken a distinct form in his mind, Mr. Popham had brought in a bill to remedy an urgent practical evil, and the source of many other evils, by abolishing fees, and paying the goaler out of the county-rates. It passed a second reading, but was withdrawn, to be amended and re-introduced next session. In the interim, Howard had inspected many goals, had accumulated many facts, had been in communication with Mr. Popham, and was ready to *prove* to Parliament the absolute need not only of this, but further reformation. Great improvements took place, beyond the acts of Parliament, owing, no doubt, to Howard's exposures, and to his book, descriptive of the state of the goals; but still he was fortunate in falling upon the instant of time. The ground was not only ready for the sower, but waiting.

We make these remarks to *account* for the nmediate success of Howard, and for the great eputation he attained during his life, not with ny view of depreciating his character or exer- ons. These were very great. He was a man hose labours in the cause of humanity were nceasing, and who ever carried his life and his urse in his hand. He was animated by that ith in his object, and consequent devotion to it, hich is the source of all greatness, and perhaps all success. He might fairly be accounted ie first and greatest of the modern "philan- ropists," were he not something far better. ohn Howard possessed prudence to guide his manity; he studied the evils he would reform the life, and rarely if ever proposed a remedy it what had been suggested to him by expe- ence.

The father of Howard was engaged in business a merchant, and retired on a fortune suffi- ently large to leave his son and daughter an nple competence without any necessity for ertion. The day or year of John Howard's rth is uncertain, a consequence of his father's ligious scruples. His monument in St. Paul's ves the date as 1726; but Mr. Dixon, who pears to have examined the subject fully, inks the "balance of evidence is in favour of 25 or 1726, though personal friends of the ilanthropist have named 1724, 1725, 1726, d 1727." His constitution was feeble, his alth always delicate, and in fact only preserved after life by rigid diet. He lost his mother in ly infancy, and was something very like a nce at school, having no Greek, little Latin, d a very scanty knowledge of letters in the se of literature.

Old Mr. Howard's determinations were like e laws of the Medes and Persians, and his son leaving school was apprenticed to a wholesale cer in Watling street, with the large premium £700. This pursuit was apparently not much the embryo philanthropist's liking; for on his her's death, in 1742, he quitted the ware- se, a circumstance which shows the confidence father's executors had in his prudence, since, the very earliest date assigned to his birth, he s not then out of his teens, and according to monument, only in his seventeenth year. His icate health had probably suffered by the con- ement of Watling street, for the first use he de of his freedom was to travel in France and ly. He was absent about two years, and ile in Italy gave a good deal of attention to art. he subsequently spoke French sufficiently l to pass for a native, it is probable that he l the foundation of his knowledge at this early iod, when pronunciation is more easily ac- red.

On his return to England he lodged at Stoke wington, taking care of his health, which was l precarious, and studying natural philosophy medicine. Having reason to be dissatisfied with his landlady for inattention during an illness, he shifted his quarters; and having been, as he thought, saved from death by the nursing of his new landlady, he considered it his duty to offer her his hand. The swain was about twenty-five, the lady fifty-two—an ordinary-looking woman, a widow, and a confirmed invalid, though she appears to have been "a very kind, attentive, and cheerful woman, a good housekeeper, and an admirable nurse." She had also good sense enough to start objections to the proposal, but they were finally overruled by the arguments, if not the ardor, of the suitor. The match was as happy as such a match was likely to be; but the bride's health soon gave way, and she died in the third year of her marriage.

Her death left a vacuum in Howard's exist- ence which he could not readily fill up. After a little while of undetermined quiet, he resolved to go to Lisbon, then just overwhelmed by the earthquake of 1755. But the seven years' war was raging; the packet Howard sailed in was captured by a French privateer; and he tasted the discomforts of military imprisonment, without any of those courtesies by which the usage of the established service softens the unpleasantness of restraint, especially to civilians.

Before the captured vessel was carried into the harbour, Howard says he was kept without food, and even water, for forty hours; to most men, an intolerable punishment, but his abstemi- ous habits had well prepared him to bear such a trial—the commencement of a long series—with- out serious detriment to his health. When they were at length landed, he was confined, with many other prisoners, in the castle of the town, in a dungeon, dark, damp, and filthy, beyond description, where they were kept for several ad- ditional hours without nourishment. At last a leg of mutton was brought and thrown into the cell—as horse-flesh is thrown into the dens of wild beasts—for the starving captives to scramble for, tear with their teeth, and devour as best they could. In this horrible dungeon, thus fed, they were detained for a week. Six nights were they compelled to sleep—if sleep they could under such circumstances—upon the cold floor, with nothing but a handful of straw to protect them from the noxious damps and noisome fever of their over-crowded room. Thence our country- man was removed to Morlaix, and subsequently to Carpaix, where he resided for two months on parole.

While at Carpaix, although not an officer, and therefore not entitled to claim any indulgence according to the law of nations and the usages of war between the two countries, he was yet per- mitted by his gaoler to reside in the town, upon his mere word being given that he would not attempt to escape. A similar kind of confidence was exhibited by the person at whose house he lodged. Though penniless, and a perfect stranger to his host, this man took him in upon the

strength of his unsupported representations, housed, fed, clothed, supplied him with money, and finally saw him depart, with no other guarantee for repayment than his bare promise. Even official persons were not impervious to the charm of this great character; for, after some negotiation with these, he was permitted by them to return to England, in order that he might, with greater chance of success, endeavour to induce the government to make a suitable exchange for him, on simply pledging his honor that, if unsuccessful in his attempt, he would instantly return to his captivity.

His exchange was effected, and the necessity of returning to France obviated. He then set about calling attention to the sufferings of British prisoners in France, and addressed the commissioners of the sick and wounded upon the subject, depicting the miseries he himself had witnessed. He was thanked for his information, and steps were taken to act upon it; but, though the subject must often have recurred to his mind, he seemed to be satisfied with the particular remedy he had found for a particular evil. His mind was not only totally deficient in imagination, but even in that logical invention, or rather induction, which leads men to conclude the existence of many from that of few. It will be seen presently that the inquiry into the state of prisons was forced upon him.

(To be continued.)

NATURE'S ICE-CAVES.

Some curious and but little known facts upon natural ice-houses having turned up in the course of our reading, we are tempted at this time, when the production of cold is becoming almost as necessary as that of heat for domestic comfort, to set them in some sort of order. When it is borne in mind that the natural refrigeratories of which we are about to speak, abound in the production of clear, massive, and valuable ice, and yet that they often exist in places where the mean or average temperature is far *above* the freezing-point, we are justified in claiming a peculiar interest for our article. Many of these natural storehouses of cold are highly estimated in the districts where they occur, and furnish in various instances enormous supplies of ice at a period when every other source is either unavailable or exhausted.

Several natural ice-houses exist in the chain of the Jura Mountains. Some of these have been long known to a few scientific travellers, and have formed the "lions" of the unimportant districts in which they are situated. Perhaps one of the best known is called La Beaume, and has been described in most interesting terms by several men of science who have visited it. M. Prevost, who made a scientific tour in the region, has related the following particulars concerning it:—Situated in the above named locality, it i a grotto or cavern hollowed out in a naturall low hill, the average temperature of its positio being considerably above 32 degrees Fahrenheit the freezing point. From the peculiarity of it aperture and general form, no snow can enter and therefore the internal cold of this place can not be due to any external cause. The cavern i upwards of 300 feet in length, and at its wides is about 100 feet, and is naturally divided int three compartments. The traveller visited it i the middle of August, on a broiling, scorchin day, and on entering it, experienced the mos severe and penetrating cold. "The first object, he says, "that struck my eyes was a mass of ic fed by the water which distilled constantly, dro by drop, from a sort of spring in the roof." Th whole cavern was covered with a solid glitterin pavement, clear as crystal, of ice a foot thic In it were numerous holes containing water intense coldness, by sounding which the thic ness of the pavement was easily ascertaine This, it will be observed, is the scene in summe The winter comes, and all is changed: the cry talline pavement *melts*, and runs away into w ter; the solid masses of ice are no longer visibl and the cavern is actually *warmer* than the e ternal air; and during all this period a thick mi issues constantly from its mouth, and fills i interior. Surely here is a paradox, which, at less enlightened and more illiberal period, wou have been scouted as one of the improbable seri called travellers' tales. The fact, however, c be well authenticated, and will receive abunda corroboration in the many similar examples w shall adduce.

Professor Pictet of Geneva, who paid muc attention to this natural phenomenon, and h published a scientific communication upon t subject, in a tour in the same regions, visit another natural ice-cave, of almost equal celebrit called St. George's. This cave is let out to peasant, by the commune to which it belong for a small annual rental, for the sake of t beautiful ice which it produces. In ordina years, the cave supplies only the families in t immediate vicinity; but when a mild winter succeeded by a broiling summer, even Gene itself, although several leagues distant, receiv its store from this source. At such season every second day a heavily-laden wagon proce from the ice-cave to the hospital at Genev which purchases the whole quantity, and reta it at a profit to the confectioners of the town— trade by which its revenues are considerably au mented. This cavern is entered by two we like pits, down which the visitor must descend a ladder. The bottom is a solid bed of ice, a its form is that of a lofty hemispherical va about 27 feet in height, which is covered by stratum of calcareous rock only 18 inches thic The length is 75 feet, its width 40 feet. A gular set of ice-masons are engaged in excavati

he sparkling solid. It is cut with appropriate ools into long wedges, and then divided by trans- erse cuts about a foot distant from each other, y which means blocks of ice a cubic foot in imensions are detached. After a certain quan- ty has been quarried out, it is carried in hods a magazine near the place, where the wagons e loaded. Some idea may be formed of the verity of the cold inside, when it is mentioned, at although the thermometer in the shade was 63 degrees Fahrenheit outside, it was at 34 grees Fahrenheit, or only two degrees from e freezing mark inside! That even a more vere cold than this exists during the most broil- g summer day, is evident from a fact mentioned the workmen, that if two blocks are left in ntact for a little while, they become so firmly ozen together, as to require to be re-cut to parate them. Now, it is an extraordinary fact, at the temperature of a spring which bubbled m the rock at a little distance did not indicate the remotest manner the existence of such a gree of cold in its source, as it was as high as degrees. Hence it was evident that the cause the frigerific effects was purely local, and con- ed to the cave and its immediate vicinity.

In this cave, as in the last, the ice disappears winter; and singular to say, the *hotter* the mmer in both cases, the more abundant the oductiveness of the caves in this substance! ld the cave been the work of some ingenious ist, one would scarcely have felt surprise at exactness of its adaptation for the production ice; and it must be considered, with the rest the cases to be quoted, as a rare illustration of apparently fortuitous arrangement of inani- te nature, fulfilling in the most complete man- all the functions of a special contrivance. t, as will be noticed in the sequel, the law ich governs its temperature sufficiently indi- es that an all-wise Mind ordained it, and no bt with a special object in view. At no great ance from the ice-cave of St. George's ano- r was found, the entrance to which was ounced by a low vault 40 feet or so in width, by a current of air which fell upon the over- ted traveller with folds of deadly coldness, so the greatest caution is necessary in entering Descending by an inclined plane, the cavity ound to become wider from the entrance in- ds. At the bottom is a horizontal platform ice. The cave is about 60 feet long by 30 e; the ice is thickest at the farthest end. roof presents a beautiful appearance, all lent with elegant stalactites of the purest ice; the *coup d'œil* is picturesque in the extreme. temperature in the open air at this time was legrees, Fahrenheit, in the shade, and in the to it was 34 degrees, Fahrenheit. The guide ed that when he visited it in the previous il, three months before, there was no ice ; yet at this period, in the middle of an unusually hot summer day, it existed in abun- dance.

The all-observant and renowned De Saussure, in his travels in the Alps, paid much attention to these caves, and offered the first rational attempt at a solution of the riddle. He says that in the volcanic island of Ischia, near Naples, which abounds with hot springs, a number of grottos exist in which a great degree of cold is felt. At the period when he visited them, the external shade-heat was 63 degrees, that of the grottos 45 degrees, and in a severely hot summer they were colder still. Other caves are mentioned in a freestone hill upon which the town of St. Marin is built, where the same violent contrasts existed between the temperature of the external and in- ternal atmospheres. Evelyn mentions, in his account of his tour in Italy, being shown as a wonder in one of the palaces which he visited, a hole out of which issued a strong current of cold air sufficiently powerful to buoy up a copper ball. Saussure states that in a private house near Terni, in the Papal States, there is a cellar of no great depth, out of which an impetuous, sharp, cold wind issues. Numerous natural refrigeratories are commemorated by the same philosopher; among the most curious were some which he found at the foot of a steep mountain near Mount Pilatus, on the banks of the Lake of Lucerne. These places were simply small wooden huts, on three sides formed of timber, but the back wall was built against the talus, or heap of fragments and rubbish at the foot of the rock, and was formed in a loose manner of dry stones. When these huts were visited by the traveller, it being the 31st of July, the thermometer marked 73 degrees in the shade, in the huts it was as low as 39 degrees, or seven degrees above the freezing- point; and all that separated these remote degrees of temperature was a few planks of wood! The proprietors of these places mentioned several curious facts in illustration of their utility. Milk, they said, could easily be kept sweet and fresh in the heats of summer for three weeks, meat for a month, and cherries from one season to another! In winter, curious enough it is to notice that out- side water will be frozen for some time before it is so within. Saussure adds, that the "proprie- tors of the caves unanimously affirmed, that the hotter the summer was, the greater was the strength of the cold current which issued from them:" in the winter a sensible current of air sets *into* them. In the south of France is another famous natural ice cave—that of Fondereule. M. Hericart de Thury has given an interesting account of a visit to it. This cave is situated in a wild and romantic region, where some long bygone convulsion of the earth has rent asunder the solid rocks, and produced a scene of confusion of the wildest description. The occurrence of the cave in this district, and its extraordinary phenomena of temperature, &c., are without doubt attributa- ble to this geological disturbance, as will be best

perceived in the sequel. It was long thought to be a subterranean glacier, and has been described as such; but this is an erroneous view of the case. It is a magnificent cavern, nearly 200 feet in depth, of very irregular width; and the thickness of its vaulted roof is about 66 feet. Its interior is decorated with the most beautiful calcareous stalactites, and the floor is variegated with curious alabaster cones, which shoot out from the sheet of clear, transparent ice forming the pavement. In many places elegant stalactites of ice drop down from the roof like pendents of clear glass, and, as it were, melt into the glassy floor beneath, so that the vault is upheld by pillars of this beautiful material. The alabastrine stalactites are found principally at the sides of the cavern, while the icy ones are in the middle, and here and there produce all the resemblance of rich folds of drapery clear as water. One of the travellers cut a hole in a pillar of ice, and placed a candle inside; the most magical effects were thus produced; and the fantastic aisles of this subterranean temple of cold were illuminated with the richest yellow, blue, green, and red tints, the reflected rays playing with illusory effect upon the floor of ice, the pillars of the same substance, and of alabaster, and the great stalagmites which lined the walls. A larger illumination was afterwards got up by arranging torches in the clearest and best crystallised parts of the cavern; and the result, say the visitors, "was worthy of all that the 'Thousand and One Nights' could present to the richest and most brilliant imagination." This beautiful cave is sometimes made use of economically when there is a scarcity of ice; and its crystalline pavement is dug up, and carried to several towns in the vicinity.

(To be continued.)

STATE FAIR AT SYRACUSE.

The Ninth Annual Show and Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society took place at Syracuse, on the 11th, 12th and 13th of September. Considered as a whole, the display may be said to have surpassed all those of former years. The people were out *en masse;* the number which entered the show-grounds could not have been less than sixty-five to seventy thousand.

The receipts for tickets and memberships, were eight thousand fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents. The assemblage was gathered chiefly from our own State, though there were thousands from the various sister States, from Maine to Texas, and from the Canadas.

This association is evidently exerting an important influence—an influence which is not only felt throughout the whole of our own country, but is even affecting our national relations. It is opening and cultivating an acquaintance abroad, which cannot fail to be favourable to the promotion of peace, and a proper regard to our character as a people.

The Address by Prof. Johnston was listen to by a very large audience, and was receiv with much approbation. The subject-matt consisted of two principal divisions. The fi embracing a general view of the agriculture of t different countries of Europe; and the second brief exposition of the principles of agricultu and its connection with the sciences. It was document of considerable length, and occupi upwards of an hour in the delivery; but the de interest manifested by the people in the beg ning, was maintained to the last, as was in cated by the hearty cheers which greeted t speaker at the close. In a word, it may be s that the high reputation which Prof. Johnst had acquired among our people, through writings, was fully supported by the addres and we cannot but flatter ourselves that the i pressions by the first acquaintance have b mutually favourable.

Among the distinguished visitors at the f were Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Vice-Presid Fillmore, Gov. Fish, Ex-Gov. Marcy and Lie Gov. Patterson, Frs. Granger, of New Yo Gen. Wool, Mr. Clingman, M. C., from No Carolina, H. L. Elsworth, of Indiana, and num ous delegates from the Canadas and the Agric tural Associations of the different states of t Union.—*Cultivator.*

AUTUMN.

Autumn is singing a solemn hymn
To the year that is dying now;
Like one of the minist'ring seraphim,
With a golden crown on his brow.
And his hymn is sweeter, far sweeter to me,
Than the merriest chorus of Spring,
Or the richest and rarest melody
That the sun-taught Summer can sing.

Autumn is strewing the forest-leaves,
Crimson and golden and brown;
And the south-west lifts up his voice and griev
To see how the leaves come down.
But to me the forest is dearer far
Than with Summer's grass o'erspread;
Like a carpet of flowers the crisp leaves are
Yeilding music at every tread.

Autumn is shedding a glory now,
Even here through the city sky;
With rapture our wandering spirits bow
As we gaze on each sunset dye.
But the sunset dyes are more golden and red,
The glory more glorious still,
Where the rainbow tints of the west are sprea
O'er forest and river and hill.

Autumn is breathing a holy calm,
Now the storms of Summer are spent,
And each well-reaped valley and harvested fa
Is resting in secret content.
And an eloquent hush from the lips of life
Is heard with its measured breath,
For the queenly year, without murmur or str
Has yielded her throne to Death.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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REPORT OF COMMISSIONER TO MENOMINEES.

'o THOMAS EWING, *Secretary of the Home Department of the United States.*

Thomas Wistar, Jr., the Commissioner appointed by the President to pay to the mixed Menominees the sum of $40,000, in conformity ith the — article of the Treaty made at Lake owawhaykonnay, in October, 1848, respectlly presents his

REPORT.

The Commissioner, in company with his friend lfred Cope, started for Green Bay on 22d of ifth month, (May,) immediately after receiving om the Treasury Department drafts on the ıb-Treasurer at New York,—one for $40,000, ıd one for $2,000. Reaching New York the me day, he presented the drafts to the proper ficer, and asked, in conformity with the intiation given him in Washington, for the payent of the former in American half-dollars. ıe Sub-Treasurer informed the Commissioner at he had in his possession but $5,000 of the in required, and was not likely to have the ıount wanted in time for him, and advised the mmissioner to take $35,000 in gold, and buy ıat silver he needed.

As the information given the Commissioner at e Indian Bureau was, that no coin but Ameri- ı half-dollars would answer the purpose, he eded to the proposition of the Sub-Treasurer, d bought the silver he wanted, viz: $30,000 half-dollars, at a premium of ¼ per cent., the rrent rate at that time—$5,000 he retained in d. Through the agency of the firm of Brown, others & Co., of New York, he had the whole ced on special deposit in the Merchants' Bank that city, subject to his order,—those gentlemen agreeing to forward the specie to Green Bay whenever directed by him to do so. It was thought best not to take the money at that time, as it was uncertain how long it might have to be kept at Green Bay, and whether there would be a secure place of deposit for it there. This being arranged, the Commissioner proceeded on his journey, expecting to embark at Buffalo on the morning of the 24th for Green Bay, in the steamer Michigan, according to advertisement in the Buffalo papers. In this he was disappointed; the steamer not being in port, and no intelligence of her, nor any vessel up for Green Bay, at that date. Not wishing to remain at Buffalo, he took steamer, on the evening of the 24th, for Detroit, and there found it best to wait the movements of the Michigan; she had passed down the lake for Buffalo, and was still likely to offer the most suitable conveyance to the Bay. She arrived at Detroit, upward bound, early on the morning of the 31st, and at 10 o'clock, A. M., was under way again, with the Commissioner and A. Cope. Her progress being considerably retarded by foggy weather, she did not reach her destination till the morning of the 4th of Sixth month, (June.)

The Commissioner took lodgings at the Astor House, and shortly after was waited upon by Wm. H. Bruce, the Sub-Indian Agent. The Commissioner regretted to hear from him that he had received no instructions from Washington to have the Indians in readiness to meet him, and that he had not been notified of his coming. This would cause considerable loss of time. But the Agent, by direction of the Commissioner, despatched, as early as practicable, runners to the different chiefs, requiring them to meet the Commissioner at Green Bay, in council, on the 14th of the month.

The determination of the place in which to meet the Indians, was a subject of much solicitude to the Commissioner and his friend, A. Cope. They counselled with the Sub-Indian Agent,—two of his predecessors in that office, resident at Green Bay,—and other gentlemen; and afterwards came to the conclusion, that the welfare of the Indians and the object of the Commission would probably be more effectually secured at, or near the town of Green Bay, than elsewhere. The proneness of the Indians to intemperance, rendered it very desirable to protect them as

much as possible from temptation. Every attempt, so far as the Commissioner could learn, to convene the Indians on their own ground, had been accompanied by painful scenes of drunkenness and debauchery, notwithstanding armed patroles, and, in one instance, military force, had been employed to maintain order and sobriety. In favour of the town, it was represented that it possessed a good police; that the cause of temperance had taken deep root there; and that the Chief Burgess, having entered with zeal into its promotion, was actively engaged in the suppression of intoxication, and the illicit traffic in ardent spirits. Besides these considerations, the old Fort, on the side of the river opposite the town, having been for some years vacated as a military station, offered, through the friendly consent and efficient co-operation of Capt. Shaler, in its unoccupied barracks and the surrounding stockade, (still in pretty good condition,) a more suitable place for such a purpose than could have been found elsewhere.

Accompanying this Report are Notes of Conferences and Minutes of Councils held with the Chiefs of the Menominee Nation, which give a full account of the proceedings of the Commissioner with them, and of the principles upon which the distribution was made, which it is hoped may meet the approbation of the Department.*

In addition to what appears in the Notes and Minutes, it may be stated, on behalf of the Indians, that their conduct throughout was highly commendable, and their attention to the business submitted to them more unremitted than could have been expected from uncultivated men, unaccustomed to steady application, and would, indeed, have been creditable to an assembly of white men. Their sobriety was a subject of general remark; it never having before occurred, as it was said, that the Menominee chiefs had come to council without an exhibition of drunkenness. This was, in part, unquestionably owing to the vigilance of the magistracy of Green Bay, and the assiduity of the Sub-Indian Agent, but also, in no small degree, to their own power of self-control, which had been strongly appealed to by the Commissioner. In proof of this it may be mentioned, that when (as stated by the Sub-Indian Agent, in his remarks to the chiefs in council, on the morning of the 18th of Sixth month,) whiskey had, on the previous day, been proffered to them, they steadily refused it. Oshkosh, the Sachem, who is much addicted to intemperance, and to whom a bottle was offered —with the remark that he could easily conceal it—promptly replied that he would not; that, as the Commissioner had been very kind to them, and had requested them to refrain, he would not take it.

It was evident, from many expressions which dropped from these poor people from time to time, that they had not been accustomed to being treated with disinterested kindness by white men. Some of these expressions are recorded in the Notes and Minutes.

Believing that the motive, which led the President to the selection of a Commissioner on this occasion from the Society of Friends, was one of benevolence to the Indian, and heartily desiring to co-operate therewith according to his ability, the Commissioner has noted several incidents not embraced in his written instructions, but illustrative of the character, condition, prospects and desires of the unhappy people to whom he was sent. He would particularly solicit the attention of the Department to the remarks which fell from the chiefs, at the close of the council on the 20th of the Sixth month, relative to the obstruction which exists in the prescribed channel of intercourse between them and the Government.

Remarks of a similar tenor were made by the Oneidas, in a conference which will be further noticed directly. It is obvious that such obstruction is liable to occur, when all their correspondence with the government must pass through the hands of one man, who can suppress, according to his discretion, whatever may not coincide with his views. But why should any of the petitions of these people be withheld? What great harm could result, should an unreasonable cry from these feeble children of the forest occasionally reach the ear of their Great Father? But no one has had better opportunities than the present Chief Magistrate of knowing that these people have many real and grievous wrongs to complain of; and to deny them even the poor privilege of uttering their complaints, seems hard indeed.

The Commissioner had good reason to believe, from the uncontradicted representations of a number of intelligent gentlemen with whom he had intercourse, and who were cognizant of the transaction, that the Treaty of October, 1848, with the Menominees, was forced upon that people, and was by no means the expression of their free and untrammelled will. They earnestly objected to parting with their lands, and were only induced to cease their resistance, under the assurance that, if they did not accept the offer then made, their territory would shortly be taken from them, without compensation, by the government of the U. S.

As will be seen, by reference to the Notes of the Council held with them by the Sub-Indian Agent, on the 21st of Sixth month, and the conference had with a portion of the chiefs, on the morning of the 22d, the Indians are under strong apprehensions of much personal suffering, should they be obliged to remove to the territory assigned to them on the Crow-wing River. It may be that their fears, in relation to the quality of the soil, and the deficiency of fish and game

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See No. 2 et seq. current vol. Review.

are exaggerated. Of this the Commissioner is not competent to judge; but the climate must be much colder than that to which they have been accustomed, and the risk they will incur of collision with the Sioux, considerable. That warlike, cruel, and proverbially quarrelsome race, are to adjoin the western boundary of the Menominees, —a people much their inferior in number, physical strength, and experience in war. The Menominees are, probably, the most inoffensive and peaceable of the Indian nations, and the least able to cope with the ferocious Sioux of any of our northern Aborigines.

After closing the council of the 20th of Sixth month, a notification was published in the Green Bay Advocate of the result, for the information of those in whose favour awards had been made, and to make known the day fixed upon for payment, viz: the 9th of Seventh month, (July.) The mixed Menominees are scattered over the country from the Menominee River to Milwaukie, and from Green Bay to the Mississippi. It was necessary to allow them time to come in.

Having, after his arrival at Green Bay, ascertained that gold would be as acceptable to these people as silver, the Commissioner concluded to make the payment in the former metal; and as, by doing so, the bulk and weight of coin to be transported would be materially reduced, he decided to proceed with his assistant, R. B. Haines, to New York, and bring it up himself; thus occupying the time which would elapse before the payment could be made. He accordingly left Green Bay for that purpose on the 22d of Sixth month, and returned with the gold in the evening of the 7th of Seventh month, (July.) By this transaction he incurred travelling expences to the amount of $157.96, and a charge of one-eighth per cent. for the reconversion of the silver to gold—say $50; making, together, $207.96, but saved one per cent. eight, and seven-eighths per cent. insurance, amounting to $750.

On his return, he was informed that some influential persons among the mixed Menominees were dissatisfied with the published list of awards, and were using means to procure a change in them; he also learned that the chiefs were all in town, having been induced to come on the representation that the $30,000 for the traders would arrive in the same conveyance with the Commissioner.

Their objections to assembling at the town again had been overcome by a contribution to defray their expences, voluntarily raised by parties desiring to have them there.

Under these circumstances, to stop the mouths of cavillers, and, if practicable, give satisfaction to all, the Commissioner called a Council of the chiefs early on the morning of the 9th, the proceedings in which are detailed in the Minutes herewith.

(To be continued.)

From the Spectator.

HEPWORTH DIXON'S LIFE OF JOHN HOWARD.

[Concluded from page 126.]

From the period of his release, (which must have taken place in or towards 1756,) until 1773, Howard's life was again passed in retirement. He withdrew to his patrimonial property of Cardington, near Bedford, and devoted himself to improving his estate and the condition of his labourers; erecting a school, and beginning a system of popular education for the children of the poor. In 1758 he married a second wife. During his married life, considerable improvement was made in the circumstances and character of the poor. His example was followed by some of the neighbouring gentry; and Howard is entitled to the merit of practically calling attention to that subject, which is now called the "condition of England" question. As this, however, was only to be carried out by the personal trouble and attention of those who had the control of it, and could neither be delegated to paid agents, "settled" by act of Parliament, nor dealt with in the gross, like slavery, prison-discipline, or even education, so far as reading and writing go, it has not made so much seeming progress as the last three. Howard also laboured in his pleasant privacy to make up for the educational deficiencies of his youth; especially applying himself to natural philosophy, becoming a member of the Royal Society, and contributing three papers to the Transactions, though of a slight kind. The happiness of this quiet and useful life was put an end to in 1765, by the death of his wife.

For eighteen months after his wife's death, Howard remained at Cardington, struggling to subdue his sorrow in attending to his people and his infant son; but nature at last gave way. Towards the end of 1766, his medical attendants ordered change of scene as the sole chance of safety. He went to bath, to London, and in the spring of 1767 to Holland. He came back somewhat improved in health; but as soon as his son was old enough to go to school, he set off for another tour in Italy; whence he returned in 1770, but could not at first go back to Cardington. When he did, he resumed his old habits of supervision among the poor of the parish, which he always carried on with something of patriarchal authority. In 1773 he was chosen Sheriff of Bedfordshire; an accident (if it may be so called) which towards his fiftieth year opened up to him a new course of life, was destined to benefit mankind, and, in the usual mode of speech, "to immortalize his name."

To superintend the prison and the prisoners is a part of the duty of sheriffs, though not always properly performed, if at all. Howard was not a man to neglect *his* duty, and he soon found one great evil which he could not remedy. He saw, he said in his introduction to his work on

prisons, some persons "who by the verdict of juries were declared *not guilty*—some on whom the grand jury did not find such appearance of guilt as subjected them to a trial—and some whose prosecutors did not appear against them, after being confined for months, dragged back to goal, and locked up again until they should pay sundry fees to the goaler, the clerk of assize, &c. In order to redress this hardship, I applied to the justices of the county for a salary to the goaler, in lieu of his fees." Had this been granted, it is probable that Howard would have been satisfied, as in the case of the prisoners of war, and stopped. But the bench, though "properly affected with the grievance, and willing to grant the relief desired, wanted a precedent." In search of one, the philanthropist journeyed into the neighbouring counties. He did not find the precedent he sought, but he found the prisons in a terrible state; and by dint of constant iteration the whole subject grew up in his mind.

The first stage of his inquiries was Cambridge; the prison of which town he found very insecure, and without a chaplain: here, in addition to the fee to the goaler, the prisoner had to pay another to the sheriff, before he could obtain his liberty. He extended his journey to Huntingdon; the goal of which he likewise inspected. He returned to Cardington powerfully affected by the miseries which he had seen, but without having found the precedent of which he was in search. These glimpses, however, into the state of prisons, rather whetted his appetite for further investigation than allayed it; and he had not been many days at Cardington after his return, before he commenced a much wider range of inspection—taking in his route the large cluster of midland counties. His first point of observation on this second journey was Northampton, where he found that the gaoler, instead of receiving a salary for his services, actually paid forty pounds a year for his situation! This fact was not an unfair index to the material condition of the prison. The felons' court-yard was close and confined; and prisoners had no straw allowed them to sleep on. Beds for prisoners were never thought of in those days. Leicester was next visited; the situation of the gaol received his explicit condemnation; it was pronounced incapable of being rendered either convenient or healthy. When debtors were unable to pay for accommodation—and it will be remembered that this would always be the case with honest insolvents, who had given everything up to their creditors—they were confined in a long dungeon, which was damp and dark, being under ground, and had only two small holes, the largest not more than twelve inches square, to let in light and air. The felons were kept in an under-ground dungeon—night and day; but they were provided with the luxury of coarse mats to sleep on. Altogether the place was close and offensive; the court-yard was small; there was no chapel; and the governor had no salary, except what he could wring from his victims. At Nottingham, things were in much the same condition; the gaol was built on the declivity of a hill; down about five-and-twenty steps were three rooms for such as could pay for them; the poorer and honester prisoners were compelled to descend twelve steps more, into a series of cells cut in the solid rock for their reception, only one of which was in use at the time—a cavern, twenty-one feet long, thirty broad, and seven feet high; in this horrible hole human beings were sometimes immured for years.

Derby, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, the counties of Herts, Wilts, Berks, Dorset, Hants, Sussex, with York Castle, and indeed the greater part of England, were visited in succession; the miseries of the prisoner's condition as well as the injustice of his detention, becoming forcibly impressed upon Howard. When, therefore, he came into connection with Mr. Popham about to reintroduce his bill, Howard had collected a mass of facts too conclusive to be opposed, and too shocking to be neglected. The House of Commons resolved itself into committee; Howard was examined at the bar; on the house resuming he received what was equivalent to its thanks through Mr. Speaker; and two bills were the result.

The first of these enactments, passed on the 31st of March, 1774, declares that all prisoners against whom no bills of indictment shall be found by the grand jury, or who shall be discharged by proclamation for want of prosecution shall be immediately set at large in open court without payment of any fee or sum of money to the sheriff or gaoler in respect of such discharge; and, abolishing all such fees for the future, it directs the payment, in lieu of them, of a sum not exceeding 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the county-rate—or out of the public stock of cities, towns, and hamlets not contributing to such rate—for every prisoner discharged in either of the cases provided for by the statute. The other bill, which became law on the 2d June, *i. e.* while Howard was resting from his labours at Cardington, authorizes and requires the justices to see that the walls and ceilings of all prisons within their respective jurisdictions be scraped and whitewashed once a year at least; that the rooms be regularly washed and ventilated; that infirmaries be provided for the sick, and proper care taken of the same; to order clothes for the prisoners when they see occasion; to prevent their being kept in underground dungeons, whenever they can; and, generally, to take such measures as shall tend to restore and preserve their health.

Except an election attempt in 1775, to free Bedford from the shackles of the corporation—and two years wasted in 1779–1780, as the supervisor of a proposed penitentiary, during which time Howard could not get a refractory

colleague to agree upon a site—his life was henceforth devoted to prisons and imprisonment. He revisited the gaols of England; he went to Scotland and Ireland—whose prisons he found, strange to say, in a tolerable state; he travelled oftener than once through France, Flanders, Holland, Prussia, and Germany; he visited Denmark, Sweden, St. Petersburg and Moscow; he traversed Portugal and Spain, and again revisited Italy. The facts which he gathered on these journeys he gave to the world, with the conclusions he drew from them. When he had exhausted "the prison-world of Europe," he turned to the less loathsome but more seemingly dangerous subjects of the plague and the lazarettos. He visited the lazaretto of Marseilles in disguise, as in disguise he had traversed the whole of France; for the government, sillily more at some of Howard's observations on the Bastile, had refused him permission, though officially made. Besides exploring the lazarettos of Italy and Malta, he went to Smyrna and Constantinople, exposing himself to the dangers of the plague, and the certainty of detention as a probably infected person. Returning to England in safety, he found his son a lunatic, the victim of profligate habits; for, absorbed in his own great mission, Howard had somewhat neglected his domestic duties, and left his son too much to himself and bad companions. There was nothing in hope or reflection to cheer him at home, and employment had become habitual. In 1789, he left England with the impression that this journey would be the last; and so it was. He died in the January of the following year, at Cherson in South Russia. With a feeble constitution, and between sixty and seventy, it is true enough to say that he fell a martyr to humanity, for his health was broken by his labours. In strict matter of fact, however, he died of a fever, caught, he imagined, from attending a young lady, contrary to his usual rule, which was to give his medical assistance only to the poor. It was his wish to be buried privately, in a spot he had pointed out; but the local government, the military, and the people, followed him in long procession. His decease sounded like a knell through Europe; but perhaps the best proof of the sensation it caused is the fact that, though a private person, his death was announced in the London Gazette.

Account of Lucy Pease, *of Leeds, England, wife of Thomas Pease, who died 9th mo. 2, 1844, aged 23 years.*

She was the youngest daughter of Joseph and Jan Fryer, of Toothill, near Huddersfield. Of retiring disposition, and with remarkably humble views of her own attainments, her engaging meetness of temper, and refined, well-cultivated mind, greatly endeared her to her family and friends. But though endowed with many amiable qualities, she had, even in earlier youth, to struggle with some of the sins and temptations of our unregenerate nature; and over which, though small in the eyes of others, she had, in after life, deeply to mourn.

When about eighteen years of age, she seems to have been under strong religious impressions; and an illness which she had the following year, was the means of introducing her into a still deeper baptism of spirit. She did not, for some weeks, recover her wonted cheerfulness; but after her faith had become more strengthened in implicit reliance upon her Saviour, having been led to implore pardon for past transgressions; she was enabled, through the sanctifying operations of the Holy Spirit, to dedicate the remainder of her days more devotedly to God; and that her prayers were graciously answered, was evinced by her consistent walk during her few remaining years. From this period, she was in the daily habit of spending portions of time in private retirement. A few extracts from memoranda, which appear to have been made at these times, are given, in the hope of their being instructive to others.

1841, 10th mo., 31st. "I have felt cast down in spirit to-day, and the world has looked a wilderness journey; but I trust my gracious Heavenly Father will not leave me to tread it alone, but will support me through all my trials, and enable me to look unto him more and more; for it is he alone who can dispel the clouds, dark and lowering clouds, and cause the sun again to shine forth. Oh! for more strength of mind to look unto him. Dear Lord! do thou undertake for me."

1st mo, 1st, 1842. "This day, as the date shows, is the commencement of a new year. Oh! may it be one in which I more fully and firmly cling to the Rock of Ages; one in which I may be enabled more and more to walk circumspectly, 'not as a fool, but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil;' remembering how quickly time glides over; how swiftly one year succeeds another; and that should my life be continued to threescore years and ten, of which the Psalmist speaks, it will not be that I should be an indifferent follower of the Lord Jesus, but, doubtless, because that length of probation will be necessary; or because my gracious God is willing to permit me in some way or other, to spend it all to his service. And should my life be but as the 'morning cloud, and as the early dew,' and we none of us know how short may be the span of our existence here, yet to be accomplished, it is indeed incumbent upon me to be ever on the watch, ready in the Lord's will, and in his own time, to encounter the last enemy, which is Death. Be with me, holy Father! in thy gracious mercy, day by day, I beseech thee; and 'strengthen the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees' in thy service, and in the warfare which must be continually waged by the members of the church militant, ere they can, if it be

thy gracious will, in thy infinite goodness, mercy, and love, become members of the church triumphant; forming part of that glorious company around the throne, who cast all their crowns at the feet of Jesus, and sing praises endless unto thee, holy Lord, and to the Son of thy love, who hath redeemed them with the price of his own precious blood."

1st mo. 21st, 1844. "Another year has entered; marked, I trust, with the desire to remember the uncertainty of life, and the rapid flight of time; and, by the consideration of these things, to live more devotedly to God, by the endeavour to hold more real communion with him; to know him more as my daily bread; that bread without which we have no true life. But yet I do not attain this equally with my earnest desire. It may be because I do not ask aright, and have not that simple, childlike faith, which our blessed Saviour so beautifully describes, Matt. xviii. 2; Luke xviii. 16, 17. My spiritual enemies have still strong power over me, tempting me in very many ways; and this, surely is an evidence of my want of faith; for those who possess it rightly, are introduced into the liberty wherewith Christ maketh free; and though still warriors, are successful ones, being but seldom conquered by their foe."

One trait of her character is especially deserving of notice,—the exemplary care she uniformly maintained to avoid speaking evil of others. In this respect, she exemplified that charity that *thinketh* no evil. She was also remarkably conscientious in the selection of her reading.

Her marriage took place in the spring of 1842, and proved a union of almost uninterrupted happiness, till, in the 2d month of the present year, her affectionate feelings were called painfully into exercise on account of the illness of her beloved husband, who was attacked with hemorrhage from the lungs whilst in Ireland. A removal to the south of England, during the spring and summer, not proving so beneficial as was hoped for, a residence for a time in Madeira was recommended and concluded upon; and it was whilst preparing for the voyage, that she was seized with the illness which terminated her life. This was of rather more than two weeks continuance; and, in the early part of it, she expressed fears, that her mind had been too much occupied latterly with temporal things. But it soon pleased her Heavenly Father to remove all her doubts, and a joyful trust in the mercy of God, through Christ Jesus, was granted her.

Throughout her illness, her deep humility was very striking. She often said, she was afraid she was *too* hopeful; for she had indeed been a *great* sinner, and had nothing of her own to glory in; but that the sacrifices of God were declared to be a broken spirit; and a broken and a contrite heart she believed he would not despise; and that if she was permitted to occupy the lowest place in her Saviour's kingdom, it was more than she deserved; it would all be of grace, free, unmerited grace.

She much enjoyed hearing portions of Scripture and hymns; and, when able, would unite in repeating them. Amongst many others, the twenty-third psalm, the latter part of the seventh chapter of Revelations, and the fifteenth of the First of Corinthians, were very consoling to her. The hymn of Cowper's, commencing, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds," was a favourite one, and she repeated some lines of it within an hour of her decease.

During the last week of her life, her sufferings, both from the complaint, and the remedies which were applied, were extreme, and her medical attendants expressed much surprise at the patience with which she bore them, for no murmurs escaped her lips, and it might be truly said, she was "rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer." It was very instructive to those around her, to witness her entire resignation to the Divine will, as she seemed to have no wish to recover, but for the last twenty-four hours was longing to depart, and to be with Christ.

Throughout her illness, she was much engaged in prayer; and on the morning preceding her death, she fervently supplicated, "Come, dear Saviour; wash me clean; make me more and more fit to dwell with thee." After taking an affectionate leave of her husband and other relatives, she mentioned her two little girls; and to an inquiry, if she had any particular wish respecting them, she replied, her only desire was, that they should be brought up for Jesus.

On being asked by one of her sisters, if she had any regrets at leaving this world, she replied with much earnestness, "no; I hope to go to my Saviour. I have been far too long in coming; I have been such a loiterer! But what a delightful thought, that there is hope even for *me!*" At another time she said: "I think I am quite happy. Jesus Christ is very precious to me. I wish I had before served him; but it is of no use to regret it now. Tell every one to serve Him when they are very young, and not as I have done, defer it so long."

She very peacefully breathed her last on second day evening, the 2d of 9th month; and her redeemed spirit, it is humbly believed, has entered that glorious city which hath no need of the sun neither of the moon, to shine in it; for the glory of the Lord doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof; and that having there obtained that crown, for which she so sweetly supplicated during her illness, in the words: "Saviour of sinners! grant me salvation, and a bright crown," she is now uniting in the never-ending song of praise; "Thou wast slain; and hast redeemed us unto God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation."—*Annual Monitor.*

For Friends' Review.

WATERING PLANTS.

It cannot fail to be gratifying to the editor of the Review, grave as are his own duties, to know that among his readers are not a few who mingle the useful with the sweet, and who, as becomes their sex now, no less than it did in the days of our first mother,

"Lose not the prime, to mark how spring
Their tender plants—how blows the citron grove—
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed,—
How nature paints her colours—how the bee
Sits on the bloom, extracting liquid sweet,"

and are sensible that while they cherish a love of flowers, and the cultivation of them in their perfectness, their hearts are meliorated, and not unfrequently disposed, in the midst of their little nurslings, "lowly to bow adoring," and exclaim,

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good."

Many, like myself, having but little experience in the art they love so well, have doubtless often been sadly disappointed in the results of their labours; and perhaps, both with pot and garden plants, in no particular more than in the simple process of watering. The following extract from Jane Loudon's *Gardening for Ladies*, affords hints, which, if practically carried out, may be the means of saving many a favourite plant. Judicious watering is a nice matter. To kill or cure is often the result of indiscriminate practice.

"When I married Mr. Loudon," says the author just named, "it is scarcely possible to imagine any person more completely ignorant than I was, of every thing relating to gardening." But her husband was as anxious to teach his wife as she to learn. A few years experience made her an adept in floriculture, and a most efficient assistant in his laborious and valuable compilations. B.

"The best kind of water to use is pond-water, as it is always mixed with air, and is, moreover, generally impregnated with decayed animal and vegetable matter; and the worst is clear spring-water, as it is always cold, and is seldom impregnated with air, or with any thing but some mineral substance, which, so far from doing good, is positively injurious to the plants. Rain-water collected in open cisterns, and river-water, are both very suitable; and when only spring-water can be obtained, it should be exposed for some time to the air before using it. It is always advisable to have the water at least as warm as the plants to be watered; and for this reason the water used in hot-houses and green-houses is generally kept in an open vessel in the house some hours before using. In some cases, the water may be much hotter than the temperature in which the plants are grown; and the effect of hot water, not heated to above 200°, in forwarding bulbs is astonishing; but it must be observed that it should never be poured on the bulbs, or on the leaves, but on the earth near the rim of the pot. Hot water is also very efficacious in softening seeds with hard coverings, when soaked in it; and some of the seeds of New Holland acacias will not vegetate in this country till they have been actually boiled for some minutes."

DOMESTIC TELEGRAPH.

The extrordinary despatch of railways and electric telegraphs seems to have given an impetus to the national character in economising time in a great variety of ways, never even dreamed of a few years ago. A scientific member of the Society of Friends has rendered the novel material of gutta-percha tubing subservient to an important saving of time and footsteps in the domestic circle. In consequence of the peculiar power possessed by this tubing for the transmission of sound, he has applied it for the conveyance of messages from the parlour to the kitchen. Even a whisper at the parlour mouthpiece is distinctly heard when the ear is applied to the other end. Instead, therefore, of the servant having to answer the bell as formerly, and then descend to the kitchen to bring up what is wanted, the mistress calls attention by gently blowing into the tube, which sounds a whistle in the kitchen, and then makes known her wants to the servant, who is able at once to attend to them. By this means the mistress not only secures the execution of her orders in half the usual time, but the servant is saved a double journey.—*London Daily News.*

REAPING MACHINE.

The Tribune gives the following description of a reaping machine, exhibited at the late Institute Agricultural Fair, in New York. It is said that 1,450 of these Reapers have been sold during the past season at the single point of Chicago, which fact is no light recommendation of it to wheat growers.

The machine is some ten feet wide, weighs 800 pounds, rests on two broad, low cast-iron wheels or rollers, is drawn by two horses, (but three and even four are often used to drive it briskly, through one hot day after another.) It cuts a swath six feet wide, and requires one man to drive and another to rake off the grain ready for the binders, of whom it keeps four to six busy, according to the stoutness of the grain, cutting from fifteen to twenty acres per day. The horses travel (the drivers riding after them,) in the swath last cut, from which the grain has been raked by one of the men on the machine, so that any field may be cut down before binding the first sheaf. A revolving wheel, with four wings of buckets, gently bends down the grain to the sickle, playing back and forth in front of a zinc platform, on which the grain is quietly laid as fast as cut, the loss by friction or shelling out being far less than in the process of reaping or cradling. The

sales of the Reaper were 100 in 1846, 450 in '47, 750 in '48, and 1,600 in '49. It will not answer for stumpy or very rough ground, but on great prairies and other level grounds it is at home. Price $120.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 17, 1849.

In the second number of the current volume of the Review, was commenced the publication of notes of Conferences held with the Menominees at Green Bay, by the Commissioner lately charged by the Executive of the United States, with a particular service to those Indians. They were concluded in our last number. We have reason to believe the perusal of them has afforded much gratification to our readers.

Through the kindness of the Commissioner, we have been furnished with a copy of his Report to the *Home* Department at Washington, and publish it as a valuable supplement to the *Notes* and *Minutes*.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting House, on Mulberry St., on Fifth day, the 1st inst., DR. SILAS S. BROOKS to ELIZABETH PRICE, both of this city.

DIED,—At his residence in Palmyra, Michigan, on the 13th of last month, JOSEPH DILLINGHAM, in the 49th year of his age, a member of Raisin Monthly Meeting. He was of a mild, peaceful disposition, and by his exemplary character won the esteem of all who knew him. He passed quietly away, leaving to his friends the comfortable assurance, that through the love and mercy of our Redeemer his end was peace.

——, On the 20th of Eighth month last, MERIBAH DILLINGHAM, daughter of the above named Friend, in the 18th year of her age.

——, At his residence in Granville, N. Y., on the 28th ult., WILLIAM POTTER, aged 55 years. He was a member of Granville Monthly Meeting, and for a number of years discharged responsible duties there, to the satisfaction of his friends. His sickness, which was protracted and severe, he was enabled to bear with humble resignation. The Christian character of this valued friend was manifested in his daily walk, which is said to speak louder than words—and there is reason to believe that our loss is, through mercy, his eternal gain.

——, In Windham, Me., on the 2d inst., after a painful illness of about six weeks, PHEBE, wife of Nathan Pope, in the 72d year of her age, a member of Windham Monthly Meeting. When in health, she was careful in the discharge of her religious duties, and concerned to encourage others to a like diligence; and when brought to a sick bed, she was mercifully preserved in great composure of mind, imparting much pertinent counsel to her family. She breathed her last without a struggle; and it is consolingly believed, that through redeeming love and mercy she has found a resting place forever.

——, At his father's residence, near Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on the 21st of Eighth month last, ANDERSON J. PARKER, son of Joseph Parker, in the 25th year of his age, a member of Short Creek Monthly Meeting. Though his earthly career was unexpectedly arrested, yet he was enabled in the hour of great trial to turn unto the Lord, and in Faith fervently to supplicate unto Him, to be pleased, for the sake of his dear Son, to forgive his sins. A consoling evidence of this was mercifully granted him, and a belief that a mansion was prepared for him in Heaven.

The information conveyed in the following notice may be a convenience to many Friends on their arrival in London.

WILLIAM HUGHES

COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,

7 Scotts Yard, Cannon St., City of London.

American Friends and other parties about visiting England, are respectfully invited to make the above establishment their home while in London, where they will find every effort is made to anticipate the wants and wishes of the guests. The lodging rooms are airy and clean, the supply of the table is ample, and the terms moderate. W. H. having had for several years the valued patronage of many Friends and other persons from various parts of the United States, (to whom he can refer, and who expressed themselves much pleased with the accommodations,) is desirous of extending his connection in that land.

Those who are unacquainted with the locality are informed the premises are centrally situate, near the Bank of England, and most convenient for business purposes and for conveyances to all parts of the city and country.

London, 10th mo., 1849.

NATURE'S ICE-CAVES.

(Concluded from page 128.)

We have met with an account by Professor Silliman of America, which we have no hesitation in classifying under our present head. The ice-cave of which he speaks is in the state of Connecticut, between Hartford and New Haven. It is only 200 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated in a defile filled with fragments of rocks of various sizes, through which a small brook runs. It was visited in the middle of July, the thermometer at 85 degrees in the shade; and on approaching it, an evident chilliness was felt in the air. Parties of pleasure often resort thither in the sultry summer days to drink of the cold flowing waters, and to amuse themselves with the rich store of ice here treasured up. In some places the ice is quite near the surface, and is only covered with leaves. A boy, armed with a hatchet, descended into a cavity, and after a little hard work, hewed out a solid lump of ice several pounds in weight. An idea of the solidity of this piece may be formed, by adding that on the third day some of it was yet unmelted. A similar repository of cold exists about seven miles from New Haven, at the bottom of a steep ridge of trap rock. In the hottest summer, ice is conveyed from this place to New Haven, much soiled,

ndeed, with leaves and dirt, but useful for cooling beverages. A more celebrated one, also in America, has often been noticed by tourists of that country; some accounts, in fact, have been greatly exaggerated about it. It is situated in Hampshire county, Virginia, and is widely celebrated under the title of the Ice-Mountain. The place where this store of cold exists is a sort of natural glacier, which lies against a steep mural ridge of lofty rock, and is composed of a number of fragments of sandstone of all sizes loosely heaped together. In the midst of these the ice is contained. It was visited in the summer of 1838, a season of drought and heat quite unparalleled in the history of that country. But the excessive external heat did not appear to exert the smallest influence on the Ice-Mountain. At the depth of a few inches abundance of excellent ice was found, and a thermometer lowered into a cavity dropped from 95 to 40 degrees. The surrounding rocks were covered with dew, owing to the condensation of atmospheric vapour by the excessive coldness of their surface. One cavity had been filled with snow, and only covered with a few planks, and yet the snow was as crisp as if it had but just fallen! At the bottom is a little artificial structure called the "dairy," and used for that purpose in the summer. In ordinary summers its roof is covered with icicles, and its walls are often quite incrusted with ice. Strange to say, a spring near the rock has only one degree less temperature than the waters of the surrounding district. The atmosphere over this singular spot had in this scorching season a balmy springy coolness, most refreshing to the weary traveller. Most Italian tourists know the Monte Testaceo, near Rome. It is a hill from 200 to 300 feet high, composed of broken pieces of urns; hence its name. It is, in fact, a vast mass of broken pottery; therefore extremely light and porous. It is situated in the burning Campagna, near the city; and yet, most singular it is, that on every side of this hill there descend winds of the most refreshing coolness. The inhabitants have dig caves into the hill, which they use as refrigeratories, and in these the thermometer often marks 44 degrees when the temperature outside is nearly 80 degrees.

We shall conclude our series of illustrations on this curious subject by referring to one which has attracted a large share of interest and attention of some of the most talented of our learned men. It is to be found in the splendid work on the Geology of Russia, recently published by Sir Roderick T. Murchison. The ice-cave here commemorated is not far from Orenburg, and bears of the unpronounceable name *Illetzkaya-Zatchita*. It is situated at the base of a hillock of gypsum, at the eastern end of a village connected with the imperial establishment, and is one of a series of apparently natural hollows used by the peasants for cellars or stores. It possesses the remarkable property of being partly filled with ice in the *summer*, and totally destitute thereof in the *winter*. "Standing," says the talented author, "on the heated ground, and under a broiling sun, I shall never forget my astonishment, when the woman to whom the cavern belonged, opened a frail door, and a volume of air so piercingly keen struck the legs and feet, that we were glad to rush into a cold bath in front of us, to equalise the effect! We afterwards subjected the whole body to the cooling process by entering the cave, which is on a level with the street. At three or four paces from the door, on which shone the glaring sun, we were surrounded by half-frozen *quass* and the provisions of the natives. The roof of the cavern hung with solid undripping icicles, and the floor might be called a stalagnite of ice and frozen earth. We were glad to escape in a few minutes from this ice bound prison, so long had our frames been accustomed to a powerful heat." The cold in this cavern is invariably the greatest inside, when the air is the hottest outside. As soon as winter sets in, the ice disappears, and in mid-winter the peasants assured the travellers that the cave was of so genial a temperature, that they could sleep in it without their sheep-skins. At the very period when Sir R. Murchison visited it, the thermometer was 90 degrees in the shade, a degree of heat which only those who have experienced it can appreciate; yet a single plank was the division between a burning sun and a freezing vault! The cave is about 10 paces long, and about 10 feet high. It has a vaulted roof, in which great fissures open, which appear to communicate with the body of the hillock. This account was first read before the Geological Society, and excited much discussion among the members of the body. Sir R. Murchison at first believed that the intensely-frigorific powers of the cave were due in some way, which the learned expositor could not make very clear, to the presence of saline ingredients in the rocks. His geological chemistry, however, being shown to be at fault, and the causes on which he relied, if they existed at all, being such as to produce *heat* instead of cold, Sir J. Herschel undertook the solution of the problem. An elaborate letter of his soon appeared, in which he attempted to show that the cold of the cave was explicable on climatological grounds solely, and in which much was said about waves of heat and cold, so as to give a very scientific air to the explanation. But on similar grounds we might expect every natural cavern similarly situated to be a freezing cave; which is not the case.

Saussure long ago gave the clue to the real exposition of this paradoxical phenomenon; and Professor Pictet, following it out, has satisfactorily demonstrated that it is a beautiful example of a practical illustration in nature of that first principle in chemistry—*evaporation produces cold*. It is well known to the geological student that in certain mines which have a horizontal

gallery terminating in a vertical shaft communicating with the atmosphere, a current of air in *summer* descends the vertical shaft, and emerges from the horizontal; while in winter the current *sets* in at the horizontal, and issues from the vertical shaft. Now, in almost every instance quoted, the arrangement of these caves has been precisely similar: they are placed at the bottom of a hill perforated by various rents and chasms. Thus the cave is the horizontal, and the vertical shaft lies in the mass of the hill. Suppose, then, the mean temperature of the hill to be about 48 or 50 degrees. The descending summer current passing through the channels in the hill, evaporates the water it meets with in its progress, and so rapidly, as to become colder and colder in its descent; until, reaching the cave, it is even below 32 degrees, and there freezes the water collected in it. The hotter the air outside, the greater the destruction of equilibrium between the interior and exterior columns, which communicate at their base in the cave; consequently, the more rapid and intense the evaporation, and the more severe the measure of cold produced. Every postulate is satisfactorily answered upon this hypothesis; and while no doubt occasionally, the ice found in some caves may be part of a glacier, or the remains of last winter's product, yet the phenomenon which we would include under the term Nature's Ice-Caves is explicable solely upon this simple and beautiful law. "This view," says Sir R. Murchison, in a postscript to his previous account, "is supported by reference to the climate of the plains of Orenburg, in which there is great wetness of the spring caused by melting of the snow, succeeded by an intense and dry Asiatic heat."—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE FOOD OF PLANTS.

A plant or tree can no more exist without *food* than can an animal; and it is only because the mode in which they receive it is less evident to us, that we do not commonly think of vegetables as equally dependent with animals upon the materials supplied to them by the elements around. We are constantly witnessing the act of feeding in all the animals that are under our notice; but the growth and reproduction of plants *seem* to take place with so slight an introduction of solid matter into their system, that it cannot be comprehended without farther examination how they derive the means of uprearing the gigantic masses of wood and foliage which many of them present to our admiring view. It cannot be shown that any solid matter is ordinarily taken up by the roots, except certain mineral ingredients which most plants require. How then do they obtain the materials of the firm wood of their stems, roots and branches,—of the soft but still firm tissue of their leaves and fruits,—of the fleshy seeds they generate in their flowering system,—and of the various hard substances which they produc in their different tissues?

It may be laid down as a fact beyond doub that neither plants nor animals have the power c creating or producing matter which did not befor exist. Living beings are entirely dependent upc the supplies they obtain from without, for th maintenance and enlargement of their own stru tures;—they greatly alter the form and prope ties of the elements they take in;—but they ca *create* nothing. It is easy to say whence eve particle of which a living body consists, is obtai ed by it; for, by placing it in a variety of circu stances, and observing the changes in its mode life which these produce, we can determine th influence of each. Thus, an animal may be f exclusively on some one kind of aliment, as f instance sugar or gum; and it is found tha however nutritious when combined with othe such an article may be, it has not the power supporting life for any length of time by itse unless it contain (which no single article of fo except *milk* does) *all* the substances required the animal for the right maintenance of its stru ture. So, also, on the food of Plants we m experiment, by placing them in different soi and in different kinds of air, and supplying th with variable quantities of water; until we ha discovered what is absolutely necessary to th growth,—what favours it, and what is superfluc or injurious.

When we examine a seed, we find that it c tains the germ of the new being; but that principally consists (like the egg) of a nutriti substance prepared by its parent for the supp and development of its offspring, until it is a to acquire food for itself; and it is by this me that the young plant is enabled to push its fi roots into the soil, and to elevate its first lea into the air. By the time it has done this, h ever, all that store of aliment is exhausted; a henceforth it is entirely dependent upon what acquires for itself. The lowly plant develo itself in progress of years, by the wonder power with which it is endowed, into the gigar tree, increasing its weight from a few grains many tons.

Aerial plants, clustering round the branche lofty trees, and hanging to a great depth bene them, are extremely common in tropical clima in which the atmospheric moisture is much grea and where they constitute an important part the vegetation; and they are not wanting in t country. Many trees and plants which do ordinarily grow in this manner may be caused do so by accident or design; and may even thr extremely well. At New Abbey in Gallow shire, in the year 1817, there was growing, the top of a stone wall, which measured ten in height, a plane tree, which measured twe feet in height; and, as it soon exhausted the l and scanty soil to which the young plant grew sent down roots which clung to the side of

wall, and threw out neither bud nor branch until they reached the ground, which was not until several years had elapsed, during all which time the tree must have lived upon the materials supplied by the atmosphere alone.

In one of the hot-houses in the Botanic Garden of Edinburgh, a plant of the Ficus Australis (the Fig of New Holland) was caused to grow entirely without earth, by gradually withdrawing from the pots the several roots contained in them. The plant was well watered twice a-day, and put out roots freely from all parts of the stem and branches, by which it appeared to gain an ample supply of nourishment, for it produced a very full crop of fruit in the autumn after the earth was removed from the last set of roots. Even when a plant attaches itself by roots to the soil of rock, these may serve only for its support, and may not contribute any thing to its growth.

Many succulent plants of warm climates exist in this manner; clinging to the faces of the barest cliffs, or rising out of the most dry and barren sand; deriving their supplies of moisture and other aliment entirely, therefore, from the atmosphere. It is interesting to remark that most of these plants contain in their juices the substance caoutchouc (commonly known as Indian-rubber) and also wax; and the moisture obtained from the atmosphere is prevented from evaporating (which even the thick cuticle would not prevent it from going under the influence of a burning sun) by a thin layer formed by the drying of these juices around them, which, like a waterproof cloak, keeps in the vapour that would otherwise be raised, so that the tissue of these plants becomes turgid with their juices, although so little is absorbed.—*Vegetable Physiology.*

"Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." Such was the forerunner's proclamation; and repentance is the necessary dispensation to all who enter the Kingdom of Christ. It is what I have desired to be acquainted fully with, that I may be qualified to perform acceptable worship. Thus, whatever shall interfere with the sacred unity of the brotherhood, and obstruct the influence of divine charity—all detraction and backbiting, must pass through the fire before we can experience fully the divine regard and blessing, on our religious assemblings. I would give the right hand of fellowship to any Christian brother who can tell me that he is opposed to detraction.—*G. Dillwyn.*

RAPID TELEGRAPHING.

The News by the Europa was published, simultaneously in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Montgomery and New Orleans. It might have been sent with nearly as much ease, to Vera Cruz, if there had been telegraph connexion with that place.

Exchange Paper.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA.

The following notice of the new Republic of Liberia, copied from the Christian Mirror, is not intended to intimate any approbation of the methods pursued by the colonists and their abettors, in the suppression of the slave trade. Bad as that commerce is, we cannot sanction its extinction by violence.

There is a circular on our first page which has been addressed to sundry individuals in this State, and doubtless in other States, which we insert at the request of an aged friend, long distinguished for his deep and generous interest in that African colony which has now risen to the rank of an independent government, orderly and wisely administered. We have marveled at the policy of our government, in hesitating to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and welcoming it into the family of nations. It deserves such recognition. Tried by any test of merit, it is more worthy of such a rank, than any to the south of us on this western continent, or than many much older, and some much younger, in the eastern world. As Liberia was planted by American philanthropy, it would seem that the government of the American Republic should have been the first to acknowledge the youthful sister, and extend to her the right hand of fellowship. There may be "reasons of State" of which we know nothing, which have had their influence in causing this delay—for we trust it is only a delay, and not an absolute refusal.

The Liberians did not take this step rashly, and without good advice. They were subject to many inconveniences from the peculiarity of their relations as a mere colony. Their local laws, necessary for their own prosperity, were set at naught by foreigners. Wherever the colonists happened to have no settlement, English and other European traders felt at liberty to trade directly with the natives, without any regard to custom-house regulations. Capt. Murray, of the English navy, hardly three years ago, threatened to destroy the town of Monrovia, if the English merchants were molested in their open contempt and violation of the laws of Liberia. This not only lessened the public revenue, and cast contempt upon the government, but gave the English such an advantage over the Liberian traders, who were required to pay duties, as to amount almost to a monopoly of the trade.

In this state of things, they were advised by their American friends—long tried friends, who had prayed, and consulted, and pleaded with them, and given of their substance to sustain

them in all their adversities—to prepare and take measures for asserting their own independence, and seek to be recognized as an independent, self-governed people, by the nations of the earth.

This, with as much promptness as was consistent with a wise and cautious course of proceeding, they proceeded to do. They proclaimed themselves independent. They organized a government, under a constitution substantially like that of the United States. President Roberts came to America; his nation was not here recognized. He went to England, to France, to Belgium; these European governments have severally recognized the government of Liberia, on the same terms as they do the most favoured nations. The English government surrendered to Liberia the right to trade between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, and consented to their purchasing all the country between Cape Mount and Sherbro river, and a private banker in England made a present of £1,000 towards the purchase. The English government fitted up a frigate, in good style, to convey President Roberts and his family home to Liberia, after he had fulfilled his mission to Europe. It also made a present of a cutter of four guns to the Liberian government; and also placed at the disposal of President Roberts, as many of the English vessels of war as should be needed for burning up and destroying the great factory at New Cess. This achievement has been consummated since President Roberts' return. The Liberia Herald of May 18, received at the Traveller office, has this gratifying announcement:—

"The expedition sent by Governor Roberts to New Cesters and Trade Town, for the destruction of the slave factories at those places, returned to Monrovia on the 28th of April. The troops, more than 400 in number, were conveyed to New Cesters by a French steamer, and three British vessels: one or more from the French squadron, and the U. S. ship Yorktown, accompanied the expedition.

"The fullest success crowned this undertaking. The slavers were completely routed, and their establishments, at both places, destroyed."

The slave factories at Gallenas had been previously destroyed by the English and the whole place burnt down. At New Cess, otherwise New Cesters, the slave traders had taken advantage of President Roberts' absence and the weakness of the colony, to prosecute their unlawful work with more than usual activity. A single slave vessel, which had been lying off and on for several days, had run in, and taken off 500 slaves in a single night.

The treaty procured by President Roberts between England and the republic of Liberia, was formally ratified by the Senate of Liberia, on the 24th of April. The treaty places Liberia on the footing of the most favoured nations. In accordance with the spirit of the treaty, a law was passed by the Legislature of Liberia, declaring slavery piracy, and punishable accordingly.

The Herald speaks of the gratitude which is felt by the people of Liberia towards England for the deep sympathy and spontaneous kindness which have been manifested for them: for the attention bestowed on President Roberts, while in England recently; and for the prompt recognition of the republic by the British government. "We wait," the Herald says, "with no little anxiety to hear what the American people will do for us. That they have done much, cannot be denied—seeing they conducted us from nothing to our present condition; but we hope and believe they will do more."

Why should our government suffer other nations to monopolize all the sympathies of the citizens of the new Republic? The trade will be likely to flow in the same channels. There are reasons, moral and economical, as well as political why our government should no longer delay the recognition. That the mass of our citizens wish for it, we have no question. Let them then make their wishes known. It is the business of the government to execute the will of the people when that will is bent towards a politic, humane just and proper object.

THE STATE OF DESERET.

The Mormons who have settled in the valley of the Great Salt Lake of California, held a convention on the 5th of March, for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a Territorial or State government. A committee was appointed to prepare the form of a government and its report was made on the 8th, in the shape of a Preamble and Constitution, the Preamble being as follows:

"We, the people, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling a dependence on Him for a continuance of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the *State of Deseret*, including all the following boundaries, to wit:—Commencing at the 33d north latitude, where it crosses the 108° longitude, west of Greenwich; thence running south and west to the northern boundary of Mexico; thence west to and down the main channel of the Gila river, on the northern line of Mexico, and on the northern boundary of Lower California, to the Pacific ocean; thence along the coast northwesterly to 118° 30′ of west longitude; thence north to where said line intersects the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada mountains; thence north, along the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, to the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the Columbia river from the waters running into the Great Basin; thence easterly along the dividing range of mountains that separate said waters flowing into the Columbia river on the north from the

aters flowing into the Great Basin on the south, the summit of the Wind River chain of mountains; thence southeast and south, by the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters owing into the Gulf of Mexico from the waters owing into the Gulf of California, to the place beginning, as set forth in a map drawn by harles Preuss, and published by order of the enate of the United States, in 1848."

The Constitution, in its provisions, was similar the Constitutions of the States of this Union. he first Senate was to consist of seventeen members, and the House of thirty-five—white male tizens alone being eligible.

The Constitution was adopted on the 10th; it as ratified by the people the first Monday in ay, and the first General Assembly met July 1. It was announced that Bingham Young had en elected Governor, and Heber C. Kimball ieutenant Governor. On the 3d, a resolution ssed providing for a joint committee to memolize Congress for a State or Territorial govnment, and on the 5th, Almon W. Babbit was osen a Delegate or Representative to Congress. n the 9th, the Assembly adjourned, after ving adopted a memorial to Congress, in which ey recite the reasons which have led them to m a State Government, and ask that the act ay be ratified.

Four years ago, this territory was without ilized inhabitants. It is twenty-five hundred les from the seat of the Federal government, d now contains enough settlers, chiefly Morons, to form a State. The name, Deseret, is erpreted by the Mormons to mean the "Honey e."

Not a word is said in the Constitution about very; not a provision is incorporated that can event the slaveholding emigrant from settling the new territory with his slaves.

The territory thus appropriated comprehends a ge portion of California, and the probability hat a conflict will ensue respecting boundaries ween this new State and the one about to be med at San Francisco.

We trust Congress will admit neither into the ion until it has taken security that neither very nor involuntary servitude shall exist rein, otherwise than in punishment of crime.

The city is called "the city of the Great Salt ke," and there are now residing in it sixty usand persons. Two years ago the settlement mmenced! They already boast of manufacs, a constitution and laws, an executive hority and public schools. The correspondent the Chronotype, in his letter of the 13th of y, speaks of their city and possessions as fols:—

'It is laid out in blocks, containing ten acres h, and each block is subdivided into 8 lots. ere are already 224 blocks, being 16 in one ction and 14 in the other. The streets are 8 s wide. Nearly 1,000 *adobe* houses have been built, and the whole city has the appearance of a garden. A public building of stone, 50 feet square, is going up, to serve for a Council House, church, and other purposes. Any person wishing to live here, can take an unoccupied lot, without price, but can only sell the improvements. The city is governed by a President and Council, permanent, and a City Marshall, elected annually. Taxes are laid according to property. Tithes are voluntary. Schools are kept all the year, and are free to all."

The valley in which the home of the Mormons is situated, is of a wild character. A chain of mountains on the east, stretches as far as the eye can reach, crowned with snow. On the other side, the eye rests on nothing but sterile plains, of apparently boundless extent—the Great Lake lies toward the west in solemn tranquillity, and in which it is said not a living thing moves or breathes; and the valley itself, in which are now the city, villages and farms, has a deep soil of great richness, which, every spring covers itself with a profusion of grass, shrubs and flowers.

A letter in the Auburn Daily Advertiser, from an adventurer who had reached the Mormon city on his way to California, states that the settlement was commenced in July 1847, and adds,—

"The valley in which the city is located is on the east side of the lake, and is about 25 miles wide and completely shut in by high mountains. From the spot where I am now writing, I can see the tops of them reaching almost to the clouds, covered with perpetual snow. The city contains about 9000 inhabitants, and is laid out in squares; the streets run at right angles with each other. The houses are built of *adobes*, or sun burnt brick; they are small, but present a neat, cleanly appearance. The entrance to the valley is over a very rough and mountainous road, and the city bursts suddenly upon the view as you emerge from a *canyon* or gorge in the mountains, through which the road runs, and at the foot of which the city is situated. The lake, which is a great curiosity, is twenty-one miles from the city; the water is a great deal saltcr than sea water, and is so buoyant that a man can float on it without any difficulty whatever. Salt is so plentiful about the shore that it is shoveled up by wagon loads like sand, and drawn to the city. It is coarse and clear, and it is very clean. Fine salt is obtained by boiling the water, which yields one-third fine salt; there are boiling springs a few miles from here, also, sulphur and alkali springs, from which good salæratus is obtained.

The country is settled by farmers for forty miles north and south. They are now engaged in harvesting their wheat, which is yielding an abundant crop.

The public improvements are carried on by a fund which is raised by every man giving one-tenth of his yearly earnings for that purpose. They are building a council-house of stone, a

large, substantial edifice. In that way they also intend to build a temple soon. They are expending large sums on the roads across the desert at the south of the lake to California. They are an industrious, hospitable people, and have the means within themselves to become rich and powerful."—*Exchange paper.*

ENGLISH ITEMS.

London, Sept. 12.—The United States have entered our markets for the purchase of books for their public libraries, and many of your private citizens have made large collections for their own libraries. The exportation of valuable old books to the great community of readers in the United States, is every year largely increasing; and no wonder, since the literature of the last two centuries, when the English language was written with much more purity than at present, is really better understood and appreciated by more persons with you than with us; for the simple reason, that hundreds of good old Anglo-Saxon words then in use in England have now grown obsolete there, (the more the pity) whilst they are retained and understood by the people of the United States.

The number of insurance and assurance offices in London, and the extent of their business, judging from their palace-like offices, and the retinue of officers and clerks which they employ, is really very astonishing, not only to the casual traveller, but also to the better informed resident. A novel establishment of this description has lately come into existence, under the title of the "*Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.*" This company issues insurance tickets at the various railway stations, to passengers desirous of being insured, and securing the payment of a sum of money in the event of loss of life or personal injury happening to them while travelling by railway. The terms for any journey, irrespective of distance, are:—The payment of 3d. to insure £1000, if a first class passenger; of 2d. to insure £500 if a second class passenger; of 1d. to insure £200 if a third class passenger. Persons who travel much may insure £1,000 for three months by a payment of 10s., for six months for 16s., and for a year for 20s., with the option of travelling in any class carriage. The capital of the company is *one million sterling.* It is now quite general for a passenger, when he asks for his passage ticket, to ask also for his insurance ticket. The project is not the most unpromising among the novelties of the day.

A series of popular lectures on the cotton manufacture, is now delivering at the Whittington Club in London, by Mr. Warren, of Manchester. In his first lecture he stated that should the manufacturing population of this country increase during the next ten years in the ratio in which it has during the last, it will become necessary, in order to support and employ them, to secure a permanent and cheap supply o cotton. This can be done by cultivating it in Britis India, where, on the authority of Major Gen. Briggs Sir Charles Forbes, and others, there can be pro duced a supply sufficient to meet the wants of th entire world, equal in quality to the article supplie from New Orleans, and cheaper than it by one half. He states the wages of the American slav labourer, to be equal to about one shilling an sixpence per day, whilst that of the free Hindo is only about two pence. The advantages to b derived from such a course he stated to be the ce tainty of a good and adequate supply at a cheap rat the consolidation of our Indian possessions by th means of commerce, and the emancipation of th American slaves by rendering their labour profi less to their owners. Without saying anythin about Mr. Warren's other conclusions, we a quite inclined to doubt, from the experience the past, whether the next ten, or even the ne twenty years, will enable Hindostan to suppl any quantity of cotton which will materiall diminish the demand for that article from t United States.

The extent to which railway travelling h reached in England is really surprising. T entire number of passengers by railway duri the last six months of 1848 was 31,630,29 the amount received from them was £3,283,30 and that for the carriage of goods, cattle, & and the mail, £2,461,662, making the tot receipts for the six months £5,774,963. T revenue of the railways of the united kingdo cannot now be put down at less than *twelve mi lions* annually.

Our woollen manufactures and trade have ve much increased during the past year, the declar value of the total exports being £5,733,828, which amount the United States took full 30 p cent.

CLEAN SHIRTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

A Cumberland paper states, that an establis ment exists in Whitehaven, where labouring m resort, on Saturday nights, to procure clean shi for Sunday. Having bought the original shirt at t shop, the owner takes it back on Saturday nig after a week's wear, and exchanges it for a cle one, on payment of three half pence, being o half penny less than would be charged by washerwoman. An extensive business is done this way. A practice similar in character, b on a more extensive scale, exists in various pa of London. At the establishments to which refer, parties may be accommodated for a sin day, or longer term, with a whole suit of cloth or any particular article of apparel they may requi At the present time, when so many deaths are occ ring among the poor, the loan of a suit of mo ing for a day is unfortunately, a great accomm dation.—*London Inquirer.*

GRAND EXHIBITION.

The proposed exhibition in London in 1851, of ıe works of industry of all nations, is an in-resting and important movement. The scheme as originally proposed to the consideration of ıe Society of Arts, by Prince Albert, who is the resident of the Society. The exhibition will nsist of raw materials, machinery and mechani-l inventions, manufactures, sculpture, and plas-c art generally. Mr. Henry Cole, of the So-ety of Arts, was expressly deputed by Prince lbert to explain his views on the subject to the incipal manufacturers and others who were kely to take an interest in the exhibition. At large and influential meeting which was held at e Mansion House on Wednesday, Mr. Cole ated that the exhibition will not be an assem-age of ordinary productions, but of the very st works, in all their classes, which the world n show. With respect to raw materials, Mr. ole said they expected to receive from all quar-rs of the globe specimens of animal and vege-ble life, as well as of minerals—"samples of hat is *in* the earth, and what is produced *on* e earth." In the class of animal substances ey will probably be able to show enormous phants' tusks from Africa and Asia; leather m Morocco and Russia; beaver from Baffin's y; the wools of Australia, of Yorkshire and ibet; silk from Asia and from Europe; and s from the Esquimaux. The East India mpany intend to exhibit the best of everything t India can produce. With regard to vege-ble productions, there will be cotton from Asia d from America; corn from the Baltic, from e counties of England, and from the United ates; spices from the East; raisins from laga; olives from the Pyrenees, and hops m Kent and Sussex. Of mineral productions, re will be gold from California and from the st Indies; silver from Mexico, Russia and rnwall; iron ore from Wales, Wolverhampton l Tunbridge-wells; and clays from Bideford l Truro. In machinery there will be the steam gine, in all its endless applications; marine gines in all their varieties; looms of the Dacca slin weaver at the side of the last new power-ms; the old spindle of the Egyptians at the e of the modern flax-wheel of Belfast. An ensive paper maker will put up a machine, into ich rags will be put at one end, "while twenty t beyond they will come out a large sheet of phant drawing board!" There will also be nting presses of all varieties. The Apple-ths will exhibit a printing machine, like that v used by the Times, "which will pour forth thousand copies of the newspaper per hour." e department of plastic art and sculpture will mprise all that relates to building and architec-al art. From this brief programme it will be n that every nation of the earth can be repre-ted, and as there will be ample time to prepare cles for this truly "Grand Exhibition," our own country should be fully represented on the important occasion. Let American manufacturers, machinists and artisans, of every class, prepare their "specimens" at once. Let us show the nations of the world the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the lead of Galena, the gold of California; the valuable productions of the Southern States, and the beautiful fabrics of the north; the mechanical skill of the East, and the numerous productions of the West. In short, let every man contribute by his capital, his genius or his industry, *something* towards this proposed exhibition, that the United States *may be fully and fairly represented.—North American.*

EXPERIMENTS ON MELTED METALS.

M. P. H. Boutigny, whose beautiful experiments on the spheroidal condition of water, created so much interest at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, has lately been pressing his researches on heat in a somewhat novel direction. He has now proved that metals in a melted state have in a remarkable manner a repulsive force of incandescent surfaces, and that the tricks of fire-eaters and conjurors belong to a high class of physical facts. He says, "I have made the following experiments.—I divided or cut with my hand a jet of metal of five centimetres, which escaped by the tap. I immediately plunged the other hand into a pot filled with incandescent metal which was truly fearful to look at. I involuntarily shuddered, but both hands came out of the ordeal victorious. . . . . I shall of course be asked," he continues, "what are the precautions necessary to prevent the disorganizing action of the incandescent mass,—I answer none. Have no fear—make the experiment with confidence—pass the hand rapidly, but not too rapidly, in the metal in full fusion. The experiment succeeds perfectly when the skin is moist, and the dread usually felt at facing masses of fire supplies the necessary moisture; but by taking some precaution we may become truly invulnerable. The following succeeds best with me: I rub my hands with soap, so as to give them a polished surface; then, at the instant of trying the experiment, I dip my hands into a cold solution of sal-ammoniac saturated with sulphurous acid." The experiment has been tried by Boutigny with melted lead, bronze and cast iron.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKIE.

The increase of population and trade in these two cities will appear from the following statistics.

In 1840 Chicago had 4,853 inhabitants—in 1848 it contained 19,725. In 1843 there were shipped from Chicago 628,967 bushels of wheat, and 10,785 barrels of flour—in 1848, only five years later, there were shipped 2,160,000 bushels of wheat, and 45,200 barrels of flour. The first shipment of wheat was in 1839, and the first ex-

port of beef was in 1838. In 1848 the export of beef and pork was 29,200 barrels. In 1842 the export of wool was 1,500 pounds, and in 1848 it was 961,400 pounds. In 1836 the value of the aggregate exports was $1,064, and in 1849 $10,709,333.

The growth of Milwaukie is still more rapid. In 1835 it had but one frame building, and in 1840 only 1700 inhabitants—it has now over 16,000. Its first export of wheat was in 1844; it exported in 1848, 1,034,268 bushels.

Such an increase in business and population has few parallels.—*North American and U. S. Gazette.*

AMERICAN TERRITORY.

The United States Commissioner of the General Land Office has made his report regarding that part of the territory not yet formed into States. He shows that in surface it will make 46 such States as Pennsylvania, each containing 28,000,000 acres. Should such a division ever take place, 35 of these would be free States, according to the proposed Missouri compromise line, which marks the parallel of 36½ degrees of latitude as the limit north of which no slavery shall exist; or, should Oregon, California and New Mexico separate themselves, leaving the Rocky Mountains as the division between the Atlantic and Pacific States, the Atlantic Union would contain 57, and the Pacific Union 19 separate States, each of the latter being the same size as Pennsylvania, or about four times as large as the kingdom of Holland.—*New York correspondent of the Times.*

HOISTING APPARATUS AT BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

The Bramah's Hydraulic presses, by the power of which this work is to be done, are noble instruments. The largest has a cylinder 11 inches thick, with a piston or ram 20 inches in diameter, and the lift a span of 6 feet. The weight of the cylinder is 16 tons—of the whole machine 40 tons. This one alone has power enough to lift the whole—a weight, it is estimated, equivalent to that of 30,000 men. It would spout the water pressed into its cylinder to a height of 20,000 feet, according to Mr. Clark, or more than five times the height of Snowdon, or 5,000 feet higher than Mont Blanc. And yet any one man can "put a hook into the nose of (this) leviathan," and, alone with him, with the utmost facility and precision guide and control his stupendous action.—*Builder.*

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

The will of General James Taylor, of Newport, Kentucky, emancipated his slaves, forty in number, and made provision for the young and the aged. The will, although not admitted to probate, has been confirmed by the heirs, except we believe, that the period of their emancipatio was anticipated. The scene upon the occasion o the announcement to the poor creatures, is repre sented as one of extraordinary gladness. The gave cheer upon cheer to the memory of the late master and his surviving heirs. It is diffi cult to say which were most overjoyed—th newly made freemen, or those who had been th happy instruments in the restoration of their lon lost rights.

They who steadfastly refrain from unde takings, of the propriety of which they a doubtful, may well hope to be ultimately favoure with right direction.

Selected for Friends' Review.

THE PRESENT TIME.

Full many a bard of Memory sings,
And Hope hath oft inspired the rhyme;
But who the charm of music brings
To celebrate the present time?

Let the past guide—the future cheer,
While youth and health are in their prime;
But oh! be still thy greatest care
That awful point, the present time!

Fulfil the duties of the day;
The next may hear thy funeral chime;
So shalt thou wing thy glorious way,
Where all shall be the present time.

THOUGHTS IN A RELIGIOUS MEETING.

Though few in number, Father, Lord!
Still in thy name we come
To wait for thy inteaching word,
Though human lips be dumb;
Though neither sad nor joyful tone
Be lent to mortal ear,
Thou, thou, who knowest the heart alone,
Wilt kindly listen here.

The while a cold and formal throng
We seem to mortal eye,
Thou knowest full many a grateful song
And many a burdened sigh,
And heartfelt prayers for strength and grace,
To walk from error free,
Rise from this silent gathering place,
In sounds of power to thee.

The few that here are wholly thine,
Who tread the narrow way,
Told not by outward seal or sign,
Of their baptismal day;
Thou only knowest the way and time
Their covenant begun,
Thou only, when they seek sublime
Communion with thy Son.

Join me to these, as deep to deep;
Their way be still my choice;
My soul e'en as an infant keep,
That knows its parent's voice.
While others labour in thy cause
With words of power and skill,
Be it but mine, to know thy laws,
To love thee and be still.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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The following memorial was read on 7th day, e 6th of Tenth month last, in Indiana Yearly eeting,—as the minute states, to the "instruc- n and satisfaction" of its members. We copy m the printed Minutes.

Memorial of Mill-Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends, concerning JOHN JAY, *deceased.*

Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord from henceforth; , saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and r works do follow them."

The memory of our late dear friend, John Jay, ng precious to many of us, we are induced to pare a brief account of him, hoping that his mple of uprightness, simplicity, and love of truth, together with his peaceful close, may ourage others to follow him, as he followed rist.

He was born, in South Carolina, the 12th day the Ninth month, 1800. His parents, Jesse l Sarah Jay, were members of the religious iety of Friends. About the third year of his , his father removed from South Carolina, and led in the State of Ohio, where he, having to ounter the disadvantages of settling a new ntry, and being in limited circumstances, our nd had not the opportunity of acquiring much ool learning.

On the subject of his education he remarks, t "having the Holy Scriptures for a reading k at school, was a source of much comfort advantage to me, lasting impressions being le thereby, and a love begotten in my mind, the sacred truths therein recorded.

I had a sense given me, in very early life, of Divine Being; that it was in him I lived, ed, and had my being; and from the same I condemnation for evil, and justified for well g. But, oh! how often have I disobeyed and grieved His Holy Spirit? for I gave way to associate with bad company, for which I often felt condemnation. But the merciful God was pleased to visit me again and again, and I have at times, when obedient to manifested duty, on seeing my associates coming to my father's house on the first day of the week, who I knew were coming for sport and vanity, taken the Bible, concealed myself, and spent my time in reading; and, oh! the joy and peace I experienced for so doing." In the twenty-second year of his age he was married to Keturah Hollingsworth, who proved to be a sympathizing companion, and prepared to unite with him in a self-denying course of Christian dedication. After entering into this important engagement, and having the charge of an increasing family, he suffered not the cares of this life to prevent him and his family from attending religious meetings, or attending to other religious duties; and was truly exemplary in his life and conversation amongst men, and concerned for the right maintenance of the principles of our religious Society, evidencing to those who knew him, that his concern was more to lay up treasure in Heaven, than to become great and rich in this world; and as he thus lived in the way of self-denial, willing to bear the cross of Christ, he became more and more useful in religious society, and about the thirty-fourth year of his age he came forth in the ministry; and, although he was but short in communication, yet the evidence was sealed on the minds of Friends, that he was led therein by that power which alone can rightly qualify for His work; and in the thirty-ninth year of his age, he was recommended to the station of a minister.

His concern was great for the welfare of our religious Society, and that its members should live consistently with the profession they were making to the world. To the lukewarm, and those who seemed indifferent in regard to their religious duties, he was concerned to speak closely, and he manifested a lively interest for the religious and guarded education of the youth; strong were his pleadings with them to turn their backs upon the many vain and transitory things of time, which, as they are indulged in, lead their minds away from the Truth; often exhorting them to remember their Creator in the days of their youth, and setting before them the necessity of bowing before that Almighty Power, unto

whom we must all render an account of the deeds done in the body.

His concern for his own children remained during his life; often conversing with them, and showing them the necessity there was of living in love one with another, and of seeking first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, then all things necessary would be added; and during his last illness he wrote an epistle of advice to them, to which was appended a petition on their behalf.

From the time that he was recommended to the station of a minister, until the winter of 1846, he visited, in gospel love, most of the meetings belonging to our Yearly Meeting, and many of them several times, besides having often engaged in family visits, within the limits of his own Quarterly Meeting.

Soon after returning from our Yearly Meeting, in 1846, he was taken with a cold, which seemed to affect his lungs, and produced a considerable cough, but did not entirely confine him.

In the Twelfth month following, notwithstanding his weak state of health, he performed a religious visit to Alum-creek Quarterly Meeting, and some of the meetings thereto belonging; and, after returning home from this visit, he continued feeble in body, and in the forepart of the Second month following he was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, which soon reduced him to a very weak state, and fears were entertained by his friends and relations that his removal was near; but at this time he seemed to be resigned to his condition, exhorting and encouraging those of his friends who visited him, to faithfulness; labouring, whilst health and strength were granted unto them, to be prepared to meet their change, adding that although he could not see much in his way, yet he had been led to look very closely into his condition, and felt that he had nothing to depend upon but the mercies of a Redeemer.

Continuing very low for some time, and after about three months confinement to his house, he recovered, so that he was again able to attend meeting; and in the Eighth month following, he attended Miami Quarterly meeting. After this time, his disease, which was considered to be a pulmonary consumption, increasing, he did not go much more from home during the remainder of the summer and fall, except to attend some meetings; undergoing much fatigue to accomplish the same, often saying that it was a trial to him to be deprived of this privilege, but he wished to be content in the will of the Lord.

During the forepart of the following winter, his health continued nearly the same, but the coldness of the weather rendered it more difficult for him to attend religious meetings.

He had expressed a desire for some time before, that he might be permitted to attend the three Monthly Meetings belonging to his Quarterly meeting, in the Second month; and when the time arrived, though weak, he attended said meetings, and the Quarterly Meeting of Ministers and Elders; he then returned home, and this proved to be the last meeting that he ever attended.

When in attendance at his own Monthly meeting, he was engaged in a weighty testimony and fervent supplication, that he might be preserved faithful during his remaining time.

He informed his friends before the close of the meeting, that he had something on his mind to communicate, after which he would be under the necessity of leaving the meeting. He then delivered a solemn address, reminding parents of the great responsibility resting on them, of guarding the youth from the snares and vices so abundant in the world, particularly with regard to improper reading; he then left the meeting. From that time, being about the middle of the Second month, his health gradually declined, and he seemed sensible that his close was near, and said that it afforded him consolation that he could look forward to the time when he should be at rest and peace.

During his confinement he wrote as follows: "I believe our Society is owned by Christ, the great head of the Church, and I would not part with my right, and the interest I feel therein for many worlds like this. Therefore hearken dear young friends, as well as old, it is with me to testify that none of us can do better than to live consistently with the principles that we profess.

"Oh! may you, beloved youth, whose lot it may be to read these lines, have an ear open to hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches, and a heart willing to obey the Divine Teacher, that you may look forward to the end of your time and be prepared for a glorious and joyful meeting in Heaven, where parting shall be no more, and where the sorrows and troubles of this world can not come."

His mind now seemed to be on the awful change that awaited him, and his remarks on that subject were very impressive.

At one time he said, "It is a very solemn consideration, my dear relations, that we are to be parted, and never, never see each other again in this world; but it is my desire that we may so walk, that we may meet and remain together in a better world; I sometimes think that I should be glad if the Lord would be pleased to take me away at such a time as this; but I desire to be in submission to His will."

During his confinement, which was about two months, he was much visited by a wide circle of friends, to whom he made many weighty and impressive remarks, expressing, that although medicine had failed to give any relief to his body, yet he was permitted at times to partake of a little that healing Balsam, which comes from the Great Physician of value, and is strengthening to the never dying soul.

He was for near four weeks previous to his death, deprived of his vocal utterance, and con-

municated his remarks by whispering, to which e alluded a short time before his end, as follows: It is a great trial to me to be deprived of the rivilege of conversing with you more intelligibly, nd I would be glad if my voice should be re-ored before I depart, that I might say something o my friends; I hope, however, to be satisfied nd resigned to His will, who ordereth all things ell."

At another time, alluding to his service in the inistry, he said: "I feel that I have been call-d to exercise the one talent, but I have tried to o my duty; I have regretted that I was not arlier more faithful; it would have been better r me to have given up sooner."

The day before his decease he appeared evi-ently to be growing weaker, but remained for veral hours to lie quiet, except occasionally ughing spells, until in the evening, when he lled his nearest relations around his bed, and, king each one by the hand, saying, "I do not now whether I shall go this evening or not, I nt to be prepared;" and bidding them an affec-onate farewell, he remained quiet until near nine lock, in the morning of the 11th of the Fourth onth, 1848, when he quietly breathed his last, d we doubt not his redeemed spirit has entered o eternal rest and peace.

His remains were interred at Mill-creek, on the th, attended by a large number of friends and ighbours, after which a solemn meeting was ld.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, before the late foundation of "the Free Church," the congregation did not, here, possess the right to call their own minis-. On the contrary, some lord, or other great ded proprietor—generally one whose ancestors l given largely to the church—had the sole ht to nominate, or present, as was called in al phraseology, the minister. For a century t, two parties divided the Church in reference the effect of such presentation: one contended t the Presbytery was bound to sanction it, the er that the Presbytery had a right to reject candidate if unworthy or disagreeable to m. This controversy came to a crisis in 1844, n 400 ministers of the Church left their liv-s, rather than submit to the dictation of the l power: and by this secession founded the sent "Free Church" of Scotland. The fol-ing article, copied from the Methodist Quar-y Review for October, gives a stirring narra-of the events that led to, and the Christian ism that characterized, that catastrophe.—*Bulletin.*

In 1834 the General Assembly passed what termed *the veto act*, asserting that no minis-should be forced upon a congregation, the ority of which formally declared their oppo-n to his settlement. It was thus at length asserted that the State had not the right to force upon the Church her rulers and teachers, and that the consent of the people was essential to the validity of a call.

This act produced a deep sensation throughout Scotland, and an anxious looking for its results. A case soon arose to test its operation. The patron of the parish of Auchterarder presented a minister to its living, against whom an overwhelming majority of the congregation solemnly remonstrated. The Presbytery refused to proceed with the induction. The patron and presentee appealed to the ecclesiastical courts, but they sustained the Presbytery. They then appealed to the civil tribunals, and obtained a decree of the court of session, by a vote of eight to five, pronouncing the veto act illegal, and censuring the Presbytery for obeying it; and afterwards fining it £16,000 for doing what it had solemnly vowed to do,—obey its ecclesiastical superiors. An appeal was taken to the House of Lords, and the decision of the civil court sustained.

Here, then, the ecclesiastical and civil authorities were brought into direct conflict. Other cases soon occurred, involving the same principles; the Church of Scotland insisting that she should not be forced to perform spiritual acts by stress of civil power, and the Government insisting on the right to constrain her to these acts by fines and interdicts. Repeated attempts were made at compromise, by Dr. Chalmers on the part of the Church, and distinguished members of her majesty's cabinet on the part of the Government, but without success. It at length became evident that the Evangelical party must yield, or must renounce their livings, and go forth, trusting to Him that feeds the ravens. The Government and the Moderate Party seem never to have supposed it possible that a large number of men could renounce all their worldly maintenance, in support of a mere abstraction. Judging from what they knew of human nature, they felt certain that when it came to the stern issue of sacrificing their all, interest would be paramount to principle, and but few would secede.

Such was the state of public feeling in the beginning of 1842. Some hoped that the Evangelicals would be firm; some that they would yield; some believed that the old and dauntless spirit of the Covenant still lingered about the mountains and glens that were hallowed by the blood of martyred witnesses for Christ's crown, and that this spirit would flame out in their sons; others believed that all this display of determination, was mere bravado, that would give way in the stern hour of trial.

The eighteenth of May, 1843, was a memorable day for Scotland. Her gray old capital was crowded with the *elite* of the land, who came pouring in from mountain and lowland, to see the last mighty struggle in that contest so long waged between the might of intellect and piety on the one hand, and the might of power and wealth on

the other. The grim old towers of Holyrood are graced with the glitter of reflected royalty, and the deep and narrow streets of the Old Town are thronged with eager faces, which scarcely turn to gaze on the glittering pomp of the magnificent train that swept from the ancient palace of the Stuarts to the Cathedral Church of St. Giles. All feel that this day is big with the fate of interests that lie near the throbbing heart of Scotland. The General Assembly, that day to meet, would decide before the setting sun, the destiny of the noblest and purest part of the Church of Knox, and Melville, and Henderson. The royal commissioner having held his stately levee, and listened with his glittering retinue to the opening sermon at St. Giles, the procession again moves through a wedged and living mass to the Church of St. Andrew's, where the Assembly is to meet. For hours this church has been crowded to suffocation, except in the seats reserved for the members. At length these seats are filled. In the chair is seated the polished and classic Welsh, whose pure and glowing spirit seems to shine through his too fragile body like a lamp through a vase of alabaster, and whose knit brow and compressed lip tell of unfaltering resolve. Beside him is seen the white-haired Chalmers, whose massive frame and swollen brow bespeak the profoundest emotion. Around are gathered men, who, as they think of the quiet homes where dear ones are gathered in agonizing suspense, homes where so many days of joy had been passed, but which that day were to be abandoned by their own act, and these dear ones taken forth to struggle with the nameless uncertainties of the future, the eye of the husband and father fills with an unbidden tear; but as they remember the high and holy cause in which this sacrifice is to be made, the tear is brushed away, and the heart of the Christian is nerved with new strength for the offering he has now to make on the altar of principle. Soon the bray of trumpets and the clatter of sabres announce the entrance of represented royalty, who is received by the Assembly standing, and greeted by the Moderator as he appears, with the customary formalities. The blessing of the Church's great Head is then fervently implored, and there is a breathless pause. A thousand hearts are throbbing with a quickened pulse, and quivering lips are moved with prayer, as the Moderator turns slowly and firmly to the Royal Commissioner, and, for himself and those who shall unite with him, solemnly protests against the organization of the Assembly as not free; against the encroaching acts of the civil power as illegal and unconstitutional; and renounces all connexion with an establishment whose bond of union had become a yoke of bondage. Then, laying his protest on the table, and bowing to the commissioner, he abandons the chair and walks towards the eastern door. It was a moment of intense excitement and suspense. No man knew who would prove firm in the hour of trial, and the Government had been confidently assured that not more than thirty would leave the establishment in the last issue. Who then will follow the noble Welsh? First, there springs to his side the dauntless Chalmers, with his flashing eye and his lion port; another; and another; the men whose names had shed her brightest lustre on the Church; the men who had toiled most faithfully for the destitute and neglected; one by one they rose and swelled the gathering stream, until one hundred and ninety-three seats have been vacated, and the pride and the flower of the Church have departed. From the crowded seats and galleries there throng others to share in this glorious exodus, and to lay down their worldly hopes for Christ's crown and covenant, until, to the blank amazement of the startled commissioner, the whole house seems likely to be emptied, in the excited rush that was made from every part of it, to follow those men who now, with nobler than carnal weapons, "struck for their altars and their fires, God and their native land."

Outside of the house the dense and crowded mass was wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement. The old clock on the spire had struck three as the Lord Commissioner entered the hall of St. Andrew's, and the anxious crowd, that could neither see nor know what was passing within, was moved with the most eager anxiety. "They will come out," say the sons of the covenant; "they will not prove recreant to us, whom they have led thus far in this contest, and play the craven in the hour of trial." "They will not come out," say others; "they will not pluck the bread out of the mouths of their children for a mere abstraction." Doubts, hopes, and fears were busy, and many an anxious glance was cast at the dial in the tower. The lingering hand point to half-past three, and yet no one appears from within, and no note of indication is given. Have they indeed faltered? Have they proved faithless to the blue banner of the covenant? But hark! there comes a sound from within like the rush of many waters, and the cry flies from lip to lip, "They come! they come!" and the living tide begins to pour from the guarded door. There are Welsh, and Chalmers, and Candlish, and Cunningham, and Gordon, and Dunlop, and noble and honoured names in the Church; pair by pair, score by score, hundred by hundred they press forth in glorious procession, with hearts to dare and hands to do the mighty work before them. The long agony is over; the Church is safe; and strong men who had faced death unmoved amidst the roar of battle, are unstrung, and the big tears gush from their eyes as their lips murmur the "Thank God! Scotland is free!" That dense compacted crowd, where the bayonets of the escort could scarcely open a passage to the scarlet robed commissioner, now swayed from side to side, like the yielding waters before the rushing prow; and down that living lane, where so

and tears were mingled with prayers and blessings on these brave men, strode four hundred of Scotland's holiest ministers, and as many of her eldership, ready to do and even to die for the crown rights of the Redeemer. Onward they move silently down the crowded streets that descend toward the Water of Leith, their thoughts busy with the past, the future, the absent, and the dear, until they reach the round towers of Canonmills; and there within the spacious Tanfield Hall, crowded to the roof with eager spectators, they solemnly assemble. As the tremulous voice of Welsh led in prayer, the long pent-up feelings of the vast assembly burst forth in irrepressible sobs and tears of mingled sorrow and gladness: but when the whole multitude stood up, and from four thousand voices there went up, until the towers of Canonmills shook with the thunder of the melody, the high and mournful strains of the old Hebrew faith and fearlessness,—

"God is our refuge and our strength,
In straits a present aid,
Therefore, although the earth remove,
We will not be afraid;"

every heart was nerved with holy fervour to lay down all for the cross and crown of Christ.

The voice of the whole body called Chalmers to the chair; and then it would almost seem, that, after a quarter of a century spent in battling for the spiritual freedom of the Church, "the old man eloquent" might utter his *nunc dimitti*, as he presided over the first General Assembly of the Free Kirk of Scotland.

With the stupendous exertions that were then put forth to erect churches, manses, school-houses, and colleges, to send missions to Jews and Heathen, and to set on foot all the machinery of an efficient Church; with the amazing labours of Chalmers, who travelled over the length and breadth of Scotland, breathing his own ardent spirit into every class, whilst he seemed like the eagle to have renewed his youth; and with the wonderful success that crowned these exertions, we cannot be detained, without exceeding our limits. Suffice it to say, that in a great measure by the infusion of his own untiring energy into every class, rank, and age, the stupendous structure of the Free Church went up like Aladdin's palace, as it were, in a single night, and the world stood amazed at the unparalleled spectacle.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER TO MENOMINEES.

THOMAS EWING, *Secretary of the Home Department of the United States.*

(Continued from page 131.)

The payment commenced on the 9th, about 9 o'clock in the morning, and was continued, with an interval for dinner, till evening, during which time about $35,000 were distributed, without any manifestation of dissatisfaction in the assembled crowd.

On the morning of the 10th, at 10 o'clock, the payment was resumed and completed about noon,—$38,900 (as appears by the Roll and Duplicate, submitted herewith,) having been paid, with the exception of $650 awarded to orphan children, which the Commissioner retained, pursuant to his instructions, as per statement, marked A, accompanying this Report.

The Commissioner believes that the list of orphans is defective, but owing to the reluctance of people to give him information on this head, he had not the means of rendering it complete. The sum of eleven hundred dollars, not paid to the individuals to whom it was awarded, (being either not claimed at all, or by persons not properly empowered,) was left in the hands of W. H. Bruce, Sub-Indian Agent, to be by him paid to the proper parties, or their legal representatives, as appears per statement marked B, submitted herewith.

On the morning of the 10th, several individuals appeared on the pay-ground, uttering complaints of having been unjustly excluded from the roll. Although no name had been offered to the Commissioner which had not been presented to the Council, and no such name had been excluded without the deliberate decision of the Chiefs, and ample time had been allowed for the most distant of the mixed Menominees to make application, (25 days having elapsed between the first notice published in the Green Bay Advocate and the holding of the last council,) yet, the Commissioner fearing that through inadvertences or misapprehension, some persons might have been omitted, came to the conclusion to take the sum of $500 out of his personal allowance, and leave it in the hands of three intelligent and trustworthy gentlemen, who might listen to all such claimants, and according to the best of their judgment divide it among them, in such proportions as they might think proper. See paper marked C, submitted herewith.

This decision, was by request of the Commissioner, announced by Capt. Ephraim Shaler, to the people assembled on the pay-ground, at the close of the payment.

The transactions of the 9th and 10th took place at the Fort.

The evening of the 10th was the time fixed upon for the *Michigan* to leave Green Bay for Buffalo, and as such opportunities are rare, the Commissioner and his companion, were anxious to embark in her. They accordingly left the Fort about dusk, and crossed the river in order to go on board. When they reached the wharf at which she lay, they learned that in consequence of a storm of rain, which had occurred in the afternoon, she would not get away before morning. The Commissioner, wishing to see the Sub-Indian Agent before starting, then proceeded, in company with A. Cope, to his office; but had scarcely left the wharf, when he was arrested by a police officer, with a sheriff's writ. Under charge of the officer, he continued on his way to

the Indian Agent's office, and there found a considerable crowd of people, who pressed in with him.

The agent requested the officer to clear the room, and on his declining to do so, did it himself, the people making no resistance. The officer then handed the Commissioner the writ, from which it appeared that he was arrested at the suit of P. B. Grignon, Robert Grignon, Jean Baptiste Dubay, William Powell, &c., (all persons of mixed Menominee blood, and on the roll with highest awards,) and that he was charged with having embezzled $500 of property in which they had an interest. While waiting for counsel, P. B. Grignon, one of the plaintiffs, came into the office and demanded of the Commissioner his pay-roll, to be submitted for examination to a magistrate. The Commissioner replied that he should be happy to meet the gentlemen who were discontented with his proceedings at Washington, and there undergo the most rigid scrutiny; but he should not part with his Roll until he deposited it in the hands of the officer of the Government to whom it appertained. Having engaged David Agry and Joel S. Fisk as counsel, the Commissioner was conducted before J. S. Dunlap, Justice of the Peace.

The warrant having been read, the plaintiff's counsel asked that the hearing be postponed till the next day. The Commissioner, however, insisted that the case proceed immediately. The jurisdiction of the magistrate was then objected to by the defendant's counsel, but the Justice decided to hear the accusation and testimony. M. L. Martin and S. R. Colton appeared for the plaintiffs.

They alleged that the Commissioner had misappropriated $500 of the fund which had been entrusted to him, for the benefit of the mixed Menominees, and had therefore subjected himself to the penalty provided for the crime of embezzlement; that besides this, he had been guilty of other acts of embezzlement,—having placed upon his Roll and made payments to parties not embraced in the terms of the trust confided to him. He had committed other errors:—he had been instructed to make the awards in council, and yet he had held no council,—but a secret conclave—a council being an assembly open to the public, especially that portion interested in its decisions, *in order there to defend their rights*, and see that justice was done them. Their clients asked but justice, yet had been treated like dogs.

Witnesses were summoned to prove these accusations. They were, so far as is recollected, the prosecutors themselves, with one exception. They complained much of not having been permitted to attend the council, and confirmed the other accusations. They knew the $500 to be a part of the $40,000, because they understood Capt. Shaler to say so in his proclamation at the close of the payments.

The defendant's counsel, after again objecting to the jurisdiction of the magistrate, showed that the plan pursued by the Commissioner had given ample opportunity to every claimant to have his name presented to the only tribunal contemplated by the Treaty, viz: the Commissioner and Chiefs in council; and called the attention of the magistrate to the fact that each of the witnesses had acknowledged, before him, that he had found no difficulty in getting his name reported to the council, and that each of them had been entered upon the Roll,—obtained an award—and received his money.

The magistrate was then asked whether he would not dismiss the case. But he replied that if the defendant had any testimony to offer, it had better be presented. A. Cope was then called up, and testified as to the manner in which the councils had been held by the Commissioner, pursuant to his instructions, and to the fact that no names had been offered to the Commissioner that had not been presented to the chiefs in council, and that all the names there presented had come from parties who had made application to the Commissioner's assistant at the Astor House, or to the chiefs themselves, by written memoranda, except some introduced by the chief of their own motion and accord; that he himself had prepared the pay-roll, in conformity with the decision in council, which he had attended throughout; that he stood at the table where and when the payment was made, and took the receipts of the recipients; and that the whole of the $40,000 had been awarded and distributed with the exceptions already stated in this Report, and that no person not upon the Roll had received any part thereof; that the $500 which had been spoken of was no part of the $40,000 but of the $2,000 allowed to the Commissioner by the Government, which he had left in charge of three gentlemen, viz: Capt. Ephraim Shaler of Fort Howard, Solomon Juneau, of Milwaukie, and M. L. Martin, of Green Bay, to distribute according to their discretion, among any person who might accidentally have been overlooked, or to any poor and distressed persons of mixed Menominee blood, as they might see fit. W. P. Bruce, the Agent, was also called, and testified that he had received $1,100 for unclaimed awards, with instructions from the Commissioner to pay them to the parties entitled.

S. R. Colton closed, reiterating the charge that the $500 had been embezzled, though it might have been taken from the $2,000. For this sum was placed in the hands of the Commissioner for expenses alone, and any surplus belonged to the Government, and was not at his disposal; and that on the showing of his own witness, he had been guilty of another act of the same nature in handing $1,100 of the $40,000 to the Sub-Indian Agent.

The Justice decided, that there was no evidence of embezzlement, and released the Commissioner.

By this it was after midnight. The Commissioner and his company reached their quarters on board the *Michigan* about 1 o'clock in the morning, and by daylight were on their homeward route—meeting with no other interruption.

It is believed, that the number of persons dissatisfied with the conduct of the Commissioner was small; and consisted chiefly of individuals who had, on some previous occasions, received larger sums than they did on this.

The Commissioner found the mixed Menominees quite a different description of people from what he had anticipated. But few of them can with propriety be at all considered as Indians. They are citizens, and do not differ in dress, manner of living and appearance from other citizens, with the exception of a darker shade of complexion, and a slight prominence of the cheek bone in some instances. Many of them are persons of good education, property, and influence in society. The head of one family was recently Sheriff of Brown county—another, Mayor of Milwaukie—a third, a member of the Judiciary. A large proportion of them are, however, in humble circumstances.

It will be noticed, on examination of the Roll, that the column for *Imbeciles* is blank throughout; neither Indians nor others being willing to admit that any persons of that class were on the Roll, or that they knew of any such, entitled to be on it. The Commissioner being unable to discover any persons of that description, was unable to fulfil the wishes of the Department in that particular.

The Commissioner desires, before closing this portion of his Report, to acknowledge the kind and efficient aid received from Capt. Ephraim Shaler, the U. S. Agent, and Deputy Quartermaster at Fort Howard, throughout the transaction of this difficult business. He is a man of firmness and integrity.

Having now recited, in as much detail as he supposes to be needful, the circumstances which transpired during the execution of the trust committed to him, the Commissioner claims indulgence for introducing a subject not confided to him by his official instructions, but which, nevertheless, seems to him to fall within the general design of the President in his appointment, viz: the extension of his paternal care and protection to the feeble and injured people whom Divine Providence has placed within his guardianship.

He hopes that although there may be some irregularity in this, he will be sustained by that sympathy for the afflicted aborigines of our country which the President so feelingly expressed to the Commissioner, when conferring the commission to the Menominees upon him.

It is known to the Government, that there is a settlement of Oneidas on Duck Creek, about 11 miles S. W. of Green Bay. This people had been, while in the State of New York, in some degree under the care of the Society of Friends.

The Commissioner and his companion being the first members of that society particularly interested in this people, who had been in the vicinity of them since their removal to this region, made a visit to their settlement, and called at the house of the head chief, Daniel Bread. He was absent from home; but they embraced the opportunity of making their observations, and conversing with some of the young men with whom they met. They found them a people who had made considerable advances in civilization; settled agriculturists, and mostly professors of Christianity. Their garb was that of the white man, their houses equal to those of the country people about them—their farms under better cultivation than those of the old French settlers—their teams known through the country by their superiority of breed and condition, and their horned cattle very creditable to them.

Their fields were well enclosed by substantial fences, some of them better than any they saw elsewhere, and such as would indicate unusual care and thrift even in our eastern country. The surface of the land had not yet been reduced to the smoothness of an old country, but it was evident, considering the few years since these Indians had commenced their labours with the axe in the dense original forest, that no idle or improvident people had been there. As a proof of the state of agriculture among them, it may be mentioned that the chief supplies of Indian corn and beef at the town of Green Bay are derived from them.

It requires but a few more years of uninterrupted progress in the course which they are pursuing, to qualify this people to appreciate and partake the benefits of citizenship. They only want to be let alone, to render this event as certain as the sequence of cause and effect. Yet the protecting and fostering care of a wise and benevolent government, might hasten the period, and place that desirable consummation beyond the reach of counteracting influences.

Could provision for the education of all their children, in the rudiments of English learning, be made for them, they have the disposition to avail themselves of it; and could a good manual labour school be sustained among them, as suggested by Albert Gallatin*, in which their youth might be instructed in some mechanic arts, and, above all, be early trained to habits of steady unremitting industry, great advantage might result from it, to this interesting and deserving people.

(To be continued.)

A just sense of our own fallibility will render us cautious in judging of the errors of others.

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* See Gallatin, in Transactions of American Ethnological Society, vol. ii.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The magnitude of the immense Wire Bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling, will be understood from the following description of it, the items of which are derived from the report of the Engineer, Charles Ellet, Jr.: —

"The span of the bridge is 1,010 feet from centre to centre of the supporting towers, being 152 feet longer than the celebrated Freibourg bridge, which is the greatest span heretofore constructed. The height of the flooring, at its greatest elevation, is 97 feet above the low water level of the Ohio, giving an elevation of 52 feet above the great flood of 1832, and 58 feet above any other known rise of the stream; a stage of water, by the way, that is so seldom attained, and when attained is never navigated in consequence of the overflow of the banks, the submerging of the bottoms, and the general sweeping off of wood-piles, &c., that all references to and comparisons with it are matters rather of curiosity than of practical utility. On a rise of twenty feet above low water there will be an elevation of 77 feet from the surface of the water to the floor of the bridge.

The summit of the eastern tower is 153¾ feet above the water, and 60 feet above the butment by which it is supported. The flooring is 24 feet wide, with two foot-waves, each 3½ feet, and an intermediate carriage way 17 feet wide. The flooring is supported by 12 cables of iron wire, 4 inches in diameter, and 1,380 feet long. These cables rest on iron rollers, placed on the summits of the towers, the movements of which will relieve the towers of the strain which would be occasioned by the contraction and elongation of the wires, consequent on variations of temperature, or the transitory loads that may pass over. The cables are anchored into the heavy masonry of the wing walls at each end of the bridge. The length of the wood work which rests on the cables is 960 feet; its weight 546 pounds per lineal foot, or 524,160 pounds; or 262 tons in the whole. Each cable is composed of 550 strands of No. 10 wire. The weight of each lineal foot of the 12 cables, composed of 6,600 strands, is 330 pounds, making, with the weight of timber, bolts, castings, suspenders, &c., 920 pounds per lineal foot, or 441 tons, as the permanent weight of the bridge itself.

Now, independent of this, its own weight, the bridge is constructed to support the greatest transitory weight that is ever likely to be, or I may say, can possibly be brought upon it. A column of sixteen of the six horse wagons used on the National road, would fill the length of the span from one abutment to the other. The flooring is wide enough to receive two such columns, and therefore capable of containing 32 such teams at a time, and, assuming the average weight of each horse at 700 pounds, and of each loaded wagon at 12,000 pounds, and allowing 500 men of the average weight of 150 pounds each, at the same time, we have an aggregate of 493,400 pounds, or 297 tons as a test of any transitory weight ever likely to be brought upon it. This is about equal to the weight of 700 cattle, or 4,000 men. Now the aggregate strength of the 6,600 strands of wire composing the 12 cables, at 1,500 pounds tension for each, (and this is ascertained by a machine for the purpose,) is 9,900,000 pounds, or 4,950 tons. In the ordinary state of the bridge, therefore, they will be capable of supporting five times the tension which actually has taken place, and when the platform is covered with 32 loaded teams they will be capable of resisting three times the tension produced by the weight of the bridge itself, and three times the additional tension produced by the load upon the flooring. Thus it would seem that the strength of the cables is more than sufficient for all practical purposes, and all other parts of the structure are in the same proportions.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, ELEVENTH MONTH 24, 1849

It may possibly interest some of our readers, to be informed that circumstances recently occurred which opened the way for the Editor to perform a hasty visit to two or three of the States in which negro slavery is still maintained, with but little melioration of its general character. In pursuance of a conclusion to attend the Yearly Meeting of Friends to be held at New Garden,* in Guildford county, North Carolina, the Editor took passage by public conveyance from this city, by the way of Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Gaston and Raleigh, to Greensborough; not far from which the battle of Guildford was fought during the Revolutionary war. Travelling by public conveyance, chiefly by railroad, little opportunity for observation was afforded. Though passing through the midst of slave States, no instance occurred in which the oppressions and cruelties of the system were observed. No marked difference between the appearance of the coloured population there and in the free States, except in one or two instances, presented to view. Yet the aspect of the

*We have an illustration of the manner in which the names of places are sometimes transferred from one country to another, in the fact, that some emigrants, who, soon after the first settlement of Pennsylvania, removed from New Garden, a place of little note in Ireland, fixed their residence in the southeastern part of Chester county. They assigned the name of New Garden to a township there. Subsequently, a number of emigrants from this Pennsylvania New Garden removed to Guildford county, in North Carolina, and fixed the name upon a district there. Subsequent removals, chiefly of Friends, from Carolina to the northwest of the Ohio, have transferred the name of New Garden to districts in the States of Ohio and Indiana.

country forcibly impressed the conviction, and the conviction was a sorrowful one, that the blight of slavery had rested upon the land. Instead of those flourishing villages, scattered at short distances from each other, and those fields covered with luxuriant vegetation, which we everywhere behold in the free States, we see in those slave-cultured lands, extensive tracts which once were cleared and cultivated, now thrown out, unfenced, to return to forest, or to exhibit an almost unbroken scene of barrenness and desolation.

The cultivated land appeared devoted to Indian corn and cotton, with a small sprinkling of wheat fields. But grass, which constitutes so essential an element in Pennsylvania husbandry, was scarcely to be seen. Some isolated cases, in moist situations, produced crops for the scythe, but these were "few and far between." The general aspect of desolation, when viewed by eyes accustomed to the fertility of the Middle States, naturally suggested the reflection, whether such a state of things could ever have arisen if the planters of Virginia, in 1620, had indignantly rejected the offer of the Dutch captain, who then introduced his twenty negro slaves into the rising colony. From this small beginning in North America, proceeded the poisonous stream of negro slavery, which has spread, and is spreading, perility over some of the most favoured portions of this western world. This subject will probably be resumed in a future number.

A telegraphic despatch, just received, announces the heart-rending intelligence, that our beloved friend, ANNA A. JENKINS, of Providence, and her daughter SARAH, perished on the night of 20th inst. in the flames of their own house. No particulars are given.

MARRIED,—On Third day, the 13th inst., at Friends' Meeting House on Sixth and Noble streets, THOMAS P. COPE, JR., to ELIZABETH W., daughter of John Stokes, all of this city.

DIED,—At her residence in Sandwich, Mass., on the 16th of Ninth month last, MARY WING, widow of Ebenezer Wing, aged 72 years, a member, and for several years an Elder of Sandwich Monthly Meeting. It may be said of this dear Friend that she was given to hospitality. During her gradual decline, she uttered many expressions indicating the sure peace of mind, and a patient quiet waiting, and prospect of a happy immortality.

——, At her residence in Farmington, N. H., on the 19th of Eighth month last, in the 99th year of her age, HULDAH VARNEY, a member of Dover Monthly Meeting. She retained her mental faculties with remarkable strength and clearness to the end of her days; often remarking to her friends that she felt herself to be a poor creature, but that her confidence in the blessed Saviour, whom she had so to be precious, was unshaken. Her friends have the consolatory assurance that, after a long and well spent life, her end is peace.

——, At her residence in Wolfborough, N. H., on the 5th of Ninth month last, SUSANNAH J., wife of Daniel Bassett, in the 67th year of her age, a worthy Elder and member of Sandwich Monthly Meeting. In the various stations which it was her allotment to fill, she adorned by her Christian example, the doctrines of her religious profession. Although she did not express much during her short illness, respecting her spiritual condition, yet the remembrance of the circumspection, meekness, and humility which characterized her daily walk, leave no room to doubt that she is of that happy number, of whom it may be said, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

——, Of typhoid fever, on Sixth day morning, the 9th inst., at the residence of his father, in Rush county, Indiana, DANIEL A., son of Hezekiah S. Clark, in the 25th year of his age, a member of Fairfield Monthly Meeting. He was enabled to bear his sickness, which continued about five weeks, with patient resignation; and previous to his close, said there was nothing in his way—and all the desire he had to live was, that he might do more good.

For Friends' Review.

NORTH CAROLINA YEARLY MEETING.

From a communication received from a Friend who was present, the following extracts are made, in relation to this Yearly Meeting.

It convened at New Garden, at 11 o'clock, on Second day morning, the 5th of this month, and upon calling the representatives, notwithstanding the distance that many of them reside from the place of meeting, and the want of the facilities for travelling, which persons in the middle states enjoy, all but two answered to their names.

Ministers in attendance from other Yearly Meetings, with certificates or minutes from their respective meetings, were Sibyl Jones, Ruth H. Baker, and Lydia R. Kelly, from New England; Sarah M. Hiatt, from Indiana; Rebecca Collins, Sarah Hillman and Elizabeth Pitfield, from Philadelphia, and John P. Balderson, from Baltimore.

Epistles were received, and read, from all the Yearly Meetings of Friends on the American continent, and also the general printed one, and that in manuscript, from London. A committee of about fifty Friends, selected from all the quarters, was appointed to essay replies, to be produced at a future sitting. Two Friends were directed to procure the printing of 1500 copies of the general London Epistle, for distribution against the close of the Yearly Meeting.

Not the least interesting circumstance attending this sitting, was the fact, that the ancient minister, and father in the church, Nathan Hunt, who has long stood as a pillar in the Society, and who has completed his 91st year,* was seated near the Clerk, and several times made appropri-

* According to accounts, he was born the 26th of Tenth month, 1758.

ate observations. Just before the adjournment, he addressed the young people present, in a very feeling manner, which spread a remarkable solemnity over the meeting.

On Third day, after proceeding a little way in the reading and consideration of the queries and answers, a message was received from the women's meeting, stating the concern of two Friends to visit our meeting, which being promptly agreed to, they were admitted. They were members of other Yearly Meetings, attending with minutes. Both were largely engaged in testimony, and one of them in prayer. After they had retired, the meeting proceeded in attention to the state of Society: during which, a number of impressive observations were made; and the Clerks were requested to prepare, and to produce to a future session, a minute, comprising the substance of the exercise which had prevailed. The Clerk informing the meeting that the Report of the delegation, which convened at Baltimore, in the 7th month last, was on the table, it was concluded, by the concurring judgment of the women's meeting, that, at the next session, the partition should be open, and the Report read in the hearing of men and women.

On Fourth day, the 7th, the meeting of ministers and elders was held in the morning;* after which a public meeting for worship was held, beginning at 11 o'clock; and one appointed for the young people, at the request of S. M. Hiatt, began at 3 P. M.

On Fifth day morning the Meeting was opened, according to previous arrangement, with unclosed shutters, and the report just referred to, was twice read in the hearing of men and women Friends. A pause of some length ensued, manifesting a commendable degree of deliberation. When Friends began to express their sentiments, it quickly appeared that a strong current of unity prevailed. Many concurring voices were heard, from most parts of the house, and a minute was at length made, expressing the full unity of the meeting with the report.

The Clerk, agreeably to the direction of a former sitting, produced and read a very correct summary of the most judicious and impressive remarks which were made when the state of Society was under consideration. In the formation of this summary, little, if any, important matter offered to the meeting, was entirely overlooked; and nothing was introduced which had not, in substance, if not in form, been expressed in the meeting. This minute, being approved, was directed to be printed, and transmitted to the subordinate meetings.

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were read and approved. These minutes clearly prove that our Friends of North Carolina have a heavy burden to bear, and many toils and perplexities to encounter, in consequence of the system of slavery which surrounds them.

A report was produced on the subject of spirituous liquors, from which it appeared that individual inquiry had been made of nearly all the members, as to their practice in relation to the use of this article, and it was found that a considerable number were not entirely clear. Friends were advised to continue their labours, and report next year, the number still giving cause of uneasiness in this particular.

Sixth day, 9th. The meeting commenced at 11 A. M., and soon after the opening two women Friends were admitted, who laboured earnestly to arrest the attention of some, who were believed to have been visited by the day spring from on high, but who had not been sufficiently regardful of the divine visitation.

The Report concerning the Boarding School was read, from which it appeared that in settling the accounts, a balance of a very few dollars remained against the institution. The number of pupils was much smaller than could be desired.

The difficulties attendant on the education of youth in that country, surrounded as Friends unavoidably are by the blighting effects of slavery, entitle them to the sympathy of their brethren who are more happily situated. And probably many Friends who are favored with abundance of the treasures of the present world, if they would direct their attention to the condition and circumstances of these distant brethren, might feel disposed to contribute something towards lightening the burden under which they are labouring.

Essays of Epistles to all the Yearly Meetings from which such communications had been received, were read and agreed to.

The delegates to the Convention at Baltimore were continued to unite with like bodies from the other Yearly Meetings, in case any emergency should render their united action desirable.

The meeting closed on the afternoon of Sixth day, under a comfortable solemnity.

*N. Hunt attended that meeting, but withdrew at its close. He also attended the meeting on 3d day,—but did not appear at any subsequent sitting of the Yearly Meeting.

For Friends' Review.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD PART OF PIETY PROMOTED.—ORIGINAL EDITION. 1754.

There is a simplicity and dignity in the truth and oftentimes in the description of it, which scarcely ever fail to afford gratification to minds imbued with the love of truth, for its own sake. To such as appreciate the simple beauty of straightforward sincerity, which are frequently to be met with in the writings of pious persons a hundred years ago, the following *Preface* will appear well worth a careful perusal. We rarely find in the elaborate essays of the day, so many correct views and sentiments condensed into so small a compass. Young and old—grave and gay, may draw many a good practical lesson from the *preface* of good Christopher Mein-

We copy from a late number of the London Friend. T.

Impartial Reader,—The author's design in continuing these collections, having already been discovered in his two former treatises upon this subject, to be no less than the promoting of piety, I hope I shall not need to recommend this third part of his so necessary, useful, and commendable labours to thy serious perusal, especially in such an age as this, wherein impiety is so sensibly promoted, not only by the notoriously profane, but also by the presumptuously careless professors of Christianity.

How much conducing to obtain this excellent end, the dying words even of the worst of men, and malefactors, have been esteemed, is evident by the practice of most governments in exposing them to public view, as a warning against vice, and incentive to virtue. How much more shall we count the dying words of the righteous, whose death is precious in the eyes of the Lord) likely to answer this end, and, therefore, worthy, with their lives and names, to be had in everlasting remembrance.

And although the short reflections given upon the birth, conversion, labours, travels, conversation and sufferings of many of these precious servants and handmaids of the Lord are very inviting, as well as instructive, in showing forth that free and universal grace of God, whereby they came to be what they were, and that arm of power whereby they were upheld in, and delivered out of many tribulations; yet the main intention of the author is, to send us to the house of mourning, which (said Solomon) is better to go to than the house of rejoicing; that we may learn so to live, as to be prepared so to die, and later upon an eternal state. And if death-beds were more frequented, and places of recreation less, we might hope the advantage would make amends for that part of self-denial. There we may often hear a more reaching sermon in a few broken words, than the most elegant in the pulpit; especially from two sorts of experienced preachers, namely, sinners repenting and saints triumphing: there we may hear all agreeing in one common prayer, viz.: "Oh! let me die the death of the righteous, and let my latter end be like his." There we may hear men discovering what they really believe, often very differently from what they formerly profest; and many with the repenting thief, come to have a better religion upon their death-bed, than all their life-long before. There we may hear those who have been eagerly pleading for sin, now crying out against it as the sting of death. Those who have exclaimed against good works as dangerous to their faith, now wishing that all their time had been spent in going about doing good. Those who have charged God foolishly with an absolute reprobation, now trusting in and begging his universal mercy. Those who have known Christ after the flesh only, now desiring to feel him within, as the hope of glory. Those who have grieved, resisted, and mocked at the Holy Spirit, now seeking for strength and comfort from it. Those who have opposed the light of Christ, now gladly embracing it in the dark valley of the shadow of death. Those who have lived upon outward observations, and been feeding upon husks with the prodigal, now looking towards their Father's house for the substance, the water of regeneration, the bread of life, and the new wine of the kingdom. There we may hear teachers, tutors, confessors and such like, who have had people's faith and conscience at their command, often exclaimed against, if not as bad examples, yet as miserable comforters, and physicians of no value. Now names, notions, creeds, traditions, controversies, honours, riches, compliments, pastimes, &c., are little regarded when death, the king of terrors, is in view, and the great Judge stands at the door, who, without respect of persons, judgeth and rewardeth according to every man's work. Now nothing will administer comfort but the inward absolution of our holy High Priest, the Lord Jesus Christ; nothing but the unction of the blessed Spirit of intercession and adoption. Here those who have loved God above all, and their neighbours as themselves, are found to have the best religion, and to be the true believers in Christ, and witnesses of his redemption and salvation; and those to be the true and most honourable scholars, who have been taught by the grace of God, (which brings salvation and hath appeared unto all men,) to deny ungodliness, and the world's lusts, and to live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world. There we may find the righteous, with Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph, advising, encouraging and blessing their posterity; with Moses, going up to the top of the Mount, to take a view of the good land, in retirement and solitariness with the Lord; with Joshua, engaging others to fear and serve him alone, and to put away their strange gods; with Samuel, mourning and praying for those who have forsaken the Lord; with David, expressing their faith in his promises, concerning their house, and their religious concern for their building of his; recommending truth, justice and mercy to succeeding generations; with Hezekiah, appealing to God about their sincerity; in short, with Job, Simeon, Stephen, Paul, and others of the faithful servants and followers of Christ, embracing death, hastening to meet it, longing to be dissolved, and to be with him their Captain, Forerunner and Rewarder. Thus preaching and praying, and praising the Lord freely and fervently, boldly and experimentally, and all without book, as the Holy Spirit gives utterance, have upon a death-bed often proved an affecting, tendering and converting season to many hearers.

To such an house of mourning (or shall I say rejoicing) the author of these collections kindly

invites thee, Christian reader; where, by hearing the dying songs and sayings of the ransomed and redeemed, who knew in whom they had believed, thou mayest also come to know and believe in that great and true light, which enlightens every man coming into the world; for it was by the inshining thereof, that the feet of these blessed ones, now at rest with the Lord, (as of all the righteous in ages past,) were guided into the way of truth and peace.

This opened their states, tried their reins, sifted their words, weighed their actions, staid their minds, changed their hearts, condemned disobedience, justified faithfulness, counselled in difficulties, discovered the enemy, unveiled the painted harlot, the world, and the false church, and gave them the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ, for whose sake they suffered the loss of all, and followed him in the regeneration and self-denial, and are now entered with him into that rest which remains for the people of God.

CHRISTOPHER MEIDEL.

VARITIES OF PLANTS.

There are some plants which, even whilst in a state of active vegetation, are capable of being reduced to a torpid condition, and of remaining in it for almost any length of time, without injury to life. There is a kind of Club-Moss inhabiting Peru, which is liable to be entirely dried up, when deprived of water for some time. It then folds in its leaves and contracts its roots, so as to form a ball, which, apparently quite devoid of animation, is driven about hither and thither by the wind; as soon, however, as it reaches a moist situation, it sends down its roots into the soil, and unfolds to the atmosphere its leaves, which, from a dingy brown, speedily change to the bright green of active vegetation. The Rose of Jericho is the subject of similar transformations; and the common Mosses exhibit the same in a less degree.

These conditions are not the only ones admitting of great variation, and yet most important to the active operations of the vegetable structure. Light is as important as warmth and moisture to the processes of the economy; and yet we find plants adapted to thrive under the almost total deprivation of it. Sea-weeds possessing a bright green colour have been drawn up from the depth of more than 100 fathoms, to which the sun's rays do not penetrate in any appreciable proportion. Many of the Mushroom tribe have been found growing in caverns and mines, to which no rays from the sun, either direct or reflected, would seem to have access; and even more perfect plants have been observed to vegetate and to acquire a green colour (which is in general only produced under the influence of strong light) in such situations. On the other hand, we find some plants adapted only to exist where they can be daily invigorated by the powerf rays of a tropical sun, with the complete dail change which results from their total absenc during a large part of the twenty-four hours whilst there are others whose energies, aft remaining dormant during the tedious winter the arctic regions, are aroused into a brief a tivity by the return of the luminary on whos cheering influence they depend, and whose ray are not withdrawn from them for weeks or eve months together. Neither of these tribes coul flourish if transferred to the circumstances of th other; and, opposite as these are, we observ that the Creator has adapted living beings t inhabit each, with equal suitableness.

This adaptation of each species to particula circumstances, is often seen in an interestin manner on a small scale, on the exterior of larg trunks of trees, old towers, &c., which a thickly clothed with Mosses and Lichens. Man of these avoid the light; and their presenc indicates the *north* side of the body to whic they are attached. To others, again, the light i all its strength is genial, and they frequent th southern aspect, whilst other forms, intermediat in habits, frequent the eastern and western side so that, on going round such a tower or larg trunk, we observe a succession of differe species, which may be compared to that which presented in the various latitudes, passing fro the equator towards the pole. A similar succe sion on a larger scale, is seen on ascending a hig mountain between the tropics, such as the Pea of Teneriffe. The lower portion exhibits th vegetation of the surrounding country, in all th luxuriance and richness of an island in the torri zone. Higher up, the traveller meets with pr ductions similar to those found on the borders temperate regions; and to these succeed those the medium temperate zone. Above these a perceived the alpine plants, which in norther Europe are found at a comparatively triflin elevation; and to these succeeds the drearines of perpetuals now. These five distinct zones ar well marked on the Peak of Teneriffe; eac having a certain set of plants peculiar to it, a the plants of Northern and Southern Europe, an of Northern and Central Africa, are to thos regions respectively.

Thus we see that on no part of the earth' surface, under no peculiarities of soil or climat is vegetation of some kind or other impossible Every distinct tribe of plants flourishes naturall under peculiar conditions—some preferring warm atmosphere, others a cool one—some onl luxuriating in moisture, and others in the opp site condition of dryness—some requiring th most intense light, and others only growing i darkness. There are some plants which are ver deficient in the power of adapting themselves t slight changes in these conditions, and these ar accordingly restricted to certain localities, whic are favourable to their growth, and are henc

nsidered *rare* plants. Thus, for example, there e certain species which require that the air rrounding them should contain a minute quan- y of salt, dissolved in its moisture;—these ly abound, therefore, near the sea shore; but ey are seen to spring up in the neighbourhood salt-works, even many hundred miles inland— eir seed being conveyed by the wind or by rds, which have spread them over the whole rface of the earth, but *there only* meeting with e conditions they require for their development. n the other hand, there are many which can ow in almost any situation, and which can apt themselves to a great variety of circum- nces, often exhibiting evident changes of form d aspect, which are due to the influence of ese. Such are *common* plants; and many of em are among those most serviceable to man, account of the improvement which can be ected in them by cultivation. For example, e potato, growing in its native climate—the pical portion of South America—does not quire for the growth of its young shoots that re of nourishment which, in temperate cli- tes, is provided in its fleshy tubers; and the ble portion is thus extremely small, since the rmth and moisture constantly supplied to it, velope the growing parts without such assist- ce. But when transplanted to colder regions, l to a richer soil, that store is greatly in- ased in amount, and becomes one of the most portant of all articles of food to man. If it re not for this capability of adapting itself to v circumstances, the plant could not thrive in thern Europe; since its own powers of growth uld be insufficient, when the external condi- ns are so much changed. But it is this very ability which renders it so useful to man. If large potatoes of European cultivation be nted again in tropical climates, the produce is le superior to that of the original stock; ce, when circumstances no longer demand it, acquired habit ceases. The cabbage, broccoli, liflower, &c., are, in like manner, only *varieties* ne species, greatly altered by cultivation; the nt which was the original stock of all, having n formed susceptible of more remarkable nges than most others, and thus rendered at same time useful to man, and very easy of luction.—*Vegetable Physiology.*

DUE ALLOWANCE OF SLEEP.

Habit influences, in some degree, the amount sleep that is required. It should be said, ever, that it is never well to withhold any of revenue that is justly due to the drowsy god. man may accustom himself to take so little p as to be greatly the loser thereby in his ing moments. It may be commonly observed those persons who spend less time in sleep n is usually found needful by others of the e age and strength, and occupation, consume a much larger portion of their days than others do, in a kind of dreamy vacancy, a virtual inactivity of mind and body. The hours expended in sleep are not the only hours that might be justifiably deducted from the sum total of the life as having been lost to it; numbers of moments are daily spent in an absolute inaction of mind and body; and sleep cannot be robbed of its dues without adding largely, and in greater proportion than the time habitually stolen from sleep, to that which is wasted in such waking reveries. In order that the mind may have the power of undergoing, trying and exhausting labour, that it may continue in the full possession of its capital, that it may continue to be undulled and unblunted by such wear and such use, an amount of sleep must be allowed which is proportionate to the severity of such work, to the engrossing and expanding nature of the mind's employment. The nights may be robbed of the hours of sleep, and the time so stolen may be devoted to toil of mind or of body; but the endurance by the system, of the undue waste, and imperfectly restored balance of of the vital force, even if somewhat protracted by the strength of the constitution, or if prolonged somewhat by the energy of a determined will, or by the spur of a great necessity, or by the desired goal of a great ambition or daring hope, must be short-lived. The system cannot be robbed of its sleep, without a corresponding disturbance and derangement of the functions; the power and the equilibrium of the vital forces will become so far affected as to involve disordered action, and thus indirectly, by the diminished tension of the vital forces which supply the sensorium itself, the mind will become unable to continue its exertions. Many an ardent and hopeful aspirant for collegiate distinctions—many an anxious labourer for professional eminence, has thrown away his hopes in thus vainly struggling to cheat the system of this great requirement.—*Dr. Robertson on Diet and Regimen.*

IDLENESS, OR HUNTING SQUIRRELS.

Peter Alsop was almost fifteen years old when his father, who had just moved into a new settlement, was clearing the land. One day the father and a neighbour were engaged in building a log fence, which was made of the trunks of the trees that were cleared off the lands. First, they laid the fence one log high, with the ends of each length passing a little way by each other. Notches were cut in the ends, and a block was laid crosswise, where the ends lapped, and then another tier was laid on the cross pieces, till the fence was high enough. To roll up the top logs, they would lay long poles, called skids, one end on the top of the logs and the other on the ground, and roll up the logs on these. But, as the logs were very heavy, they were obliged to stop several times to rest, or to get a new hold;

and it was Peter's business, when they stopped, to put a block on the under side of the log, above the skids to keep it from rolling back. Having given a hard lift, and tugging with all his might, the father called out, "There, Peter, put under your block quick." Peter started nimbly, and snatched up his block, when suddenly the loud chirp of a squirrel struck his ear. Instantly, down went his block, and away he ran after the squirrel, leaving both his father and the other man to hold the log till he came back.

This anecdote gives you Peter's character. He was too fickle to follow any one object or pursuit long enough to accomplish anything. Thirty years after this, a gentleman who had known him in his youthful days, inquired about him of one of his neighbours, who related this anecdote, and added, "*he has been running after squirrels ever since.*" He never was steady and persevering in the pursuit of anything. When he was a young man, he could never make up his mind decidedly what employment to follow. He would try one and get tired of it, and take another; but followed no business long enough to get well acquainted with it. When he had a family, and found it necessary to make exertion, he was busy early and late, but to little purpose. He moved from one place to another, and "a rolling stone gathers no moss." He very often changed his employment, and by that means lost all the advantage of past experience. Now he was a farmer, then a trader, then a post rider, then a deputy sheriff, then a mechanic, without having learned his trade. By the time he had got fairly started in a new business, he would hear or think of something else, and before any body thought of it, he would change his business. In this way he wasted his money, and kept his family poor, and neglected his children's education. He was always *hunting the squirrel.*

Now, boys, don't hunt the squirrel. Whatever you begin, stick to it till it is finished—done, and well done. If you always follow this rule faithfully, you cannot fail of being somebody and doing something. But, if you go through life hunting the squirrel, when you die, nobody can tell what you have done, and the world will neither be the wiser nor better for your having lived in it.—*Anecdotes for Boys.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

In the year 1830 died Mr. James Lewis Smithson, a natural son of the Duke of Northumberland, a gentleman of some repute as a scientific chemist. He was noted for his skill in analysing minute quantities; and it was he who caught a tear as it fell from a lady's cheek, and detected the salts and other substances which it held in solution. Mr. Smithson was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and intended to bequeath his large wealth to that body at his death; but taking offence at some real or fancied slight towards him on their part, he altered his wil and left his property to the government of th United States of America, "to found at Wasl ington, under the name of the Smithsonian Inst tution, an establishment for the increase an diffusion of knowledge among men."

Under these circumstances, we think that th public on this side of the Atlantic are somewh interested in knowing the results of this munificer legacy, and the "Third Annual Report of th Board of Regents," published in February las enables us to give a tolerable sketch of the pr ceedings down to the present year.

It appears that the amount of the beques 515,169 dollars (above £100,000), was paid int the United States' Treasury in 1838. Son years were suffered to elapse before the requisi preliminary arrangements were determined on at length, in 1846, the fund, then augmented b nearly 250,000 dollars of accrued interest, wa placed under the control of the "Board of Regents chosen to conduct the institution. "The Boa consists of three members *ex officio* of the esta lishment—the Vice President of the Unite States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Cour and the Mayor of Washington, together wit twelve other members, three of whom are a pointed by the Senate from its own body, thr by the House of Representatives from its mem bers, and six citizens appointed by a joint res lution of both Houses;" and to this Board th usual powers are intrusted.

Among the preliminary considerations, we fir it stated that the "bequest is for the benefit mankind. The government of the United Stat is merely a trustee to carry out the design of th testator;" and in order to realize his object f the increase and diffusion of knowledge amon men to the fullest possible extent, strict econom is to be observed in the administration of th finances. We trust this principle will always faithfully adhered to in the future conduct of th institution; a proper regard for economy bein often fatal to projects even when their aim is benefit the community. "It should be remem bered," states the Report, "that mankind general are to be benefitted by the bequest, an that, therefore, all unnecessary expenditure c local objects would be a perversion of the trust. Knowledge is to be increased by stimulating r searches, and offering rewards for original m moirs on all branches of knowledge, which are t be published; but "no memoir on subjects physical science will be accepted for publicatio which do not furnish a positive addition t human knowledge resting on original research and all unverified speculations to be rejected. Among the more special objects which the inst tution may encourage by pecuniary grants, w find—a "system of extended meteorological ob servations, particularly with reference to th phenomena of American storms." Then we hav explorations and researches from which to co

ruct a Physical Atlas of the United States; ıd the "solution of experimental problems, such a new determination of the weight of the rth, of the velocity of electricity, and of light; emical analyses of soils and plants; collection ıd publication of articles of science, accumulated the offices of government;" and we are glad observe that "the statistics of labour, the pro- ıctive arts of life, public instruction," &c., are ot overlooked.

It is pretty well known that the publication of w and important researches in science or art, is times retarded or lost for want of encourage- ent. Works of this sort are, when published, nearly all instances a positive pecuniary loss the author. The Smithsonian Institution pro- ses to remedy this defect, by undertaking to int such works as may be deserving, and thus crease knowledge, but always under sanction of committee of learned and scientific men, whose proval will of course stamp a value on the ork.

A first volume has appeared in pursuance of is arrangement, under the general title of Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." It ntains detailed accounts and descriptions of the ncient monuments of the Mississippi Valley." ese exist in the form of mounds, earthworks, rtifications and sculptures; some of them are of eat extent; they are much more numerous an might be supposed; and the United States, ich have often been said to want the charm of ary antiquity, may now point to these with as ch pride as the European feels in his ruined stles and abbeys. Copies of this work have en sent to several scientific and learned institu- ns in this country: it is a handsome quarto, th some hundreds of engravings and illustra- ns. Its publication will preserve correct views d descriptions of remains which, in the rapid anges made in the States, would soon be obliter- d. Their origin appears to be as much a mystery that of the Round Towers of Ireland; but the neral conclusion is, that at a remote period ere existed in the Mississippi Valley a numerous pulation, the progenitors of those who subse- ently founded the old South American empires. e work will be a valuable aid to those engaged ethnographical studies.

A second volume, we are informed, is preparing publication: it will contain important contri- tions to astronomy and palæontology. We ther also from the latest report that the labours wards a system of meteorology are in active ogress. Observers provided with instruments e established in Oregon, California, Santa Fe, d other places, and in this pursuit large use ll be made of the magnetic telegraph, so as to stitute simultaneous observations at places dely remote, or to announce meteorological phe- mena. Observations in the southern hemi- here are made by a party stationed at Chili, ere they are also to "study the facts connected with one of the most mysterious and interesting phenomena of terrestrial physics—namely, the earthquake . . . . and for the purpose of facilita- ting the inquiries, a pseismometer, or instrument for measuring the intensity and direction of the *earthwave*, has been ordered at the expense of the institution, to be placed in charge of the expe- dition during its absence." Besides, there are to be magnetic surveys of the mineral regions on the northern lakes, and a series of observations for deducing and determining the law of variation of the magnetic needle; together with periodical reports on agricultural chemistry, the forest-trees of North America, on lightning, astronomy, and meteorological instruments Further, a work is in preparation which is to give "A Bibliographical Account of the Sources of Early American His- tory; comprising a description of books relating to America, printed prior to the year 1700, and of all books printed in America from 1543 to 1700, together with notices of many of the more important unpublished manuscripts."

The *locus* or building of the institution is in course of erection at Washington. It is of free- stone, and "comprises a museum, 200 feet by 50; a library, 90 feet by 50; a gallery of art, 125 feet long; two lecture-rooms, of which one is capable of containing an audience of 800 to 1000 persons; and the other is connected with the laboratory, together with several smaller rooms. The style selected is the later Norman, or rather Lombard." A portion of the edifice is already fitted up for occupation, and the whole is expected to be completed in 1852, at a cost of 250,000 dollars. Notwithstanding the outlay as yet incurred, the original capital remains undi- minished, owing to the manner in which the fund has been invested.

A collection of books is already made towards a library; and it appears that in the act authori- zing the building, is a clause similar to that which in this country requires publishers to pre- sent copies of works to certain public bodies. So far, the whole proceedings show that the Smith- sonian bequest has fallen into good hands; the names of Dallas, Henry, Bache, Pearce, Rush, and others equally eminent, which compose the Board of Regents, are a guarantee for worth and character. We shall look with interest on the future labours of the institution; and may very appropriately conclude our notice with a passage from the secretary's report on the library:—"It will render Washington," he observes, "the centre of American learning. Its influences will de- scend noiselessly upon the community around; and spreading in ever-widening circles over the land, softening the asperities of party contentions, calming the strifes of self-interest, elevating the intellect above the passions and the senses, cherishing all the higher and nobler principles of our being, will contribute more than fleets and armies to true national dignity.—*Chambers' Journal.*

REFLECTIONS ON THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH DUDLEY.

Dark shades of sadness have around us gathered,
For loss of one, loved more than words can tell:
One whose bright smile was wont to gladden us,
Whose words of kindness and of comfort, flowed
To all who felt the varied ills of life.
Whose wisdom could direct, whose sympathy
Lightened the burden of the sinking heart.
Whose mental vision, in its ample scope
And powerful ken, beheld and recognized
The workings of God's hand in things of earth,
Which seemed to lower minds perplexed, confused.
We loved and we admired, but reverenced more;
For she, with all her powers, was ever meek
And childlike in humility. We saw
The path in which she trod—a shining light,
From which she swerved not; keeping in her view
The radiant beam, "the Sun of Righteousness."
Who can forget her solemn pleading voice,
When calling sinners from forbidden paths?
Who can forget her sweet consoling words
To sorrow-stricken souls? or who forget
Her glowing accents, when of Him she spoke—
Who, sinless, bore the punishment of sin;
Whose love, surpassing knowledge, doth embrace
Even those who scorn, reject, and slander Him?
When this her theme, how more than eloquent
Her words, fervent to praise his dying love,
Which won for us salvation and the gift
Of his own Holy Spirit! How did she,
With solemn reverence and grateful love,
Proclaim the *faith* (oh, sacred mystery!)
Which makes his righteousness our own! But when,
On bended knee, with awful eloquence,
She poured her soul, oh! who but must have thought
That, like the prophet-bard of old, she felt
The living coal from off the altar taken,
Pressed to her lips by angel's hand unseen?
How did her spirit soar, and with it bear
Our yielding spirits to the heavenly throne,
When, in her words magnificent, we gave
All adoration, majesty and power,
To Father, Son, and the Eternal Spirit!

But she is gone—the noble, great, and good—
Smitten by the raging blast of pestilence,
Leaving us here to sorrow and to mourn.
Sorrow we must; and yet do we rejoice,
Because we surely know *that* faith was her's
Which renders "worthy now to walk in white"
With Him, who lives and reigns for evermore.
Yes, and the eye of faith beholds her now,
Mingling with all the blest angelic host,
In anthems of high praise to Him, her Lord,
Who, from the warfare of the Christian life,
And all its tribulations, called her home.
Now doth she rest; now, with the victor's palm,
Amidst the innumerable host she stands
In everlasting triumph, to ascribe
All glory to the Lord God and the Lamb.

And shall the memory of such an one
Live only in our hearts, nor quicken us
To follow Him—the Shepherd who hath led
Her, and would lead us, to the fold of rest?
Be it not so; but love we whom she loved
With all the fervour of her fervent heart;
And we, like her, shall see, hear, comprehend
Things inconceivable to mortal thought,
Prepared by God for those who love Him here.

London Friend.

Empty vessels when struck often emit the greatest sounds, and empty heads usually contain vociferous tongues.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The absence of the Editor from the city has prevented the preparation of the usual summary, and his return but a short time previous to putting the present number to the press, precludes the possibility of anything more than a meagre outline this week.

One of the most interesting articles of information is the proceedings of the Convention of California in the formation of a Constitution. Papers have been received, containing an account of their action from the 1st to the 22d of Ninth month. The Alta California says:—"The Bill of Rights, as adopted in Committee of the Whole, embraces twenty sections, of the usual character of such provisions. The only point upon which it was supposed a controversy would arise—the question of slavery—passed without debate, and *unanimously*, utterly prohibiting slavery. Some few were in favour of submitting the matter to the people, for a separate vote; but it was not contended for with any show of strenuosity, and was voted down almost unanimously." This we observe was in committee of the whole; and it remains to be seen whether the opponents of the anti-slavery movements have reserved themselves for a final effort when the subject comes before the House.

On the 19th, the following section was adopted. "The legislature shall, at its first session, form such laws as shall effectually prohibit free persons of colour from immigrating to and settling in this State, and effectually prevent owners of slaves from bringing them into this State, for the purpose of setting them free."

This section occasioned considerable debate and the Alta California remarks that, as the apprehension was gaining ground that it might jeopard the ratification of the Constitution by Congress, it would probably be stricken out in the House.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax on the evening of 16th inst., bringing European intelligence one week later than that previously received. It appears that the President, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, became so far dissatisfied with his cabinet that he addressed a communication to the Assembly which created great excitement, and led to the resignation of the ministry, with the exception of O. Barrot, who was confined to his house by indisposition.

It is stated that Count Nesselrode has notified the Porte that the Emperor of Russia has confined his demand to the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey. This is no doubt intended as a mode of relinquishing a demand for their delivery, without openly retracting it.

No fewer than 300 Hungarian refugees are reported to have embraced the religion of Islamism and others are said to be preparing to imitate their example.

Executions, to a frightful extent, were going on in Hungary. Numbers of men who have occupied conspicuous stations have been put to death, in consequence of the part they had taken in the revolution there. Baron Pereyni, an able lawyer upwards of seventy years old, formerly President of the Hungarian Upper House, and Judge of the High Court of Justice, was hanged as a common malefactor.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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...ef Remarks upon the Carnal and Spiritual ...tate of Man, with some Observations upon ...he Nature of True Worship and Gospel ...linistry. By WILLIAM ALLEN.

(Concluded from page. 227.)

...he Divine Majesty is not to be comprehended ...ur gross organs; as he is a Spirit, so he com...icates spiritually with the soul or spirit of ... Religion, we have seen, is a spiritual work, ... its highest office, worship, can only be ac...bly performed by those who have experienced ...thing of a preparation of heart for this solemn ... The apostle declares "to be carnally-...ed is death, but to be spiritually-minded is ...nd peace." "The carnal mind is enmity ...st God;"* therefore they who are in this ... cannot be prepared to worship aright. Wor...implies service, devotion, obedience; and as ...nnot, without Divine help, bring our minds ...a proper state to approach the source of ..., it is our duty to wait for qualification in ...ntial silence. We must endeavour to ab... our thoughts as much as possible from the ... of time and sense; we must labour to still ...ssions, that so our minds may be fixed upon ...e wisdom and goodness; we must avoid ...ing any train of ideas, which do not bring ...hem a degree of evidence that they origi...rom the operation of the Divine Spirit in ...eart. If, at these times, we are made ...e that our sins and infirmities prevent our ...ching before the Almighty with acceptance; ...ren condemnation and sorrow should be our ..., in feeling that we have incurred the dis...e of so good and gracious a Being, let us ... too much discouraged. We have abun...use to believe, that if, in sincerity and faith, we seek unto him whom we have offended, these very conflicts will prove great blessings unto us, and that in his appointed time we shall have to praise the Lord for his goodness.

Nor ought we to be discouraged, if sometimes we should have to wait long, under a sense of deep poverty of spirit; for if this does not arise from unfaithfulness on our part, it is a highly acceptable state, however humiliating to human nature. "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."* But if we persevere, and faint not, we shall, in the Lord's time, which no man can hasten, assuredly reap the soul-enriching harvest of that peace, which passeth all understanding;† we shall at times, in our humble and silent waiting, feel our hearts filled with the love of God, and experience a joy far superior to anything which this world can afford. What could any poor mortal desire more than to feel a degree of union with the greatest of Beings—even with him who created and sustains the worlds. When anything like this is experienced, all anxiety will be removed respecting the things of time, as well as of eternity; knowing that we have ample ground to trust our great and good Master for that support which he has uniformly promised. When the mind is thus prepared, it is peculiarly fitted to receive divine impressions; and as we yield obedience to the requirings of duty which may open before us, though at first they may appear small and contrary to our natural inclination, we shall surely witness an increase of strength. If we continue faithful, we shall know by incontrovertible evidence in the secret of our souls, "that we have not followed cunningly devised fables,"‡ but, through the power of redeeming love, have been enabled to build upon the "sure foundation,"§ the immutable Rock of truth. While these dispositions of mind are experienced, our whole lives will be one continued act of worship; and though, in our common and lawful concerns, it will be our duty to direct our attention to various engagements, yet, while the love of God occupies the chief place in the heart, we shall suffer no injurious distraction. We may be enabled to conduct our necessary worldly affairs in such a manner as to become preachers of righteousness, even in the manner of transacting them in the view of the

* Rom. viii. 7.

* Matt. v. 3. † Phil. iv. 7.
‡ 2 Pet. i. 16. § 2 Tim. ii. 19.

world, whereby our heavenly Father may be glorified. The Saviour, when interceding for the disciples, said, "I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil;"* and when disengaged from business, or when any little interval occurs in it, we may again retire into the recess of our heart, and sit as at the feet of our beloved. O precious privilege, thus to experience the truth of that declaration of the Saviour: "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you."† Great consolation and increase of strength may be derived from thus frequently retiring and from mental prayer; for, he "who seeth in secret,"‡ is ever ready to listen to the humble aspirations of those who feel that they have no other helper: but we must *seek*, if we would *find*—we must *knock*, before we can expect an entrance.

Although every individual may thus worship in the temple of his heart, it is incumbent upon us publicly to assemble at certain times and places for the performance of this duty; not only as it becomes us to give open testimony to the world of our dependence upon the Supreme Being, but as much benefit may be derived from this united engagement of heart, for great strength and refreshment are experienced in the sympathy of the spirits of our fellow-believers. The neglect of public worship is almost always a sure indication of an alarming state of indifference to those things in which our everlasting peace is most deeply concerned; for when we are truly awakened to the importance of endeavouring to make our calling and election sure, we shall be glad to avail ourselves of every opportunity of increasing our spiritual strength.

It becomes the heads of families in their highly responsible station, in an especial manner to consider not only how their example may influence the minds of their important charge, but early, unremittingly, and constantly to train them up in the performance of this primary duty. It is natural to show an eagerness toward that in which we are interested; accordingly we find that the pious in all ages were in the practice of assembling together, and comforting and encouraging each other. With what approbation this was marked by the Almighty himself, appears by this declaration of his prophet (Malachi iii. 16, 17.) "They that feared the Lord, spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him, for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name. And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them as a man spareth his own son that serveth him."

We may derive the highest encouragement in the discharge of this primary duty, even in very small companies, by the gracious promise of the Head of the Church, "Where two or three ar gathered together in my name, there am I in th midst of them."* This can only be understoo of his spiritual appearance, in the same manne as when comforting his poor disciples, a sho time before they were deprived of his bodil presence, he tells them, "Lo! I am with yo always, even unto the end of the world."† He the obligation to the performance of legal cer monies being nearly at an end, our Lord mo clearly points out to his chosen followers the n ture of that transcendently glorious dispensatio which was about to burst forth upon the world.- O the heavenly, the consoling language! "L not your heart be troubled: ye believe in Go believe also in me. In my Father's house a many mansions. I go to prepare a place for yo that where I am, ye may be also."‡—O, the dep of the love of Christ! he will never leave h people; he will have them near him where he and even in glory for ever! The disciples h hitherto enjoyed his blessed company, and h been eye-witnesses of his wonderful works; a now he tells them, that he will be ever pres with them in a spiritual and more intimate m ner: "I have yet many things to say unto y but ye cannot bear them now; howbeit when the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide y into all truth: for he shall not speak of himse but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he spe and he will show you things to come."§ A again, in that affecting prayer to his Father, extends his views through all ages, even unto "Neither pray I for these alone, but for th also which shall believe on me through their wo that they all may be one; as thou, Father, ar me, and I in thee, that they also may be on us."—"I in them, and thou in me, that t may be made perfect in one."|| And the apo Paul lays such stress upon the necessity of indwelling of Christ in his disciples, that he t exhorts the Corinthians: "Examine yourse whether ye be in the faith; prove your ownsel Know ye not your ownselves, how that J Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates?"¶

It is, as has been already said, only under influence of this Divine Spirit in the heart acceptable worship can be performed; witho the most excellent forms of words will be ployed in vain, as well as outward rites and monies. It cannot be doubted that many persons, who are in the use of them, offer ac able worship, yet its acceptance consists n the form which they practise, but in the d sition of the heart; and the great danger of f is, that many may adopt them without see after the Divine substance which alone can Though the Redeemer, in fulfilling all right ness, submitted in his own person to the monies of a less perfect dispensation, which

* John xvii. 15. † Luke xvii. 21. ‡ Matt. vi. 18.

* Matt. xviii. 20. † Matt. xxviii. 20. ‡ John xiv. 1
§ John xvi. 12, 13. || John xvii. 20, 21,
¶ 2 Cor. xiii. 5.

but preparatory to his own, yet all these types and shadows came to an end when he exclaimed upon the cross, "It is finished!"* Prayer is an important part of worship; it is repeatedly enjoined in Holy Writ; and those who are awakened to a true sense of their spiritual condition, will be the most frequently aware of the necessity of their being thus engaged. But as there are different degrees of growth in religion, and the mind is not always in the same state, a set form of words can never be applicable at all times to the same person, much less to a mixed multitude. It is indeed an awful thing for one in the constant habit of indulging his sensual appetites, to address himself to the Source of Purity, in sentiments and with words suited to those who have arrived at large experience in the work of sanctification. This would be considered as mockery and insult, if transacted between man and man; how, then, must it be viewed by the Searcher of hearts! May not such expect this answer, "Your incense is an abomination." Even they who are rightly disposed know not what to ask but as the Spirit helpeth their infirmities; we are ignorant of what is best for ourselves, and our minds must be divinely influenced and directed, if we pray acceptably.

True worship, then, can only be performed "in spirit and in truth;"† and such worshippers are sometimes favoured to experience a union and communion of spirit, which wonderfully strengthens and animates them, even when not a word is uttered during the whole time of their meeting; they are secretly and immediately instructed by Him who teaches as never man taught. Sometimes, however, he sees meet to make use of instruments, by influencing the minds of some to minister, in the ability which he gives, to the various states of a mixed congregation; and when this is done in the fresh feeling of divine power and life, it tends to the edification of the body. It is made to apply to the condition of individuals present, and coming from the true source, it carries its own evidence with it. As the Divine Being alone knows the state of the heart, and as there is a great variety of *states*, so he is pleased to make use of various instruments for the accomplishment of his gracious purposes. In this respect there was a beautiful order in the primitive church: all, who were rightly influenced, might prophesy or minister one by one,‡ and if anything were revealed to another that sat by, the first was to hold his peace. Here a fresh revelation was distinctly pointed at; even he, who at times might, under the unction of the Holy One, minister to the states of the people, must keep silence if the revelation was vouchsafed to another who sat by; and this is now the ministry even in "the ability which God giveth,"§ by which the sincere-hearted are comforted and refreshed. But if the instrument, through unwatchfulness, mixes anything of mere human contrivance, however excellent the form of words may be, it is liable to bring a cloud and darkness over those who have spiritual discernment, for nothing can substantially profit the people but that which is communicated under the immediate influence of the Holy Spirit. It was said of our Lord, that "his word was with power;"* and the words of his ministers will, when they are rightly engaged, be also attended with a degree of power. Paul said, "My speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power."† And as these divine gifts are vouchsafed to the unlearned as well as the learned, and to women as well as to men, there must be no restriction in the Church of Christ, lest we should be found attempting to limit the Holy One. Human learning, however useful in its proper place, can by no means of itself qualify for a minister of the gospel; they who depend upon it may expect to incur this rebuke: "They run, and I have not sent them, therefore they shall not profit the people." Some of the first preachers were poor fishermen, and yet how powerful was their ministry. The Lord's prophet Amos, when declaring his commission, says, "I was no prophet, neither a prophet's son, but a gatherer of sycamore fruit; and the Lord *called* me, and said unto me, Go, speak to my people Israel."‡ It is this divine and inward *call*, this "necessity,"§ which the apostle speaks of, and which he felt so strongly, that he would have incurred wo if he had *not* preached the Gospel: it is this, in the constraining power of heavenly love, which alone can make a true minister of Christ, and without this, all the erudition in the world is but as the sounding brass or the tinkling cymbal. The disposition and temper of a true minister of the gospel are pointed out by the great apostle, where he says, "Though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory of."‖ They must not preach with a view to popularity, or to make gain of their hearers; but as they have received their call freely, they are required to administer freely. They must not seek to fix the attention of their hearers upon themselves, but direct them to their Great Master, the Shepherd and Bishop of Souls, according to the declaration of the same apostle, "We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake."¶

How simple, how beautiful, is the religion of Jesus! there is no complexity in it, no deep study is necessary. Nothing more is required than fervent devotion of heart, a dedication of the soul and all its faculties, a surrender of our own wills and our own wisdom to the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Come to Christ in the sim-

* John xix. 30. Col. ii. 14. † John iv. 23, 24. ‡ 1 Cor. xiv. 30, 31. § 1 Pet. iv. 11.

* Luke iv. 32. † 1 Cor. ii. 4. ‡ Amos vii. 14, 15. § 1 Cor. ix. 16. ‖ 1 Cor. ix. 16. ¶ 2 Cor. iv. 5.

plicity of little children, and he will receive you now, as readily as he did those in the same state formerly, when he declared that of such was the kingdom of heaven.* This last and most perfect dispensation exceeds all others, in not merely giving precepts for the regulation of our external conduct; but it applies immediately to the very source from which all actions proceed;—it strikes at the root of evil, it condemns even every impure thought, and changes the very affections and bent of the soul. This, and this only, is the radical cure for the evils of our nature, and if generally submitted to and followed, would convert the wilderness of this world into a paradise; it would "make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness should be found therein, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody."†

For Friends' Review.

ADVANTAGES OF AN ATTENTION TO THE PROVISIONS OF NATURE.

A late writer on Anatomy observes, "that the formation of the Eddystone Lighthouse, the perfection of human architecture and ingenuity, is not founded on principles so correct as those which have directed the arrangement of the bones of the foot; that the most perfect pillar or king-post is not adjusted with the accuracy of the hollow bones which support our weight; and that the tendons are composed in a manner superior to the last patent cables of Huddart, or the yet more recently improved chain cables of Bloxam." This truth is sufficient to teach us the importance of examining the works of nature; for there can be no doubt, that had the attention of men been more thus directed, many improvements in the arts of civil life would have been effected long ago, which rank among the achievements of modern science.

It was not till the last century that the discovery was made of the principle on which achromatic glasses are constructed. Even Newton himself, on the discovery of the different refrangibility of the rays of light, seems to have abandoned all hopes of improving the refracting telescope. Yet, wonderful as it may seem, the structure of the eye is such as to produce exactly the effect which was so long sought by philosophers; and it was an examination of the different humors in this organ, which first suggested to the inventor the means for accomplishing his purpose. He conceived that if he could find substances having properties similar to those of these humors, he should be able to construct glasses having achromatic properties. After many experiments he found the necessary qualities in two different sorts of glass, and by forming lenses of such glass, and placing them in the requisite position, he succeeded in achieving his object.

The art of navigation is supposed to have originated from a knowledge of the skill displayed by the Nautilus; and the best form for a body to move through water with the least resistance, such as has been ascertained by skilful mathematicians as the best form of a ship, is very nearly the same shape as we find possessed by many kinds of fish.

It is not a little remarkable, that, until a comparatively recent period of the history of mankind, the notion of the *arch* was entirely unknown. The Egyptians were unacquainted with its properties, although wood was rarely used by them in building; the galleries in the Great Pyramid, which have curved roofs, were originally covered by entire blocks, and afterwards hewn to their present form. The Chaldees were in equal ignorance; the hanging gardens of Semiramis rested upon slabs, and the remaining columns in the ruins of Persepolis were joined together by horizontal stones. Even the Greeks themselves, though they have left specimens of art which modern skill has never equalled, never discovered the secret of the arch. Yet although human genius was thus slow in contrivance, a little insect, the English turf ant, was master of its construction. This little architect forms its vaulted edifice of small grains of moist earth, (as was ascertained by the younger Huber,) apparently without any cement, but depends for the support of its work on the simple principle of the arch.

Indeed, as we descend in the order of beings, we find the want of intelligence or reasoning power, supplied in a truly wonderful manner by instinct. The mechanical ingenuity displayed by insects cannot be improved by age; as soon as they arrive at maturity they are endowed with the same powers, unimproveable, so far as we know, by any method of instruction. "A spider," says a late author, "the moment it issues from its maternal nest, can spin a web as neatly as it can ever afterwards do during the experience of a long life." That which in beings of a higher order may be learned by experience, is conferred on them at the earliest stages of existence; they receive their full powers with their life. Hence the peculiar advantages of studying the laws which govern the material world from their conformation and habits. Their powers, indeed, are circumscribed, while those of man are capable of unlimited improvement.

This numerous, but minute race of beings seem, indeed, everywhere to have anticipated human invention. While some nations carved their records on wood, stone and metal; while others of a later period, employed the bark of trees, the skins of animals, or even, when the papyrus was rendered fit, by artificial means, for the transmission of language, the wasp was manufacturing, before their eyes, a firm and durable paper. The papyrus was prepared for writing by simply pressing and polishing; the wasp formed the woody fibres into a pulp and spread them into paper, by exactly the same principle

* Matt. xix 14. † Isaiah li. 3.

that it is now manufactured by the united aid of art and science. It was not till recently that paper makers discovered that other vegetable substances than linen and cotton might be converted into paper, and these other substances the wasp employs. Thus has this insect been labouring at her manufacture since her first creation, at the same time that mankind were arriving, by almost imperceptible degrees, at the art of fabricating it; and even now, she is, in some respects, more skilful than our paper makers. One great excellence in paper is its tenacity; and while many manufacturers cut their material into short bits, the wasp takes care to retain long fibres, thus preserving its strength.

Notwithstanding the infancy of the science of insects, there seems hardly a mechanic art which has not in some form or other been seen displayed in their structure or motions. The saw-fly is not among the least worthy of notice in this particular. The instrument from which it derives its name, is a very finely contrived saw, made of a horny substance, and adapted to penetrating branches of wood where eggs are to be deposited. Each of these flies is furnished with two saws, which do not move simultaneously, but have an alternate motion, one being advanced while the other is retracted; and as they are extremely fine, it is necessary that they should not be bent during the operation; they are accordingly fitted at the back into a groove in a thicker piece, thus resembling exactly the small tenon-saws of joiners. On the back they are furnished with small teeth, thus combining at the same time the properties of the saw and of the rasp or file. The ovipositor of another fly consists of several sliding tubes like those of a pocket spy-glass.

We may see a process similar to that the cooper employs, in the willow-leaf roller, a caterpillar which constructs its nest by joining the edges of several leaves together, and strengthening the whole by threads passing round them after the manner of hoops. A contrivance similar to the diving-bell is exhibited in the water-grub of a two winged fly, which has the power of carrying down with it from the surface of the water, a sufficiency of air for breathing, in a small vessel situated at the extremity of its body. The same principle is seen in some other water-grubs, which have long tubes extending upwards to the surface. The gnat constructs a boat of her eggs, and, as Kirby remarks, "the most violent agitation the water cannot sink it, and what is more extraordinary, and a property still a desideratum our life boats, though hollow it never becomes filled with water, even though exposed." A species moth forms a thatched covering for her eggs, which not only protects them from the wet, but ing made of a downy substance, such as mists have proved to be the best non-conductors, it prevents the escape of heat. We have the art of wire-drawing in the spider; as well as in the

"Millions of spinning worms,
That in their green shops weave the smooth haired silk;"

and what is not the less wonderful, all these arts are performed by means of instruments of the most perfect finish, which require the aid of powerful magnifying glasses to discover their construction.

But perhaps the most extraordinary proof of the wonderful instinct displayed in insects is shown in the bee. As they secrete only a limited quantity of wax, it becomes requisite that this should be employed in the most economical manner possible. "Bees, therefore," as Reaumur remarks, "have to solve this difficult problem:—A quantity of wax being given, to form of it similar and equal cells of a determinate capacity, but of the largest size in proportion to the quantity of matter employed, and disposed in such a manner as to occupy the least possible space in the hive. This problem is solved by bees in all its conditions. The cylindrical form would seem to be the best adapted to the shape of the insect; but had the cells been cylindrical, they would not have applied to each other without leaving a vacant and superfluous space between every three contiguous cells. Had the cells, on the other hand, been square or triangular, they might have been constructed without unnecesaary vacancies, but these forms would have both required more material, and been very unsuitable to the shape of the bees' body. The six-sided form of the cell obviates every objection; and while it fulfils the conditions of the problem, it is equally adapted with a cylinder to the shape of the bee.

"The base of each cell, instead of forming a plane, is usually composed of three pieces in the shape of the diamonds on playing cards, and placed in such a manner as to form a hollow pyramid. This structure, it may be observed, imparts a greater degree of strength, and still keeping the solution of the problem in view, gives a great capacity with the smallest expenditure of material. This has actually, indeed, been ascertained by mathematical measurement and calculatiou. Maraldi, the inventor of glass hives, determined by minutely measuring these angles that the greater were 109 deg. 28 min., and the smaller, 70 deg. 32 min., and Reaumur, being desirous to know why these particular angles are selected, requested M. Kœnig, a skilful mathematician, (without informing him of his design, or telling him of Maraldi's researches,) to determine, by calculation, what ought to be the angle of a six sided cell, with a concave pyramidal base, formed of three similar and equal rhomboid plates, so that the least possible matter should enter into its construction. By employing what geometricians denominate the *infinitesimal calculus*, he found that the angles should be 109 deg. 26 min. for the greater, and 70 deg.

34 min. for the lesser, or about one thirtieth of a degree, more or less, than the actual angles made choice of by the bees."* J.

Memorials of Rebecca Jones, by Wm. J. Allinson; Second Edition. Published by Henry Longstreth, No. 347 High street, Philadelphia. pp. 372.

The first edition of this instructive Biography having been for some time exhausted, and a second edition demanded, it is now, after some unexpected delay, ready for delivery to subscribers and purchasers.

The undersigned, as publisher and proprietor of the work, has of course a business interest in its sale, but he is also influenced by higher motives, in desiring its continued extensive circulation. He wishes, therefore, to call the attention of the reader to a few points respecting which some are probably not informed.

The haste with which the first edition was carried through the press, involved numerous typographical errors which have now, it is believed, been corrected, while some interesting matter has been added.

The readers of "FRIENDS' REVIEW" may probably suppose that in the pages of that valuable periodical they possess all, or nearly all, of these "Memorials." This, however is far from being the case, about one-half being additional; the arrangement is considerably altered, and the form in which it is now presented, will be found to be much more satisfactory than the disjointed form in which the compiler, during the course of compilation, found himself able to offer it in this Journal. The notes, however, which were kindly furnished, at the compiler's request, by the editor of the "REVIEW," have been carefully preserved, and will be admitted by the reader to add to the interest and value of the book.

The following paragraphs, from the pen of T. L. Cuyler, Pastor of a Presbyterian Congregation in a neighbouring state, are extracted from a review of these memoirs, first published in the Burlington Gazette, and, characterized as they are, by a spirit of liberality and kindness, are better adapted to our present purpose than any comments of our own.

"Mr. Henry Robinson, of London, an accomplished literary friend of Lamb, Coleridge and Wordsworth, once forwarded a package of autographs to a friend of ours in New York, and when he was asked what American specimens he wished in return, he replied, "There are but three Americans whose autographs I care to possess; one is George Washington, whom I respect; a second is Benjamin Franklin, whom I admire; the third is John Woolman, *whom I love.*" "Get the writings of John Woolman by heart," said Lamb himself, in one of his Elia essays, "and learn to love the early Quakers." This would certainly be no difficult task if they were all like Woolman and *Rebecca Jones.* With the charactor of the former many of the readers of the Gazette are already familiar; and of the latter they may now learn more, through Mr. Allinson's delightful biography.

"We had met with some portions of this work in occasional numbers of the 'Friends' Review,' to which many of these 'memorials' were contributed by their compiler. This well executed volume contains all that has appeared in the 'Review,' together with a large addition of letters and reminiscences never before given to the public. In fact, had the characteristically modest desire of the subject of the memoir been fulfilled, no biography at all would have appeared; for it was her recorded request that no such labour of love should be attempted. But the world never admits the validity of such requests. The life of a public benefactor and philanthropist, (lived out, as it is, with radient and beautiful consistency before men) is public property. Nor are the examples of the virtuous and the godly so superabundant that the world can afford to lose one of these silent but instructive guides into the path of truth and holiness.

"We will not mar the symmetry of the work before us, by attempting any sketch of the detached portions of the biography. Those who love to 'possess the depth of their own spirits' in quiet admiration of the beautiful and the good—whose mental eye reposes with delight on the soft green of modest, unobtrusive piety, unseduced by the flash and glare of ostentatious brilliancy—such persons will seek out and read *often* this book for themselves. To them any summary of ours would be superfluous; on any other class the book itself would be well nigh thrown away." H. LONGSTRETH.

THE BOSTON POULTRY SHOW.

This novel exhibition came off on the 15th and 16th of November last. The display of the different species and breeds of poultry, was extensive, and evidently regarded with much interest by the public. The Committee of Supervision in their report, state that—

"The number of specimens of the different feathered races, presented on this occasion, numbered 1423, and the number of exhibitors recorded was 219. The number of people admitted to the show, was not less than ten thousand. The sum of three hundred and sixty-four dollars was received at the gate, (the fee being 10 cents) notwithstanding the admission of ladies and children gratis."

The object of this meeting was to bring together specimens of the different varieties of poultry, that their peculiar traits might be seen and their relative merits judged of by comparison. No prizes were offered—every observer being at liberty to award his own commendation as appeared to him proper.

* Professor Rennie, in Lib. Ent. Knowledge.

The rearing of poultry, as will be shown, is certainly not the least important article of stock to the farmer. The article is readily converted into money, and is, probably, quite as readily prepared for market as any other article of stock produced on the farm.

The amount of sales of poultry at the Quincy Market, Boston, for the year 1848, was six hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars. The average sales of one dealer alone amounted to twelve hundred dollars per week for the whole year. The amount of sales for the whole city of Boston, for the same year, (so far as obtained,) was over one million of dollars.

Our convenience to the London market, by the aid of steamers weekly, enables the farmer, through the egg merchant, to make sales of his surplus eggs in that quarter.

The amount of sales of eggs, in and around the Quincy Market, for 1848, was one million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dozen, which, at eighteen cents per dozen, (the lowest price paid 11½ cents, and the highest 30 cents per dozen, as proved by the average purchases of one of the largest dealer's books,) makes the amount paid for eggs, to be two hundred and three thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty cents. And from information already obtained from other egg merchants, in the same city, the whole amount of sales will not fall much, if any, short of a million of dollars, for 1848.

The average consumption of eggs, at three of the hotels, was more than two hundred dozen each day, for the year 1848.

The value of eggs brought from the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, during the running season by the steamboats, plying between Boston and those two rivers, was more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for that season.

One dealer in the egg trade at Philadelphia, sends to the N. Y. market, daily, nearly one hundred barrels of eggs. It is estimated from satisfactory returns that the city of New-York alone, expends nearly a million and a half of dollars, in the purchase of eggs.—*Cultivator.*

The interest which is felt in President Roberts, and the intrinsic value of its contents, will make the following letter peculiarly acceptable to a numerous class of our readers:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, September 18th, 1849.

Dear Sir,—I wrote you a few days ago, announcing the probability that in a few weeks the slave trade would be completely annihilated at the Gallinas. I have the satisfaction now to inform you that my expectations have been fully realized. The Chiefs have consented to abandon forever the traffic, and have actually delivered to Captain Dunlop, of her majesty's ship "Alert," all the slaves collected there for exportation, and have turned the foreign slave traders out of the country. Captain Dunlop takes the slaves to Sierra Leone. The slavers have availed themselves of the Captain's kindness, and taken passage also in one of H. M. ships for Sierra Leone, having first solemnly promised Captain Dunlop that they would never again attempt to revive the slave trade at Gallinas, or that neighbourhood.

Our negotiations are still going on for the Gallinas, and I think now will soon be closed to our satisfaction; the principal obstacle is now removed, and our jurisdiction will soon comprehend that territory: it will then be impossible ever again to revive the traffic in slaves at any point between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. I am happy to inform you that our public affairs are going on smoothly; though our late efforts for the suppression of the slave trade, and some considerable amounts we have had to pay for *new territory*, have rather embarrassed us, pecuniarily. I think we have great cause for encouragement.

Our relations with the natives are of the most friendly character. Commerce is increasing, and our citizens are giving more attention than ever to agriculture. I am, dear sir,

Respectfully, your obd't servant,
(Signed) J. J. ROBERTS.

G. Ralston, Esq., London.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—THE ENGLISH AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

By arrivals in England, accounts from Sierra Leone to the 15th of September have been received. The place had been remarkably healthy. The slave trade was as brisk as ever. One English vessel, the Dolphin, had taken five prizes during the eighteen months she was on the station, and liberated one thousand five hundred blacks.

"The trade appears very active in the Portuguese dominions, between Benguela and Loanda, off which place the Cygnet had captured two vessels in July last. The Spy brigantine had taken a small felucca, which had made two successful runs lately. The Dolphin's boats had chased a large three-masted steam slaver on the 20th of August, between Loando and Benguela, on the south coast, but unsuccessfully. The Britomart captured a fine fore and aft schooner off Mayumba, in July. The trade appears rather slack in the Bights of Benin, no captures having been made there lately. The chiefs at the Gallinas were going to give up 3000 slaves to Commander Dunlop, of the Alert sloop. The Pluto steamer and Waterwitch brig have gone from the north to the south coast. The latter had driven ashore a fine slaver, in July, off the Gallinas. The Sealark had taken an empty schooner in July, close to the place where the Cygnet made her prizes.

The Phœnix screw schooner, on her passage from England to the station, had made prize of a Portuguese schooner off the Cape Verds, bound from Trieste to Pernambuco, on suspicion of being intended for, or engaged in, the slave trade, which has made a great stir, and is expected to lead to troublesome consequences. Commander Woodhouse sent her to the Cape of Good Hope for adjudication. The piratical slaver, which beat off the boats of the Alert, and killed their officer and some of the crew, some time since, had not been captured by the Commodore, as has been reported from the coast by previous advices. There was not a single slave in the slave yard at Sierra Leone, where emigrants were very much wished for."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 5, 1850.

With the present number we begin, not only a new year, but a new decade. We are entering upon the last year of the first half of the nineteenth century. The number forty, with its appendages, has ceased to be an indication of passing time. The Persian monarch, when he was viewing the millions who followed his standard, is said to have wept upon the reflection, that not one of this numerous host would be alive at the end of an hundred years. And we may also consider, that by the time another forty, which has now become so familiar, shall appear in the date of the current year, the whole busy race which now constitutes the active population of the globe, will have passed away, and a new generation that knew them not will occupy their place. Many, no doubt, who are now fluttering in imaginary importance, will long ere that have descended to the house appointed for all living, without leaving a trace behind, to show that such personages had ever lived.

We are no superstitious observers of days and times, fully assenting to the doctrine that all days are equally good in the divine sight; yet we freely admit that there is something in the advent of a new year calculated to awaken serious reflection. When the Creator appointed the sun and the moon, for signs and for seasons; for days and for years; we may rationally conclude that more was intended than mere physical divisions. The perpetual current of time, uniform in itself, is divided into periods, in a manner well suited to call our attention to the uncertain tenure by which our lives are held. In the usual course of nature, life may be considered as renewed with each returning day; and the growth and decline of vegetable life are adjusted to the annual division of time. The prophet had probably an eye to the daily revival of animal life, when he exclaimed, His mercies are new every morning. And the declaration, He crowneth th year with his goodness, may bear a correspondin allusion to the annual revival of the vegetab world.

Disapproving, as we do, of noisy and tumultuou celebrations of any day, we would suggest to ou readers the propriety of making the commencemer of a new year, a season and an occasion for a r newed examination into the state of their spiritu concerns; that in case of a call to give an accou of their stewardship, they may not be taken by su prise. The solemn question, how much owest tho to thy Lord? cannot be too frequently asked. due regard to this momentous inquiry, will n be unlikely to render the commencement of th year a season of renewed dedication—a new era i life distinguished by a fresh resolution to pursu with divine assistance, the path which leads to pe manent peace.

As the new year has been ushered in with severe frost, it would be well for those who are e trusted with an ample share of worldly treasure, remember the poor. A small deduction from th superfluous stores of the wealthy, would often ad greatly to the comforts of the suffering and dest tute.

The brief remarks on the carnal and spiritu state of man, which have occupied a place in th two preceding numbers, and are brought to a clos in the present one, were introduced in consequenc of the suggestion of a valuable correspondent Several years have passed since this essay made i appearance on the other side of the Atlantic, but has probably obtained only a limited circulation i this country; and the important truths which unfolds have lost none of their value by the lapse time. Such of our readers as have taken the R view from its commencement, can be no strange to the character of William Allen; and they wi hardly need to be informed, that the purity of h principles, the force of his understanding, and th ardour of his love for the whole human race, mu secure a respectful perusal for the productions of h pen.

Our readers will recognize in the article entitle "Advantage of attention to the provisions of Na ture," the production of no ordinary writer; and th Editor would gladly indulge a hope, that the value correspondent to whom he is indebted for this essay may frequently favour him with his lucubrations.

A letter from a valued friend in Rush Co., Ia dated 12th mo. 18th, says in reference to the fi that occurred at Friends' Western Agricultur School, near Annapolis in Parke County—a descri tion of which is given in our 13th number—"It w

ny privilege to visit that Institution a few days
efore it was burned, to witness the exercises of the
chool, and hear a full report of the Committee
harged with its care. All which showed the
stablishment to be in a healthy condition and well
ustained. The situation was beautiful, and the
chool was well furnished for a new country. I
rust it was doing much good. I understand spirited
fforts are being made to rebuild."

Burdensome Bequests.—Probably many of our
eaders may be unacquainted with the fact, that
ccording to the laws of North Carolina, the masters
f slaves, however absolute their power to hold, are
estricted from setting them free, unless for merito-
ious services, to be adjudged of and allowed by the
ounty court. Slaves set free otherwise than the
w directs, are liable to be arrested and sold; one-
fth of the proceeds going to the person making the
rest, and the remainder into the public treasury.*
consequence of this provision, it sometimes hap-
ens that possessors of slaves, who desire to eman-
pate them, but are unable or unwilling to incur
e expense of removing them to free states, be-
eath them to some members of our society;
aving to them the burden of getting rid of them
ithout consigning them to slavery, as best they
n.

The Editor in his late visit to that State be-
me acquainted with an elderly Friend, who, as
was afterwards informed, was the legal owner of
irty slaves, who had been bequeathed to him by a
rmer owner. They were in the actual possession
freedom as far as circumstances would admit; but
long as they remain in the state, their liberty
ust be held by a questionable tenure.

Another friend, Samuel Hill, of Randolph County,
th whom an acquaintance was formed, had a
uest nearly three years ago, of sixteen or seven-
n slaves; all of whom except one, he removed at
own expense to Indiana, and placed them under
care of a committee of that Yearly Meeting,
o have the care of such cases. The slave who
s left, is an old man whose age and consequent
rthlessness will probably exempt him from seizure
l sale. His continuance in N. Carolina was his
n choice.

Married,—At Friends' meeting house, St. Al-
s, Maine, on the 23d of Tenth month last, Joseph
nslow, of Fairfield, to Eunice Douglass, of the
ner place.

——, At the same place, on the 1st ult., E. Mor-
l Huntington, of Amesbury, Mass., to Ruth
Vining, of St. Albans.

——, At the same time and place, Henry Fair-
ther, to Avis Shepard, both of St. Albans.

*Stroud's Slave Laws, p. 148.

——, On Fourth day, the 19th of Ninth month last, at Friends' meeting house, Fairfield, Highland County, Ohio, Moses Walton, of Spring Valley, Greene County, to Deborah, daughter of Anthony Johnson, of the former place.

——, At the same place, on the 24th of Tenth month last, John Paxson, to Emily Ellen Smith, both of Fairfield Monthly Meeting.

——, At the same place, on the 21st of Eleventh month last, Thomas Dutton, to Elizabeth P., daughter of Jacob Ladd, both of the same monthly meeting.

——, At the same place, on the 28th of the same month, Hazael D. Green, to Milly M., daughter of Richard Cherry, both of Fairfield Monthly Meeting.

Died,—Near Westminster, Guilford County, N. C., on the 15th of Eleventh month last, in the 74th year of her age, Mary, wife of Jesse Moore, a member and elder of Deep River Monthly Meeting.

——, At her residence, near Clarkson, Columbiana County, Ohio, on the 6th of last month, Esther, wife of Charles Hole, a minister and member of Carmel Monthly Meeting, in the 58th year of her age. During her last sickness, which was severe, she was remarkably favoured with calmness and resignation, remaining sensible to the last. She often expressed to those about her, that her hope of acceptance was only in the Lord's mercies: not relying on any works of righteousness, which she had done. A little before the power of articulation ceased, being in a sweet and heavenly frame of mind, she addressed her family for the last time, and in conclusion, assured them, that a hope still remained of being permitted to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, in that Kingdom, which will never have an end.

INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.

The Managers of the Institute for Colored Youth, having concluded to open an agency at the store of George W. Taylor, N. W. corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, for the purpose of recording applications of coloured boys for places, both in the country and city, where they may, as apprentices, be taught agriculture and the mechanic arts, invite the attention of all those interested to the subject, requesting them to call and examine the list of applicants.

The managers deem it particularly desirable that opportunities should be furnished to coloured boys to learn trades of various kinds, and with a view of inducing suitable masters to take them, are prepared to offer a fair compensation to those mechanics with whom an agreement may be made for this purpose.

It may also be stated, that a committee of respectable coloured men have undertaken to recommend the boys who are recorded at the agency, and thus it is believed a better class than usual will be had to select from.

The Managers trust this notice will obtain the serious consideration of the friends of the coloured people, and that they will avail themselves of the opportunity offered, to render them an essential service by instructing them in such useful trades and occupations, as will enable them to fill independent and respectable station is in any community in which their lot may be hereafter fixed.

On behalf of the committee of the Board.

12th mo. 20th, 1849. M. C. COPE, Sec.

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS.

There are few establishments the secret working of which is less known to the general mass of the public than that of those great collectors and condensers of political intelligence—those extraordinary machines which are the contemporary historians of the world—the London Morning Newspapers. With almost every other grand branch of national industry we are more or less acquainted. Most people have a notion of the operations of the blast furnace or the power-loom: most people have picked up some smattering of the mode in which cottons are spun at Manchester, and razors ground at Sheffield. Little treatises devoted to descriptions of branches of national industry are frequently issued from the press: the coarse raw material is traced through its every successive stage until it arrives at the consummation of a costly and finished fabric. We may read or see how the lump of ore becomes a legion of shining and delicate needles—how certain constituent mineral masses are fused and wrought until the glittering chandelier or wonder-working lens is placed before us. We know how rags may become paper, and the forest a ship. Still, there is a peculiar species of industry of which the public knows little—one requiring for its successful prosecution a more peculiar union of elements than is demanded by any other pursuit—a branch of industry demanding the combined and constant application of highly-skilled and intelligent manual labour—of vast capital—of a high degree of enterprise and worldly shrewdness—and, more than all, of great, and keen, and cultivated, and flexible intellectual power, constantly applicable to the discussion of almost every question—moral, social, political, and literary—which can spring up into importance amid the daily and hourly fluctuations not only of the public opinion of Britain, but of that of the civilized world. Such a union of qualities and possessions must be brought together by any one who thinks of triumphantly establishing, or successfully carrying on, a London morning journal.

As, then, we believe, that the notions popularly entertained of the means whereby the news of the world is every morning served up to us with our hot coffee and rolls, are somewhat vague, we propose to devote this paper to a sketch of the intellectual and material engine to which society and civilization owe so much.

All the London daily-newspaper establishments are situated either upon or close to the great artery of communication between the City and the West End. Some of those grimy-looking news-factories are patent to the street; others skulk in dingy and obscure alleys, as though attempting to carry out, even in their local habitations, that grand principle of the anonymous, which, rightly or wrongly, is held to constitute not only the power, but the ve essence of English journalism.

The vast body of the employés of a Londo journal may be divided into six grand categ ries or departments; it being, however, unde stood that in some cases these departmen blend, to a little extent, with each other; ar that those individuals who, as it were, stan upon the confines, occasionally undertake som what mixed duties. There is, first, the impo tant and all-supporting typographic departmen numbering perhaps somewhere about sixty ind viduals. Then there is the commercial depar ment, occupied in the business-conduct of th paper, in attending to the due supply of the r quisite material for all the other branches, receiving and arranging the advertisements, managing the publication, and keeping the g neral accounts of the whole establishment. Th department, including those more or less co nected with advertising agencies, &c. may fu nish employment for about a dozen of person We then come to the reporting establishmen Of this the principal branch is the parli mentary corps, a body averaging from twelve sixteen members: next them may be classe the law reporters, who attend regularly in th several courts, and who may come to some hal dozen more: in the same category we may pe haps include the regular and authorized corr spondents of the paper in the principal provin cial towns and outports: and our account woul be manifestly incomplete did we leave out sight the vast cloud of irregular and unengage reporters, who supply a great portion of th every-day London news, including the proceed ings at the minor courts—particularly the p lice-offices—the inquests, the "melancholy a cidents," the "alarming conflagrations," th "extraordinary coincidences," and the lik This body of men, although few or none of i members have any tangible footing upon th periodical press, yet play no inconsiderable pa in supplying it with its miscellaneous home in telligence. They form, as our readers have n doubt divined, the often-talked of class, calle by themselves "general reporters" or "occ sional contributors," but best known to th world as "penny-a-liners." Next in the ord in which we are proceeding we may reckon th important and expensive department of foreig correspondency—a department the extent an importance of which have very much increase since the commencement of the present cont nental disturbances. A glance at any Londo journal will show that, besides having a fixe correspondence in almost every European cap tal of importance, there is hardly a seat of wa unattended by a representative of the metrop litan press. Wherever, indeed, gunpowder fired in anger, a letter to a great English news paper is pretty certain to pop out of the smok Proceeding with our list, we approach the ed

ial department, including not only the actual cutive editors, but the corps of original ters—the mysterious authors of the "lead-," and the gentlemen whose pens, shunning itics, are devoted to the chronicling and ana-is of the fine arts, the drama, and literature. re we tread upon somewhat slippery ground. we have said, the principle of the anonymous kept up with very remarkable strictness in leading journals; and even those who are erably well behind the scenes in other re-cts, may still know little of the grand arca-n involved in the authorship of the leading icles. No doubt the paternity of some of se is tolerably well known in press circles. netimes the internal evidence of style or par-lar opinion betrays a writer: in other in-nces, tolerable guesses and approximations formed; but in, we should say, the great jority of cases, the authorship of a leader is olutely unknown to nineteen-twentieths of employés of the newspaper in which it pears.

We have now catalogued the five principal isions into which the intellectual and manual our of a morning newspaper is thrown; and may add a sixth general department, includ-the class which may be described as more ictly the servants of the establishment—the and night porters, the messengers, the cou-rs employed upon foreign service, and gene-ly the host of supernumeraries who hang on outskirts of a great newspaper establishment. Having thus cursorily run over the different ts of the machine, we proceed more narrowly describe their individual conformation. The ographical department comprehends, as we e said, about sixty compositors. Among ir ranks are to be found the very best, most intelligent, and the most expedi-us printers in London or the world. They paid by the piece; and a few of them n not less than from L.3. to L.4 per week. m L.2, 10s. to L.3 is, however, we believe, general amount of their wages. The task of morning paper compositor commences about en or eight o'clock in the evening, and is con-ued until the paper is "put to bed," as the hnical phrase goes, between four and five lock in the morning; but occasionally his ours are even still further protracted. When important foreign express is expected—the erland Mail, for example—he either remains ging about the establishment, ready at an in-nt's warning, to commence operations upon the ked-for news, or flings himself down, all dress-either in his lodgings or a neighbouring ern, prepared instantly to hurry back to the ce, should a breathless messenger warn him t the "Overland is in." A useful peculiarity the morning paper compositor is the extraor-ary skill with which he deciphers the vile con-gations of pothooks and hangers with which he is frequently called upon to deal. Imagine, for example, half-a-dozen columns of report of an important country meeting, scribbled in red-hot haste, and in pencil, by two or three reporters during their transit from Liverpool or Exeter by an express train; fancy this crumpled-up mass of half-effaced, half-unintelligible scribbling deciphered, set up in type, and corrected, within a few minutes over an hour! Yet such an exploit is by no means without a parallel in the offices of the London morning newspapers. For the rapidity with which news is set before the readers of a journal they are much indebted to the compositors.

Passing over the commercial department of a newspaper, which presents few characteristic features, we arrive at the important class of the reporters, and of these the parliamentary corps first claim our attention.

It would be unnecessary here to dilate upon the brilliant literary and legal talent, which has been furnished to the country, from that narrow little gallery above the Speaker's chair in the House of Commons. It is generally known that, from the days of Dr. Johnson downwards, the task of reporting the debates of the legislature has furnished a means of subsistence to a class of men, from the ranks of which have sprung not a few individuals whose names are known as widely as the fame of our literature and our jurisprudence is extended; and it may be added, that the steady remuneration furnished in this way by the morning newspapers has been, and does form in many instances, the ground-work of an income extended by connection with many of the less important, but not less fascinating branches of periodical and dramatic literature. The "gallery" of course embraces men of very different calibre, and very different habits. With some it is the all in all, with others merely the convenient stepping-stone. A few, and only a few, of its members have little pretensions beyond those of skilful short-hand writers; but a great majority of its occupants aim higher than this—possessing as they do the intelligence of educated gentlemen, sharpened and developed by a course of training which brings them into constant communication with public men and public events; while not a few are personages of more or less literary or political celebrity, who may well aspire one day to make the speeches they now report.

The routine duty of the gallery is easily explained. Each newspaper has a regular desk, at which its representative is always seated from the opening to the rising of the House. The reporters generally succeed each other in alphabetical succession; and the period during which each remains on duty is called his "turn." These turns are of different lengths at different periods of the evening. Up to about 11 o'clock, they are either half-hours or three-quarters. After that time they are generally either quar-

ter-hours or twenty-minutes. Every newspaper has a distinct set of rules upon the subject in question, rules which, however, are always liable to be modified, according to certain fixed principles, by the duration of the debate in the House of Lords. As soon as a "man"—reporters are always called "men" in gallery patois—is relieved by his next successor, he proceeds to the office to extend his notes—"to write out his whack"—gallery *argot* again. A full three-quarters' turn amounts, with the majority of speakers, to somewhat more than two columns of the close type used in printing parliamentary reports, the writing of which is seldom accomplished under four hours of severe labour. It not unfrequently happens, especially if both Houses be sitting—and the corps therefore distributed in equal proportions in the Lords and Commons—that time will not permit the full extension of the short-hand notes. A second turn looming a-head obliges the reporter to "cut down" many a flower of eloquence; and on very hard-working nights there are such things as three turns, involving, as the reader will perceive, in many instances a spell of seven, eight, or nine hours of exceedingly hard and exhausting toil. These occasions, however, are comparatively rare; and taking the average amount of the session, we should say that it is somewhat less than a column per night per man. Of course the majority of speeches made in parliament bear very considerable curtailment. The ordinary rank and file of M. P.'s are merely summarised—their endless prolixity, their ten-times repeated iteration, their masses of commomplace declamation, are condensed and translated into English grammar — often a most requisite process—so that the twenty lines of what appears to the reader to be a neat little compact speech, convey, in reality, the pith and substance, well and clearly put, of half an hour or an hour's rambling tedious oration.

When, however, a reporter, unhappily for himself, falls upon one of the crack men of the house, a minister, or an Opposition leader, the case is very different. The report is then almost verbatim. We say almost, because there is hardly one man in the House who does not occasionally owe something to the reporters in the way of the excision of a twice or thrice-repeated phrase, or the rounding-off of a sentence left incomplete in the heat of speaking. As may be expected, there exists a code of oratorical criticism in the gallery of an entirely technical and professional nature, and which judges of public speakers entirely in reference to the facilities which their styles afford for being reported. Perhaps a hint or two on contemporary orators regarded in this light may not be without its interest and use. Sir Robert Peel, then, is a favourite in the gallery. He is distinct and deliberate; and when he has to deal with statistics, the mortal horror of the reporters, exceedingly clear and intelligible. Moreover, Sir Robe understands the gallery. We have heard h on very important occasions absolutely dict rather than speak. His rival, Lord John, generally deliberate enough, but he is not alwa distinct, and unless he warms and rises with subject, is very apt to be slovenly in the cc struction of his sentences. Sir G. Grey is exceedingly difficult speaker to report: he is t rapid. Sir Charles Wood, again, is often v bally confused, and apt to make *lapsus ling* which in financial speeches are terribly emb rassing. Viscount Palmerston is a capital m for a reporter—deliberate, epigrammatically d tinct, and uttering his sentences with a weigh and a telling point. Sir J. Graham is also easily-reported speaker. Not so Mr. Gladsto who pours himself out in an unbroken, flue and unemphatic stream of words; uttering su tile argument faster than other speakers rat out mere verbiage. Mr. Macaulay was anot dreaded orator; and for this reason, that utterance was so rapid, as to render it exce ingly difficult to follow him; while his dicti was at once so gorgeous and so epigrammat that the omission of a word marred a senten Much of the same remark applies to Mr. She who, moreover, has to contend with a thicken indistinct, and screaming utterance. Mr. D' raeli keeps a good reporter upon the full stret but he is not generally complained of in t gallery. As for the Upper House, Lord St ley is perhaps the most unpopular man, usi the word of course in its technical sense. He terribly rapid and terribly good. Lord Brough is generally more deliberate. His parenthetic sentences, however, often puzzle his recorde Lord Aberdeen, distinct, deliberate, and pure his style, is easily reported. The same of Lc Lyndhurst. The Marquis of Lansdown speeches are vastly improved by the omission a good half of the words which they contain; a to Lord Monteagle a similar remark applies wi still greater force. Earl Grey is a capital reporte speaker—distinct, clear-headed, and correct; a so, by the way, is the young Duke of Argyle, w has made a debut in public life which promi to give the reporters many an aching wrist.

On the whole, the reporters' gallery, althou its occupants are occasionally very severely wo ed, is a pleasant and a merry place, and a gre manufactory of jokes, good, bad, and indiffere As a general rule, reporters are terribly lul warm politicians. Probably they hear too mu of all parties to like any of them; and speeches delivered on all sides of the House a generally the objects of plenty of droll runni commentary, frequently of a nature which wou please the political opponents of the orator rath than himself. I may add that upwards of thr fourths of the reporters of the London da press are either Scotch or Irish. The Engli are a decided minority in the gallery.

Of the law reporters little has to be said. ey are frequently young barristers, who make in this way for any deficiency of briefs with ich they may be afflicted.

To be continued.

W. PENN AND T. B. MACAULAY.

n the 31st number of our second volume it stated that the attack of this popular writer n the character of William Penn, was under- d to have attracted the attention of some nds in England, who had commenced an mination of the records on which Macaulay professedly grounded his charges. Judging n the article respecting Magdalen College, as lained in the extract from the "Tablet," rted in that number, a triumphant vindica- of William Penn was confidently anticipated. s expectation has been fully realized. A phlet, of 54 pages,* has just come to hand, author of which has evidently examined, no ordinary care, the cotemporary authori- which cast light on the actions which the orian has undertaken to record.

When we recollect the unpopularity of James, re he came to the crown, the numerous acts itting of no justification, by which his ephe- al government was marked, and the propen- which was manifested to cast the odium of measures on every one who was supposed to dmitted to his counsels, we need not be sur- ed, if, among the cotemporary records of dal, some documents should be found, ctly or obliquely impeaching the conduct of an who possessed so large a share of his dship as William Penn was supposed to do. ong the crowds who beseiged his gates, as lidates, through his interposition, for regal ur, there could scarcely fail to be some whose ests were unreasonable; and others, whom as unable to oblige. And the man who is ed a favour, to which he considers himself led, is not unlikely to feel some displeasure rds every one who was connected with the sal. It is probably impossible for any man, fills as large a space in the public view as Penn did, to escape the obloquy of some; the general tone in which T. B. Macaulay ks of his character, would naturally lead us ppose that he would make the most of the ges which could be sifted out of the mouldy rds of the Seventeenth century. The writer his article was therefore prepared to find the ges, which have been so prominently arrayed ast the character of W. Penn, in opposition e general voice of historians and biographers, sustained by some species of verisimilitude—some cotemporary authority, however doubtful. It was, of course, a matter of surprise that some of the charges which, if fairly established, would greatly impair the character of the founder of Pennsylvania, were discovered, when traced to their source, to be wholly destitute of foundation.

It is not the design of this essay to follow Macaulay through his artful delineation of the character of Penn, in which his acknowledged excellencies are alloyed by his numerous imputed defects; or the writer of the pamphlet in his exposure of the unfairness of this author; but to present to the readers of the Review, as concisely as a proper attention to perspicuity will admit, the facts as deduced by the author of the pamphlet from the cotemporary authorities, on which the gravest imputations are apparently founded.

The first in order, and the one which, in the garb that Macaulay has given it, appears most repulsive, is the case of the young girls, who, in obedience to the command of their governess, walked in the procession of the Duke of Monmouth. Macaulay informs us, that "the queen's maids of honour asked the royal permission to wring money out of the parents of the poor children; and the permission was granted. An order was sent down to Taunton that all these little girls should be seized and imprisoned. Sir Francis Warre, of Hestercombe, the Tory member for Bridgewater, was requested to undertake the office of exacting the ransom. He was charged to declare, in strong language, that the maids of honour would not endure delay, that they were determined to prosecute to outlawry, unless a reasonable sum were forthcoming, and that by a reasonable sum was meant seven thousand pounds. Warre excused himself from taking any part in a transaction so scandalous. The maids of honour then requested William Penn to act for them; and Penn accepted the commission." This is followed by a sneer respecting W. Penn's scruple in regard to taking off his hat, and the arguments by which he may be supposed to have reconciled his conscience to this undertaking. He then adds, "The maids of honour were, at last, forced to content themselves with less than a third of what they had demanded."

Supposing the leading facts to have been correctly stated, that William Penn had, in some way, interfered between the ladies of the court and the parents of the girls, he ought, in fairness, to have had credit for procuring a reduction of the demand, from seven thousand pounds to less than one-third of that sum; how much less we are not informed. The transaction, however, in its most favourable aspect, was so radically cruel and oppressive, that nothing less than the most unquestionable evidence could warrant a belief that William Penn had any part in it. On this subject let us hear the author of the pamphlet.

"The only one of the authorities Mr. Macau-

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*he title is, William Penn and Thomas B. Macau- being brief observations on the charges made in Macaulay's history of England, against the cha- r of William Penn, by W. E. Forster. London, es Gilpin, 5 Bishopsgate street without, 1849.

lay quotes in reference to this case, in which there is any allusion to Penn, is the following letter from the Earl of Sunderland, the then Home Secretary, a copy of which is in the State Paper Office :—

"'*Whitehall, Febry.* 13*th*, 1685–6,

"'Mr. Penne—Her Maj^ties Maids of Honour having acquainted me, that they designe to employ you and Mr. Walden in making a composition with the Relations of the Maids of Taunton for the high Misdemeanor they have been guilty of, I do at their request hereby let you know that her Maj^ty has been pleased to give their Fines to the said maids of Honour, and therefore recommend it to Mr. Walden and you to make the most advantageous composition you can in their behalfe.

'I am, Sir, your humble servant,

SUNDERLAND, P.'*

"This letter, to which no reply can be found, either in the State Paper Office or elsewhere, is the sole proof upon which the charge is grounded: there exists no collateral evidence whatever confirming its receipt by Penn, much less his acceptance of its commission: it is not even certain that it was addressed to him. The address in the State Paper Office is not 'William Penn, Esq.,' nor William Penn at all, but plain *Mr. Penne*, and therefore it is quite possible that it was intended for a certain 'George Penne,'† who it appears was instrumental in effecting the release from slavery of a Mr. Azariah Pinney, a gentleman of Bettescombe, near Crewkerne, in Somersetshire, whose sentence to death had been commuted to transportation.‡

"But allowing that Sunderland's letter was addressed to William Penn, what does it prove? Not that he undertook the office in question, but merely that 'the maids of honour having acquainted' the Secretary 'that they designed to employ him and a Mr. Walden, he therefore recommended it to Mr. Walden and to him to make the most advantageous composition they can in their behalf.'

"Mark, Sunderland rests his recommendation, not on any previous communication between himself and Penn, nor between Penn and the maids of honour, but merely on their 'design to employ' him and another; how then can we tell that Penn was even privy to such design? The case of the Taunton maids excited no little interest both at the time and since, but neither in the official documents connected therewith, nor in any general history, nor in the local records, is there any other allusion to Penn, nor is there any mention whatever of the matter in either h own letters or biography.

"Surely then, even on his own authority, M Macaulay's positive assertion that 'the maids honour requested William Penn to act for then and that he 'accepted the commission,' is an u warrantable assumption."

The writer of the pamphlet then quotes a p sage from Oldmixon, to show that Brent, a popi lawyer, and his sub agent Crane, were the instr ments employed in extorting this money. also cites a part of the regal warrant in relati to these compositions, dated more than a ye after Sunderland's letter, in which *an agent* mentioned; which Oldmixon represents Brent be, Crane being his sub-agent. Whereas t letter to Penne, what Penne nobody can te proposed that he and Walden should underta the service jointly. If that proposal had be adopted there would have been two agents. therefore appears that either Penne or Walde and possibly both, declined the service.

(To be continued.)

* State Paper Office. Letter Book, 1679-1788. Domestic Various. No. 629, p. 324.

† Possibly the same G. Pen mentioned by Pepys in his "Diary," April 4, 1660.

‡ See Roberts' Life of Monmouth, (vol. ii. p. 243) whose authority is family letters in the possession of Mr. Pinney's descendants.

THE GIGANTIC WATER-LILY (VICTORIA REGIA AT CHATSWORTH.

The earliest public notice of the discovery this extraordinary South American Water-li was given by Dr. Poppig, in 1832, who, in travels through Chili and Peru, records it growing in the Agaripes, which are large branch of the river Amazon. Before this period, ho ever, other botanical travellers had discovered —as Haenk, (a Spaniard,) Bonpland, (the co panion and fellow-traveller of M. Humbold and D'Orbigny, (a French botanist.) This l gentleman furnished dried specimens of t leaves and flowers to the Museum of Natu History at Paris, in 1828.

In 1837, Sir Robert Schomburgk detected growing in the river Berbice, in British Guia where he was travelling, under the patronage her Majesty's Government, on account of Geographical Society of London. He had s cimens collected, and drawings made on spot, which were afterwards brought to this co try, and from which the first full description figure of this wonderful plant were publish the same year.

In 1846 the first seeds were introduced Mr. Bridges to the Royal Gardens at Kew, fr which plants were raised; and from these gr ing plants, and Sir Robert Schomburgk's dr ings, a series of fine plates were prepared by William Hooker, and published in the *Botani Magazine* for 1847.

The plant now growing at Chatsworth was ceived from Kew on Friday, August 3d. It then only four expanded leaves, and a fl opened in the course of two days afterwards. largest of these leaves was 5½ inches across, about 16½ inches in circumference. The box

hich the plant was enclosed when it came, is 3½ inches square and 8 inches deep, and in every espect, large enough for the purpose.

A tank (12 feet square, and 3 feet 4 inches eep) was prepared in one of the large stoves. bout five cartloads of soil were placed in the entre of this; and when the whole was filled up ith water, and had become sufficiently warm, he plant was placed in the centre of the soil—his was on August the 10th. By the end of eptember 19 leaves had been formed, the largest f which measured 3 feet six inches in diameter, nd nearly 11 feet in circumference—at which me it became necessary to enlarge the tank to ouble its former size, and even now the plant is uch cramped, as the largest leaves measure 4 et 11 inches in diameter, and nearly 14 feet in ircumference. The construction of the leaves s also very peculiar, and the weight they are ble to sustain is astonishing. An actual experient was tried at Chatsworth, by placing a young dy upon one of them, who was borne up for ome time with perfect safety. The leaves are lso (when separated) very heavy, and Mr. Bridges relates, that, on his discovery of the lant in Bolivia, he was very desirous to collect oth leaves, flowers, and seed-vessels; these he ad suspended to poles, with small cord tied to heir stalks. Two Indians—each taking on his houlder an end of the pole—carried them into he town.

The first flower-bud made its appearance at Chatsworth on Thursday, November 1st, and xpanded on Thursday the 8th. The buds rise bout six inches above the surface of the water, eginning to open in the evening: the flowers re then of the purest white, and measure about en inches across; the following day, towards vening, they begin to exhibit a rich pink in the entre, and during the night they are fully exanded; the numerous outside petals being reflexed nd spreading upon the surface of the water, hilst the fine pink centre is elevated nearly rect, altogether forming a most singular and eautiful object. After this expansion the whole f the petals assume a pinkish tint, and the ower gradually becomes flaccid, falls on one side pon the water, and, by the third evening, fades way. During their expansion they emit a pecuar and pleasant fragrance, not unlike that of ome kind of ripe fruit: but after the full exansion, on the second night, this is no longer iscernible.

The seed-vessel is prickly, and, according to s original discoverers, grows to nearly the size f a child's head: the farinaceous seeds, of which is full, are roasted by the natives of Guiana, nd eaten as food; hence the plant has been alled *water maize*, but more generally it is nown in its native habitats by the name of *rupe* or *Yrupe*, literally water-platter, because he leaves resemble the broad dishes used in that ountry.—*Illustrated London News.*

INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF DANIEL WHEELER.

The following remarkable circumstance is related by Daniel Wheeler, in his narrative of his voyage from Rio Janeiro to Vandieman's Land, in the summer of 1834. The vessel in which he had embarked, was the Henry Freeling, of 101 tons register; of course, a small one to encounter the heavy storms with which they had been visited:

"To myself a very remarkable and striking event took place this morning. Shortly after the vessel had shipped a heavy body of water, I went up the hatchway to look round for a short interval; at that moment the seas were running in mountainous succession, and I observed that some of the loftiest waves were very nearly prevailing against our little vessel; it seemed as if she could not much longer escape being overwhelmed by them altogether. I made no remark to any one, but soon after we tried to get some breakfast: while so occupied, one of the men called down to inform us that there was a sight worth looking at on deck; it was a large collection of a species of whale, close by the ship. I thought I should like to see them; there were perhaps more than two hundred of these animals close to us, each about twelve feet long. When I went upon deck after breakfast they were still close to our bows; and the man at the helm said, that they served as a breakwater for us: their being so was afterwards mentioned by some other person. At last my eyes were open to discover the protection they were affording to our little struggling vessel: they occupied a considerable portion of the surface of the sea, in the exact direction between the vessel and the wind and waves, reaching so near to us, that some of them might have been struck with a harpoon; they remained constantly swimming in gentle and steady order, as if to maintain the position of a regular phalanx, and I suggested that nothing should be done to frighten them away. It was openly remarked by some, that not one sea had broken on board us, while they occupied their useful post; and when they at last retired, it was perceived that the waves did not rage with the same violence as before they came to our relief. I give this wonderful circumstance just as it occurred; and if any should be disposed to view it as a thing of chance, I do not; for I believe it to be one of the great and marvellous works of the Lord God Almighty. These friends in need, and friends indeed, filled up a sufficiently wide space upon two of the large swells of the ocean, completely to obstruct the approach of each succeeding wave opposed to the vessel; so that if the third wave from us was coming in lofty foam towards us, by the time it had rolled over and become the second wave, its foaming, threatening aspect was destroyed entirely, reaching us at last in the form of a dead and harmless swell. They

are very oily fish, but seldsm larger than to yield about two barrels of oil; they are commonly called black fish."—*Friends' Library.*

SLANDER.—A shrewd old man, who appeared to have acquired the art of putting the most favourable construction on disagreeable events, once mentioned, in my hearing, that people sometimes told lies respecting him; but he reflected that though there were thus some things reported to his disadvantage, which were not true, there was abundance that was true, which was not reported. Of course the faults unjustly charged, might be fairly permitted to counterpoise those which, though true, were not reported. L.

For Friends' Review.

BE READY.

"Be ye therefore ready also; for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not."

Be ready, and waiting the "Son of Man's" call,
The injunction is urgent, and binding on all;—
The warning is sounded aloud to the ear,
And the wise, they are they which obey when they hear.

The summons is echoed in palace and cot:
For the rich and the poor have but one common lot;
And alike are the solemn monitions that come
To the matronly grave, or the beautiful young.

Ah! happy are they who in waiting are found,—
Who have finished their work, and with patience abound;
And have their affections all centered above,—
Expecting the bridegroom,—the soul's dearest love.

As quick as the flash that leaps forth from the sky;
Or the twinkling of stars in azure on high;
So sudden the soul may be summoned away
From its temporal home, and its tenement clay.

Oh, then, let us work while as yet it is light,
For the day will soon close, and then cometh the night,
Wherein can no labor be purposed or done;
For no knowledge there is or device in the tomb.

O! why stand we idle through all our life's day?
For they that will labour are worthy of pay;
The terms are salvation,—the reward is expressed,
In the Lamb's sweetest whisper, "*enter into thy rest.*"

Twelfth month, 1849. R.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Cambria steamship, Captain Shannon, which left Liverpool on the 15th ult., arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 28th. The news by this arrival is fourteen days later than the previous intelligence. The information thus obtained, on general topics, is of no great importance. Yet it is interesting in a mercantile view. Cotton has experienced a small advance; and breadstuffs, particularly Indian corn, have also risen. American securities have slightly improved; and the amount of bullion in the Bank of England has been greatly increased.

The Queen Dowager, Adelaide, widow of William IV., died on the 2d of last month, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. She is represented as a truly pious and benevolent woman, expending in private charities, and contributions to charitable institutions, not less than £20,000, or $100,000 annually. Her ample pension, however, still left a large surplus.

Several questions of importance have recently agitated the political circles in Great Britain. The subject of free trade, and of protection to industry is exciting considerable discussion. A proposal to abandon Canada, as a dependency of the British crown, is said to have been discussed in the Cabinet. Should this measure be resolved on, it will mark a new era in British history. A question which may seriously affect the relations between that government and ours, is the course which the English cabinet may adopt in relation to Nicaragua.

It appears that on the 16th of Tenth month last a British officer took forcible possession of the Isle of Tigre, on the coast of Honduras, ordering the flag of the nation to be taken down, and that of Great Britain to be raised in its place. The acting commander of the island protested against this proceeding, but made no attempts at resistance. This seizure is represented as founded on a disputed claim which the government of Great Britain made on that of Honduras. This island appears to have been ceded, a short time before, to the government of the United States, and as the route for a ship canal, the contract for which, with the government of Nicaragua, the President mentions in his message to Congress, is at no great distance from the island in question, there is reason to fear that some difficulty may arise out of the case; particularly after the significant intimation in the message, respecting the interference of foreign powers.

Considerable alarm has been excited at New Orleans, from the prospect of another inundation.

Though Congress has been organized more than a week, their proceedings, as far as known, when our paper was put to press, do not appear of very general interest. We have, however, sufficient indications of a stormy session. The advocates of slavery extension are evidently preparing to resist the admission of California as a free state. H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, on the 27th ult., offered a resolution to the Senate, which pronounced it the duty of Congress to provide suitable *territorial* governments for California, New Mexico and Deseret. Another Southern Senator offered a resolution calling upon the President for information upon what authority the people of California have acted in the election of a convention to form a state government. And upon what basis he formed the opinion, expressed in his message, that the people of New Mexico would at no distant period present themselves for admission into the Union. While it was supposed that the people in these territories might probably admit slavery among them, the doctrine of non-intervention was loudly proclaimed. But the choice of the people, as declared by the new constitution, has cracked the bell and quite changed its tone.

The House of Refuge for Coloured Orphans, which by mistake was represented at p. 184 as opened on the 3d ult., was opened on the 31st. A number of citizens were present on the occasion, to whom an instructive and interesting address was delivered by Judge Kelley.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

On the 2d of Eighth Month last, our friends J. M. YEARDLEY left London by steamer for Calais, in pursuance of religious service in some parts of Germany. The following is extracted from their own account of the journey.

"In passing through Belgium, we sought out a little company of Protestants, who meet in the village of Paturage, near Mons, whom we missed seeing in our former journey. On inquiring for the Protestant temple, we were told there was none in the place, nor any Protestants. Knowing that the individuals we sought, were disliked and persecuted by the Romanists, we suspected that the informant was deceiving us, and so it proved, for the company of Protestants was then holding their service in the chapel, near to the house where the man endeavoured to turn us away; but an intelligent woman conducted us to the assembly. The service was nearly concluded, but after we had waited a short time, a number of the serious persons present adjourned to the house of a pious schoolmaster, when we had an opportunity of speaking with them on the nature of spiritual worship, and of giving them books. A kind conductor afterwards invited us to tea, and introduced us to her afflicted husband, an old man, who had spent sixty years of his life as an officer in the army, and was now deprived of the use of his limbs and had lost his speech. Before parting, a quiet opportunity was embraced of speaking to the sufferer on the importance of seeking consolation in reconciliation with God through Jesus Christ. The daughter, as well as the parents, was tendered in spirit, and all appeared grateful for the unexpected visit.

At Charleroi our interest was renewed, for the company of Protestants with whom we held meetings last year, the pastor, and a doctor, one of his flock, visited us at the inn, and we were glad of the occasion to give them some books on our principles, which we had before promised, and also tracts for general distribution. From hence we proceeded, with but little delay, through Cologne to Elberfeld, where we spent about two weeks, and had a reprint of some small tracts for distribution on the journey. We paid many visits in Barmen and Elberfeld, and held two meetings with the German Catholics. This little company is disliked by the Lutheran and reformed churches because they do not join them.

"There is much excitement among the various classes of professing Christians in Elberfeld, and with some a great want of Christian charity. The notice of our second meeting, to be held in the Gymnasium, was appointed, by mistake, at the same time that a missionary meeting was to be held in the same room. As we were not apprised of this inconvenience until it was too late to find another place for the time appointed, it was thought best at once to fix on another evening, and a few lines were prepared, giving notice of our meeting, and explaining the reason for the alteration in the time. This the president of the assembly, a pastor of Elberfeld, was requested to read at the close of the meeting, but he not only refused to comply with the request, but said he should think it his duty to warn the people against attending such a meeting. He was told that he was illiberal, and that other means would be taken to give notice. We had, however, reason to be thankful that a change in the time had been rendered necessary, for had the meeting come together, as first proposed, it must unavoidably have been dispersed, for a little before the hour appointed, a fire broke out, not far from the place, and the excitement was so great, that the missionary assembly had to separate immediately after having sung their opening hymn. The information of our meeting having spread, a large company assembled, and we were favoured with a refreshing season together: liberty was given to declare the gospel message on the broad ground of universal Christian love for all mankind. During our stay at Elberfeld, we had several interesting and satisfactory conversations with the pastor of the German Catholics, respecting their belief in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. The pastor was very candid, and read over to us the heads of the articles of their cred, which appeared sound and good. We received much

kindness and help from our friend R. Hockelmann, but had to regret the deprivation of some of his company from his indisposition. Our young friends F. Klein and H. Montague were also kind and helpful to us in our engagements.

"From Elberfeld we went to Dusseldorf and Dusselthal. M. A. M. received us gladly, and gave a pretty good account of their large family; there were about 170 souls in that institution.

"At Keiserworth we were shown over the various departments of the establishment for Deaconesses, &c., by the pious and executive wife of Pastor Flectner, he being absent; everything appeared in excellent order. In our short stay at Dusberg, we made the acquaintance of Pastor K——, who had been spending some time with his brother at Berlin. They had had a conversation with the King of Prussia, on the subject of religion, and we were pleased to hear the pastor bear an unequivocal testimony to the piety and sincerity of that monarch.

"On our arrival at Mulheim on the Ruhr, we were met by three pastors of the place, who gave us much information respecting the religious awakening that had recently taken place in that neighbourhood. They kindly offered us an opportunity to attend one of their meetings, and to give a word of exhortation, but we were most easy first to feel our way among the people, and afterwards appointed a meeting to be held in our own way, mostly with the followers of the late Tersteegen, who laboured usefully for many years in this town and neighbourhood. One of this class recognized us again, and said he remembered us when holding meetings in the neighbourhood, twenty-four years ago. We found great openness among the people to receive the doctrines we had to declare. There are many souls among the persons awakened who really hunger after spiritual food. The books explanatory of the principles of our Society, were peculiarly acceptable, and prized by many. After a few more religious opportunities, mostly in our own room, we returned to Elberfeld, to visit some places in the neighbourhood, and prepare our books and tracts for the journey. At Bonn we received much help from a pious young woman, who had been some years in England. She introduced us to some of the serious persons of the place.

"On First day morning, 2d of Ninth month, we had a few of the more spiritually-minded present at our meeting at the inn, and in the evening we met, by appointment, a pretty large company in the commodious saloon of the Countess S——. She had kindly invited us to tea, in order to have some conversation before the meeting. She asked many questions respecting the doctrines and practices of Friends, and particularly as to the object of our journey. The countess has an enlightened and pious mind, delights in doing good, and in hearing what is being done by others for the promotion of the Saviour's kingdom in the earth. The thoughts of the m ing cast us down, but we were mercifully hel through it. We had previously explained to countess our manner of worship. After a t of sweet silence, I was enabled to speak in man, and my M. Y. was interpreted for by young woman above mentioned. There w many young persons present who were tende in spirit. It was a time of refreshment from presence of the Lord. The dear countess s she anticipated much gratification in the per of the books we had given her: before part she read to us the 21st Psalm, and desired t the contents might be experienced by us.

"When we had received some more visits, made a free distribution of books, we took departure for Neuweid. In calling on sev families there, we found that many of the *Inr riertans* whom we visited twenty-four years a had gone to America. The pastor of the Bru Gemeine gave us some useful information of s ous persons at Creuznach, which was our n place of tarriance. Here and in the neighbo hood around, we found among a pious and sim people, great openness to receive the gospel m sage. Many among them can appreciate sil worship, and sigh after more quiet in their m ings, but strength seems wanting to carry it i practice among the people. One of them served, 'It is remarkable that you should be s up and down in this time of excitement, to in the people to a quiet and patient waiting u God!' We had many meetings in Creuzn and in the neighbouring villages, much to satisfaction, finding many individuals with wh we could hold sweet communion of spirit. M of the books we left with them contained f suited to their state, and the tracts were gla received by the people at large

"At Manheim, we called on several pers with whom we held a meeting last year. T had been in great trouble during the late rev tion, but all the members of their little soci had been preserved from harm. A pi us wid at whose house meetings are held, said, ' were almost constantly upon our knees pray and through mercy our prayers were heard. cannon-balls,' continued she, 'flew in at the v dows, and past the bed in which I and the c dren lay. The shells burst before the door, we escaped unhurt.' Her heart was filled w gratitude, and she seemed comforted in our v On being asked if the little company had b able to keep up their meetings, she answe 'Yes, and since the troubles the numbers h increased, a few young persons have joined us

"In Carlsruhe we made a few calls and ceived some visits. We passed through Pfo heim to Stuttgard, where we spent eight d holding meetings in the town and villages arou and in paying and receiving visits. Wurtemb is interesting from the religious awakening t has recently taken place generally. Among

ıss there are many thirsty souls, who long for nore quiet and simple mode of worship than is ıctised, and some of them would occasionally serve, 'There is so much speaking in our meetgs, that there is no time to hear the voice of e spirit.' We received much kindness from an luential merchant of the town, who has estabhed schools for 700 girls, with a view, more rticularly, to have them instructed in the prinles of Christianity. In these school rooms held meetings for religious improvement twice the week. One of these meetings we were ined to attend, and we felt it to be our duty to ept the invitation. After the usual service s gone through, silence ensued, and J. Y. was strained to set forth the necessity of the inence of the spirit in all our religious performes, and the people were encouraged not to be amed to wait in silence, until a degree of ver from on high might be received.

'On First-day morning, 16th of Ninth month, met a small company in a room in the town; in the evening our large room at the inn was l filled, and we had cause to be thankful that o was extended at the needful time, reviving spirits in silence until strength was given to ich the word, and supplicate for continued t and preservation. The wife of our friend merchant, is a woman of much Christian exence, and her two daughters pious, and sweetisited with the Saviour's love. They were ful in introducing us to serious persons in the n, and accompanied us to Kornthal, where met a pretty large company in the rooms of widow of the late Hoffman, founder of the ny. It proved a good meeting, and an elderrother in the company expressed his thankess that the Lord of the Harvest was still sed to send forth his labourers from a foreign , to refresh his heritage within their borders. day before, our two young guides invited us heir parents' garden, beautifully situated on vine-clad slope above the town, where their us mother had invited a few of her particuriends to meet us. After having partaken me fruit in the garden-arbour, and enjoyed l converse, a solemn silence came over us, we had a sweet little meeting. The day was t, and it may not be too much to believe, a t ray from the Sun of Righteousness overowed the company, to the reviving of the of those present.

On leaving Stuttgard we went to Heilbrun, net a few individuals at our inn; one of them member of the committee for the Institufor Destitute Children, established about ten ago in a village near Heilbrun. There ninety boys and girls in the house, besides y pupils, who were being trained for masf schools. They cultivate about fifteen of land, and learn different trades. The g visit closed with reading a chapter and e, &c.

"At Wisbaden we made the acquaintance of a Professor, an interesting man, but he gave us a poor account of religion in that place. We only spent a night there; as a bathing place it is delightful, and much frequented. The water is too hot to be taken without being moderated. There are above seventyEnglish invalids as regular residents. Wisbaden and the neighbourhood is the most beautiful spot we have seen in Germany.

"We had satisfaction in our second visit at Bonn, being able to see some who could not come to us when we were there before. The Countess S—— sent us a kind invitation to spend an evening with her and a few of her friends. The invitation was gladly accepted. She had many questions to ask, arising mostly out of what she had read in the books left with her. We were glad of an opportunity of giving her more information respecting our Society, generally, than time had allowed in our former visit; all present were interested, and I hope edified: we closed with a sweet little meeting. Several of those young women, who had attended the meeting at the countess' room on our former visit, came to us and spoke with much openness respecting their religious experience, and said they had received much comfort and encouragement in the meeting they had attended.

"We passed through Dusselthal again to Mulheim on the Ruhr, and paid some family visits in the neighbourhood, and held another meeting, and had conversation with those who came to us. Being clear of this interesting place, we proceeded through Cologne and Belgium to Calais, crossed to Dover, and spent First-day with Friends of that place, and arrived at Stamford Hill on the 22d of Tenth Month, with peaceful minds, and thankful hearts to God the Author of all our mercies."—*London Friend.*

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS.

(Concluded from page 253.)

We now come to the irregular reporting troops, the penny-a-liners. There are perhaps fifty or sixty people in London who get their living solely by casual contributions of articles of news to the press. The body is an odd compound of all manner of waifs and strays from society, and more remarkable, we fear, for enterprise and impudence in the pursuit of its calling, than for either honesty or ability. Many a good man and able has indeed made his first advances to journalism through humble penny-a-lining, but no man of ability remains long in the ranks. The great body of penny-a-liners are either dissipated and discarded reporters, who have drunk themselves out of station and respectability, or a wonderful *omnium gatherum* of uneducated and illiterate men, who have been flung out of the

ordinary range of mechanical or semi-mechanical employments, and have fallen back upon the precarious and Bedouin-like existence of penny-a-liners. Of course the "occasional reporter" is only paid for those portions of his contributions which actually appear in print; and, on an average, not one-tenth of the mass of manuscripts received every night by the sub-editors of the morning papers, is accepted and printed. A penny-a-liner always sends duplicates of his intelligence to all the morning papers, so that he has occasionally the good-luck to be paid several times over for the same paragraphs, and that at the rate of a penny-halfpenny, not, as his name would imply, a penny per line. A penny-a-liner may therefore, it is evident, upon some occasions, make a much more profitable week's work than the regular-salaried reporter can hope for. We have known instances in which from L.30 to L.40 have been cleared by a penny-a-liner in a single week. But in general the brotherhood are terribly improvident. They spend their money as fast, or faster, than they make it, and seldom or never have anything laid by for the quiet intervals when no political agitation causes good crops of meetings, and when there happens to be a happy dearth of accidents and offences. Then come the times for fabricated intelligence. Inquests are reported which are never held, and neighbourhoods are flung "into a state of the utmost alarm and excitement" by catastrophes which no one but the penny-a-liner himself ever dreamt of. These fabricated stories are often copied from some forgotten file of newspapers, or some obscure colonial journal, and adapted to London life and customs. Of course every effort is made by conductors of journals to prevent their being duped in this manner, but they cannot always help themselves. They have no hold over the penny-a-liners but by systematically rejecting their communications; and if a fellow who has been detected in fraud finds his copy "tabooed," he either makes an arrangement with a friend for the use of his name, or starts a new appellation altogether, under which he either makes a new character, or remains in an undistinguished position until the old offence has blown over or been forgotten.

The best characteristic quality of the penny-a-liners is their matchless perseverance and energy in the pursuit of materials for paragraphs. Does a conflagration break out?—they are in the midst of the firemen; does a remarkable crime take place?—they regularly install themselves in the locality; often they outnumber the group of individuals which forms the "numerous and respectable meeting" they report. Railway accidents afford them rich harvests. They find out cases of suicide in a way little short of miraculous; and hardly a day passes which does not yield them a "remarkable coincidence" or an "extraordinary catastrophe."

We must despatch the foreign correspondents with a hastier notice. Our readers can well u- derstand that theirs is a department which l of late been quite turned upside down. In old peaceful days, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, a Augsburg, were the principal ports of continen correspondence. Now a newspaper must h its agents swarming over Europe, from the Ba to the Mediterranean, from the Bay of Biscay the Sea of Azof. The duties of a Parisian c respondent, the grand centre to which the oth were always subsidiary, were of a kind requir watchfulness rather than hard work. Paris, the centre and radiating point of continen politics, was constantly becoming the sudden s of unexpected news, which it was the duty of correspondent instantly to forward, often special courier or pigeon-express to London. T routine of duty was by no means oppressive. T concoction of a short summary of the news of day; the extraction of copious translations of morning papers, furnished in the friendly pa of "Galignani;" and perhaps a visit to *Bureau des Affaires Estrangeres*, or that of *Ministre de l'Interieur*, where official and priv information could always be got by those v knew the right way of going to work. T generally formed the day's routine of duty. T real pressure of the work, however, lay in extreme watchfulness required, and the const liability of the correspondent to be called u to decide whether such and such an item of telligence, as it transpired, was or was not wo the expense of a special courier or a flight pigeons to London. Now the couriers are su- seded by the railways, and the use of pigeo over one part of the journey at all events, by electric telegraph. Nor will the most cas student of the daily newspapers fail to perce how much more copious is the letter of the P correspondent than it used to be. Of the m in France who detest the late revolution, n have more cause to do so than "our own cor pondent." The "war" reporters form quit new class, which has of course risen with exigencies of the times. More than one of gentlemen, however, who are now enlighten the English public upon the chances and char of the Italian and Hungarian wars, have seen work in the Carlist campaigns in Spain, and h had a few tolerably narrow escapes from b shot or hung as spies. Indeed not later t last summer, a friend of ours, who was in thick of the first Schleswig-Holstein disp found himself placed, by the arrest of a cou whom he had despatched, in an extremely a ward situation, from which he only escaped a most liberal expenditure of horse flesh, and ultimately seizing the open boat of a fishern in which he crossed the Little Belt, and at contrived to conceal himself in Copenhagen. is quite evident, then, that the situation of a respondent at the seat of war is by no m suited to those gentlemen of England who

fety and ease. Adequately to perform the ties of the post, a man must be a thorough guist, even to the extent of understanding the tois of the district in which he is placed. He ust possess, moreover, a good and plausible ad- ess, be a man of enterprise and resource, one 10 can cook his own dinner, and make a com- table bivouac on the lee side of a tree. Above , he must have the pen of a ready writer, and ve enough of nerve, without needlessly or klessly exposing himself to danger, to make his despatches coolly and collectedly, even uld a stray shot occasionally make its ap- rance in his vicinity. Good folks who do not e sleeping out of their own beds, who wink at crack of a pistol, and who catch colds in rough drafts, had better not undertake to write ontemporary history of a war.

We have now come to the editorial department the London daily journal. By the editorial, wever, is by no means to be understood the der writing department; we speak of the actual rking *visible* editors. In respect to the leader- iting corps, the strictest secrecy is, as we have d, preserved. If its members ever come to office, they do not come officially: and though ir business may be guessed at, it is never wed. The actual acknowledged editorial body nerally consists of a sub-editor and his assist- , a foreign editor; sometimes, but not always, business editor, as we may call him, whose ctions are half literary, half commercial; and editor-in-chief, who represents the proprietors, l keeps a watchful eye over all the departments, l whose executive power is despotic.

Let us begin with the two sub-editors. They at their posts by eight or nine o'clock, P.M., l the labours, of one of them, at least, do not se until four o'clock next morning. To their is confided the mass of penny-a-liner mat- from which they select what is considered f interest or importance—often abridging or mmatising it as the case may require. They e frequently to attend to the literary and po- al correspondence of the paper, picking out n the mass of "Constant Readers" and egular Subscribers" those lucubrations which n worthy of the notice of the editor-in-chief. them is also confided the task of looking over multitudes of provincial papers which every arrive, and extracting from them all the agraphs which may appear to deserve the our. The principal sub-editor is also in con- ed and close correspondence with the print- room, from which he receives regular bulle- of the amount of matter "set up," and of space which remains to be filled. In many he London papers the rule is, that every line h is printed must go through the hands of sub-editor. He is thus enabled to preserve a eral idea of the hourly progress of the news- r towards completion. Another part of the s duty is a general supervision of the re- porters' room. In case of any failure in this part of the duty, occasioned perhaps by sudden illness, he puts himself in correspondence with another paper, so as to obtain the means of supplying the gap. He grants interviews to the less important class of business visitors; makes the minor arrangements for having public meetings, dinners, and so forth, reported; has an eye, in fact, to every department save that of the "leaders;" and passes a life of constant hurry and responsibility, the major part of his duties consisting of a hundred little odd jobs, trifling in themselves, but upon his indefatigable and energetic attention to which, the character of a newspaper greatly depends.

The duties of the foreign editor will be obvious from his title. He performs for foreign intelligence what the sub-editor does for home news. He receives and arranges foreign expresses, summarises the intelligence contained in them, and has frequently a great deal of hard translating work upon his shoulders. Of course the foreign editor must be an accomplished linguist.

We have reserved the editor in chief until the last. His is a situation of great power, and consequently of great responsibility. To him all matters of doubt, arising in the inferior departments, are referred. The sub-editor is his aide-de-camp, who brings him information of what everybody is doing, and how everybody is doing it. Printed slips of everything reckoned important in the paper are from time to time laid before him. He makes all the arrangements of magnitude, respecting the engagement of correspondents, reporters, &c.. and gives audiences to those whose business is of great importance, or who, from their situation in public or private life, cannot well be handed over to a subordinate. The peculiar department of the editor-in-chief is, however, that of the leading articles. He may either write himself or not. In general an editor has plenty to do without the composition of brilliant or profound political essays. But he probably suggests subjects to his writers, hints at the tone to be adopted, carefully reviews the leaders when written, and generally takes care to communicate to the whole executive the peculiar views as to business or politics entertained by the unseen proprietary body whom he represents. The editor-in-chief usually transacts business in the office in the course of the afternoon. He makes his appearance again about ten or eleven o'clock, P. M., and frequently remains until the paper is actually published, about five o'clock in the morning.

It only remains that we briefly dash off a sketch of the machine as it appears in its usual rapid motion. Nearly all day long the establishment is almost deserted; only the clerks in the counting-house ply their tasks, and receive and register the advertisements. At four o'clock or so a couple of the editors arrive; the letters

which may have been received are opened and run over; arrangements for "leaders" for next day are probably made and communicated to the writers thereof; and such communications from regular or casual correspondents as may be selected from the mass are sent up to the printer's room, in readiness for the compositors when they arrive. By seven o'clock, P. M., the work is beginning in earnest. Three or four parliamentary reporters have already set-to at their desks, and the porters are laying huge masses of "flimsy" and packets from the country upon the sub-editors' tables. Meanwhile the compositors above have also commenced operations. By ten o'clock the work is in full swing. Perhaps a dozen columns of parliamentary debate have been written: the sub-editors are actively engaged in preparing for the printer the occasional and penny-a-line intelligence, and two or three writers in different parts of London are deep in "leaders." Hardly a train now arrives in town which does not convey packets of country news and country newspapers, wet from the press, to the great centre of intelligence. "Express parcels" from abroad drop in, and are submitted to the foreign editor. All the office is one blaze of light and activity. By midnight the great mass of intelligence has arrived. The porters carry away from the sub-editorial rooms basketfuls of rejected contributions: the master-printer reports as to the length of "matter" in his hands: the editor-in-chief communicates with the sub, and finds that everything is working smoothly. The reporters are still at it might and main. Perhaps the House of Commons does not rise until two o'clock, so every quarter of an hour sets a fresh hand to work. As three o'clock approaches, the master-printer gets nervous, and begins to think of the early trains: the gentlemen of the gallery are directed to cut down at all hazards, and close up their reports: the last selection is made of the "matter" which must be flung over either until next day, or entirely. Shortly after three the outside half of the sheet is at press, for the machine-men have been getting up the steam on the engine for the last couple of hours: the last touches are hurriedly given to the "leaders" and the "latest intelligence;" and by half after five o'clock, fast express-carts are flying with the reeking sheets to the terminus of every railway, to be scattered over Britain as fast as panting steam can carry them!

W. PENN AND T. B. MACAULAY.

[Continued from page 254.]

From what has been stated, we are authorized to decide that no inference, inimical to the character of W. Penn, can be drawn from the case of the Taunton girls: there being no proper evidence that he had any agency in the transaction; and a strong probability, even upon the authority of Macaulay himself, that if he had, his part was not the exaction of the fines, but their reductic to the smallest possible amount.

The next notice of Penn, in the pages of M caulay, is in connection with the executions, rather legal murders of Cornish and Gaun The attendance of W. Penn at these execution is represented as an indication that such exhil tions had a strong attraction for him. The hist rian does not stop to explain, how, on th hypothesis, it happened that among the thousan who, during his days, suffered the extreme pen ty of the law, no instance was left upon record his attendance upon any except these two, wl were generally considered as the victims of a ba barous policy. We should suppose that a litt charity, and a moderate acquaintance with t character of W. Penn, with a much smaller sha of sagacity than Macaulay possesses, might ha led to the conclusion, adopted by Clarkson, th he was actuated by a desire to be able to make true report of the cases, and therefore an effecti remonstrance to the king. It can scarcely doubted that the representations made to Que Elizabeth, by Dr. Reynolds and the Earl Cumberland, respecting the death of Barrow a Greenwood, who suffered under her authority, account of their religion, must have made a sal tary impression on her mind. And W. Pe might reasonably hope that the rigid monar would be softened by the representation which could give from actual observation.

The next case in which the historian assa the character of W. Penn, is noticed by t author of the pamphlet, in the following ma ner,—

"In his description of the efforts which Jam made, towards the end of his reign, to win t aid of the Dissenters in his struggles, he gives t case of Kiffin, a London Baptist, of high infl ence, both from his wealth and his worth. T of Kiffin's grandsons had been executed, or rath murdered, by sentence of the Bloody Assize no wonder, therefore, that, justly regarding t King with personal as well as political abh rence, he wished to decline the alderman's gow which was offered to him to secure his support.

"While his acceptance of this office was suspense (for though Mr. Macaulay gives t impression that Kiffin did not accept it, his ov memoirs state distinctly that, after six weeks co sideration, he did), 'Penn,' says Mr. Macaula 'was employed in the work of seduction, but no purpose.'*

"At the foot of the page containing this se tence are two references, viz., 'Kiffin's Memoir and 'Luson's Letter to Brooke.' In the Lett there is no allusion to Penn, but in the Memoi we find the following:—'In a little after a gre temptation attended me, which was a commissi from the King to be one of the aldermen of t city of London, which, as soon as I heard of it,

* Macaulay, vol. ii. p. 230.

ed all the means I could to be excused, both some lords near the King, and also by Sir cholas Butler and Mr. Penn.'* The prejudice, we can really find no better word, must indeed powerful, which can thus induce an historian pervert Kiffin's acknowledgment that he made e of Penn to get excused, into a proof that 'enn was employed by the King in the work of luction.' "

The attempt of the King to impose a presi- nt favourable to his opinions, upon the Fellows Magdalen College, and the connection of the me of Penn with the history of that tyrannical ceeding, which have supplied the historian th an ample field in which to expatiate on the posed servility and hypocrisy of "the courtly aker," furnish the matter for about twenty ges in the pamphlet of W. E. Forster. The thorities to which he refers in this part of his rk, are chiefly the same as those quoted in the blet which has already appeared in the Re- w.† If our readers will recur to the article in estion, they will find the discrepancy between representations of Macaulay and the state- nts of the cotemporary authorities in the case, clearly pointed out, that little or nothing re- ins to secure a triumphant acquittal. With re- d to the anonymous letter addressed to Dr. yley, which was attributed to W. Penn, but, far as known, never acknowledged by him, the ter of the pamphlet informs us that the co- porary copy of the proceedings in this case, served in the archives of Magdalen College, rs on the margin of this letter, a manuscript morandum, "Mr. Penn disowned this."

After reciting and confirming the facts re- d in the Tablet, and quoting some portions of W. E. Forster proceeds.

'Surely, then, an examination into the true s of this Oxford business, makes it not unjust Mr. Macaulay to assert, that his charges inst Penn of 'intimidation,' of being a 'broker simony of a peculiarly discreditable kind,' of eavours 'to tempt a divine to perjury,' to rrify or bribe' men to forsake 'the path of ht,' are all groundless; that his statement, that n in the first instance he was employed by the urt, is unproved; and that the impression en, that he was its agent in the last and most portant interview, is the very reverse of the h, the requests for his intercession, which his utation for 'doing good to mankind,' and est struggles to 'undeceive' the King, induced men as Bayley to make to him, being con- ed, as in the case of Kiffin, into attempts on part to seduce and efforts to frighten.

It would be hard to find any other history in ch the very virtues of a man are thus twisted grounds for the most injurious attacks upon character.

"But however unwarranted these attacks, this much must be allowed, that the tone of Hough's letter does give ground to believe that he regarded Penn with some suspicion, as a supposed supporter of the King's general policy, and possible participator in his designs against the interests of the Protestant Church. It remains, therefore, to be considered how far this suspicion, which indeed forms the sole excuse for Mr. Macaulay's strictures, was justified—on what facts it was grounded, and whether these facts were in themselves discreditable or not. In order to reply to these questions, a few remarks respecting Penn's connection with the Court, and its cause, will be needed.

"When James came to the throne, there were in the prisons of his kingdom about 1400 Quakers, more than 200 of them women, unoffending people, forced by the very tenets of that faith for which they suffered, to be loyal subjects and peaceable citizens, whose sole alleged crime was their obedience to the voice of conscience. For this obedience, from the time they had first gathered together as a sect, each religious party, as it gained political sway, had measured its power by their persecution. As Penn said, when stating their wrongs to the Parliament of 1679, they had been as the 'common whipping-stock of the kingdom: all laws had been let loose upon them, as if the design had been, not to reform, but to destroy them.'"

"Few persecutions, indeed, have been more cruel or severe than that endured by the first generation of the 'Friends,' and in none have the patience and faithfulness of its victims been exceeded. History records no instance in which they, any one of them, denied or concealed their principles, or attempted to retaliate on their oppressors. Thus long and fiercely had the storm of bigotry raged against Penn's fellow-religionists, nor had he himself fled from its fury. Bravely had he borne up against it. Four times he had been imprisoned, twice sent to the tower; once at the instigation of the Bishop of London, he had, for writing a book in defence of his faith, been immured there in close confinement, none of his friends allowed access to him."

"Once, indeed, he did succeed in defeating the malice of his foes, when he was brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, and, thanks to his own ability and courage, acquitted. That famous trial would alone explain the fact, which is so puzzling to Mr. Macaulay, the honour paid to his name by posterity, for it is hard to say how much of our present religious freedom is not due to a defence which so ably proved that the rights of conscience are inseparable from the civil liberties of a British citizen.

"But at length there was a ray of hope for this despised and persecuted people. The justice and mercy which had been denied to them, when demanded on public grounds, they had some reasons to look for as boons to private friendship,

* Kiffin's Memoirs, edited by Orme, p. 84.
† Vol. II., p. 490–494.

"for between the new Sovereign and Penn there had long been a familiar acquaintance." The Admiral had, on his death-bed, besought the Duke of York to protect his son, and James had honestly fulfilled his promise to a beloved and faithful servant, and indeed had already shown his good-will by procuring Penn's liberation from the Tower.

"The Quaker had therefore a friend at court, if he chose to use his influence, and most culpable would he have been if he had neglected to do so, seeing how much and for what purpose it was needed. Hence it was that he "became a courtier," and, so great was the affection and esteem of his Sovereign, "almost a favourite. He was every day summoned from the gallery into the closet, and sometimes had long audiences, while peers were kept waiting in the ante-chambers. It was noised abroad that he had more real power to help and hurt than many nobles who filled high offices. He was soon surrounded by flatterers and suppliants. His house at Kensington was sometimes thronged, at his hour of rising, by more than 200 suitors." Mr. Macaulay quotes in his margin the passage in Croese's "Historia Quakeriania" describing these levees, but not that explaining their cause. "When the carrying on these affairs required expenses at Court for writings and drawing out of things into acts, copyings, fees, and other moneys which are due, or at least are usually paid, Penn," says Croese, "so discreetly managed matters, that out of his own, which he had in abundance, he liberally discharged all emergent expenses." No wonder that a courtier, who, in those days of universal and unblushing corruption, not only did not sell his influence, but actually paid out of his own pocket the expenses of his petitioners, had them rush in crowds to his gates. This passage, which Mr. Macaulay does not quote, immediately follows one which he does, but, as it is scarcely reconcileable with the estimate his after remarks show him to have formed of Penn's conduct, it is not surprising that he makes no mention of it."

(To be continued.)

IMPORTANT HINT TO PARENTS.

Few parents realize how much their children may be taught at home, by devoting a few minutes to their instruction every day. Let a parent make the experiment with his son of ten years old, for a single week, and only during the hours which are not spent in school. Let him make a companion of his child, converse with him familiarly, put to him questions, answer inquiries, communicate facts, the result of his reading or observation, awaken his curiosity, explain difficulties, the meaning of things, and the reason of things; and all this in an easy, playful manner, without seeming to impose a task, and he will himself be astonished at the progress which will be made.

IDLE VISITS.

The idle levy a very heavy tax upon the i dustrious when, by frivolous visitations, they r them of their time. Such persons beg their dai happiness from door to door, as beggars th daily bread, and like them sometimes meet wi a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wonder we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebt for the honour of his visit solely to the circu stance of his being tired of himself.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 12, 1850.

The article which is inserted in the pres number, from the Illustrated London News, is doubt much more applicable to such cities London and Paris than to any on our side of Atlantic; yet the inhabitants of cities, in United States, particularly of those which, l Philadelphia and New York, have grown in li more than two centuries greatly beyond many Europe whose foundation is covered by the m of tradition, may very properly learn a lesson fr the evils and consequent sufferings of the anci world. Evils, moral and physical, are more ea prevented than cured. Our modern cities generally planned in such manner as to secure advantages of light and ventilation, to a m greater degree than the ancient ones. Yet ever the adjuncts of Philadelphia we have some ap ling exhibitions of multitudes crowded in dimi tive and filthy abodes; where disease as well want could not fail to predominate.

There is one particular alluded to in the art in question, to which the attention of the inh tants of large and rapidly increasing cities ou to be directed, and perhaps we might say, m carefully directed, than has yet been the case; v the manner of disposing of the dead. The t has not yet come to us, when scenes such as author of the "Grave" describes, are exhibited h And we may hope that many years will ela before the ancient sexton will dig through row kindred and acquaintance, and cast up the skull those whom he once knew, in preparing a p for the recent dead. But it has become a seri question, whether interments in the interio large cities, at least at the usual depths, does subject the living to deleterious effluvia. As law, so in physics, there are cases in whic reasonable doubt ought to be decisive. The b ness of large cities must generate some nuisa not easily avoided; but we cannot plead neces for depositing the dead within our precincts. cost, both in city and country, usually incurre the management of funerals, is unnecessarily gr and perhaps a part of this expense might be

properly devoted to the removal of remains to situations sufficiently distant from the habitations of the living, to remove all apprehension of danger. It is not designed to investigate the subject at this time, but merely to invite such of our readers, as possess the capacity and the means, to examine it for themselves.

MARRIED,—On Fifth-day, the 3d inst., at Friends' meeting house on Mulberry street, in this city, JOHN WOOD, of Chester Co., Pa., to SUSANNA LIGHTFOOT.

DIED,—At her residence in Granville, Washington County, N. Y., on Fourth-day, the 20th ult., SARAH, wife of Nathaniel Potter, aged 77 years, a member, and for many years a valuable elder of Granville Monthly Meeting. This dear Friend was visited in early life with the day spring from on high, and being obedient thereto, was prepared to counsel and encourage others on their heavenward journey. During her illness, she uttered many weighty expressions; and, near her close, she remarked that she saw nothing in her way—leaving a consoling evidence that her end was peace.

——, At his residence, in Madison County, Ill., on the 9th of last month, BENJAMIN C. STANTON, in the 42d year of his age, son of James Stanton, of Springboro', Ohio.

WILLIAM PENN AND T. B. MACAULAY.

The subscriber has in press a very able pamphlet, entitled, William Penn and T. B. Macaulay: being brief observations on the charges made in Macaulay's History of England, against the character of William Penn. By W. E. Forster.

The price will be one dollar for ten copies.

HENRY LONGSTRETH, *Bookseller & Publisher*,
347 Market street, Philadelphia.

THE SWISS PEASANT.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JOHANN RICKLI.

The following Sketch of the Life of Johann Rickli has been selected from a printed Tract of ninety pages, written by himself, and presented to the translator when on a visit to Berne, in Switzerland, in the year 1843.

The Christian experience of this pious man affords a striking testimony to the operation and guidance of the Holy Spirit. The narrative appeared to contain so much of Gospel truth, and so many incidents of a practical nature, related in simplicity, and with apparent sincerity, that it was thought an abridgment might prove acceptable and instructive to many English readers.

J. Y.

Stamford Hill, 5th Month, 1848.

I was born in the year 1756, in the Canton of Berne. My parents were of the Lutheran reformed church; and were accounted religious people. I was their only surviving child, and they were anxious that I should receive a religious education, and taught me early to read and accustomed me to prayer. They were afraid of sending me to school, lest through the bad example of other children, I should learn more evil than good.

At home I read diligently the Heidleburgh Catechism, and having a quick and retentive memory, I soon learned it by heart: and could repeat the answers, and also give the names of the authors and passages referred to with readiness.

From my early youth, I was very susceptible of good impressions, and while reading the Holy Scriptures and other religious books, I was often melted to tears; but from unwatchfulness these impressions did not prove real and abiding.

In the ninth year of my age, my parents were obliged, according to the law of the Canton, to send me to school, and I had not been long there, before the time came for me to undergo a preparation to receive the Holy Supper. Here I again found the advantage of my ready memory; for I was soon able to repeat all the necessary questions put to me by the minister.

I wish here to remark, that great danger often arises to young persons, blessed with gifts and talents, from being too early and improperly put forward by their parents and teachers, in a manner that tends to fill the youthful mind with self-conceit and vanity. This might have proved a lasting injury to myself, had not God, in mercy, preserved me from it.

After the usual examination, I was found suitable to partake of this rite, but my preparation consisted only in a knowledge according to the letter; I knew nothing of heartfelt repentance, although my father, according to his own religious views, had taken great care that I should undergo a strict preparation; and also to myself, the subject appeared of great importance, much more so, perhaps, than it did to any of my school companions. But I soon found that the vows and promises, entered into at the time of my baptism, were not sufficient to enable me to renounce the vanities of a wicked world; yet I passed on in a pretty orderly walk, until about the eighteenth year of my age; when, sorrowful to relate, I was led away by evil companions, to lightness of conduct, and to hurtful things of almost every kind. Yet my heavenly Father, by the convictions of His Spirit, knocked at the door of my heart, so that when I returned from my nightly revellings with my companions, I almost always formed resolutions never to accompany them again to the like excess; but these resolutions being made in my own strength, they only lasted till another temptation offered. My heavenly Father, in His mercy, ceased not to knock still harder at the door of my heart and conscience; and the inwardly written law threatened me with judgment and hardness of heart. This made me a little more careful; I was frightened; and my stubborn will became more yielding to the gentle leading of the Spirit; and a strong desire sprang in my heart, to give myself up to follow my crucified Saviour.

It was in the twenty-fifth year of my age when I experienced this happy change. As this blessed light began to shine in my dark heart, it brought my sins to remembrance; and the righteousness of God passed strict judgment on my youthful levity and dissipation; and I had bitterly to lament over many of those follies, practised by young people, and too often considered as innocent; keen was the sting of conscience for time misspent that could never be recalled.

I have seen the danger to which young persons are subject in this respect; and that the example of parents too often gives to their children liberty to run into excesses; and in every station in life to depart from the simplicity of the Gospel. I observed so much moral deadness in the professors of Christianity in general, that it gave me great uneasiness; and I felt constrained to warn young people of the danger of trusting to a name of religion, without living under its power. I thought that if any one had, from his own experience, set before me the danger that I was in, when under similar temptation, I should not have gone so far astray. My counsel, though given in love, met with but little reception; yet, as a matter of duty, it brought peace to my own mind.

At the time of my awakening, I had no acquaintance with the different religious professors in the neighbourhood; and I thought it better for me to dwell much in retirement, that the work of repentance might be carried on through the operation of the Spirit of God alone, without the intervention of man; and that I might bear the hand of my God upon me, until I became reconciled to Him, through the pardoning mercies of His Son, my Redeemer.

When pardon for sin is experienced, there is a danger of considering the work of regeneration as completed, when it is only just commenced. On this rock my soul's enemy had nearly caused me to split, by telling me the work was now done; that I was a child of God, and safe; and that it was no more needful so strictly to watch, in order to lead a godly life. The subtle enemy directed me to an outward righteousness that was flattering to my old nature, which I felt was still alive; and I received the representation with joy, and as coming from a good spirit. I was not, however, suffered to remain under this delusion; but was given to see that faith in Christ saved the soul by regenerating it, and by leading to a life of prayer, and to a humble walk before God.

The lives and example of the apostles, and holy men of early times, recorded in the Scriptures, were made precious to me in seasons of spiritual conflict. I also became acquainted about this time with some serious people, and was induced to frequent their assemblies; but I found among them much less of vital religion than I expected. Yet I could fully appreciate the fruits of the Spirit, in whomsoever I found them.

As I was an only son, and my parents were already in years, the care of providing for the family, and the management of our little farm, devolved on me; under these anxieties I felt the want of a housekeeper, and was induced to look out for a partner, that might be a help-meet through life. I had always considered marriage an important act; and upon being rightly guided in this step would depend my earthly happiness, and, by which also, my eternal welfare might be greatly promoted or retarded. I cried unto the Lord for direction, and have reason to believe he heard my prayer.

Through the aid of Divine Grace I had entered into covenant to follow my Saviour wherever He might be pleased to lead; and as I had to expect suffering and persecution in my future pilgrimage, I deemed it to be my duty, to make known my religious views to my intended partner; and left it for her consideration, whether she could feel it right to become united to me under such a prospect. We were ultimately joined to each other, in the promise to be faithful unto death.

After our marriage, we lived in the family with my parents. My father had a single brother, a high professor, and learned in the Scriptures; but a man of such a pharisaical spirit, that he became our bitterest enemy; and also excited my father against us. After the death of my mother, our persecution increased. For conscience sake, we could no longer conform to many religious customs; neither could we condescend to the selfish practises of men, in our dealing; but endeavoured to act uprightly, and to walk in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel.

Our conduct displeased my uncle, and drew from him many bitter reproaches. He proceeded so far as to threaten us with dismission from the family. In this trying position, I prayed to my heavenly Father for direction; and felt an inward assurance, that it would be right for me to wait until we should be turned out of doors; but that it must not be my own act.

When reasoning on the subject, I was anxious to know to what place I should go when driven from my father's house; but my fears were abated, when I reflected on the many difficulties over which I had been helped in past times; my troubled spirit was calmed, and I became resigned, patiently to wait for the opening of Providence, which was soon made manifest in a remarkable manner: for it was in this state of suspense that my aged father was suddenly removed by death; and I became heir to one-half of his property. While reflecting on the dealings of Providence with me, and the need I had to seek after and rely on Divine guidance; it occurred to me, that great care was necessary to discern that which proceeded from a right spirit. For want of this discrimination, I have known many upright souls misled, in taking that for revelation which was only the working of the imagination. The apostle John exhorts us "to try the spirits whether they be of God."

Some time before the revolution, I was chosen

director of the choir (*chorrichter*) in the church, the performance of which office required an oath; but as the command in the New Testament, "Swear not at all," was weighty on my spirit, I could not take any oath, but give my yea, yea, and my nay, nay. Such a declaration was, at that time, quite a new thing; and the magistrate was greatly surprised to find me determined to abide by the Scripture command, but he did not deal severely with me. The same requirement was repeated by his successor; who, finding me firm in my resistance, the matter ended with a slight punishment.

Among my acquaintance with pious people, some were considered as fathers in the church. I am free to mention one particular, in which these well-disposed persons would have led me into religious exercises beyond my strength and experience, had not my heavenly Father preserved me. Private assemblies had existed before my conversion; and as some of the individuals who frequented them considered me a converted character, and possessed of some ability, and a considerable knowledge of the Bible, they appointed me to exhort in their public assemblies. But this appeared to me such a serious matter, that I could not accept of it through the appointment of man: for, according to my conviction, I believed that the exercise of such an office in the church required a divine apostolic *call*.

I prayed earnestly for direction how to act, and received, as I believe, an intimation in my heart that I must dwell deeper in humility before the Lord, to receive power from on high.

I continued to attend the meetings; but was not easy to be put forward to speak in them at the instigation of others; yet when I felt the constraining influence of the Spirit, I uttered what was in my heart, mostly in few words, and the Lord caused his blessing to rest upon them.

[To be continued.]

NOAH'S CARPENTERS.

It was a late hour at night. The city of N—— with its many turrets and spires, was sleeping under the shadow of those rocky sentinels which have guarded the plain since the flood. The waves of the ocean fell gently and soothingly on the beach. The moon waded through the fleecy autumn clouds, now playing with the waters and lighting up the scene, and then concealing her glory, as if to make its revelations more prized. It was a night for pious thought and conversation.

Two persons were leaving the city and passing along the water side to a beautiful villa, where one was a resident and the other a guest. The elder and elder of the two was actively engaged in a work of benevolence, in the blessings of which the people of N—— and the students of —— college mutually shared. The work was "too heavy" for him, and he had invited his young friend, an impenitent lad, of whom we will speak as Henry, to aid him. Together they had spent many a weary day in supplying the Christian labourers who co-operated with them, with the choicest means of usefulness, as they crowded the depository of truth. Exhausted by their toils, they were now returning for a night's repose. Hitherto not a word had been addressed to the obliging lad about his soul. The fitting occasion seemed to have arrived. A quaint, but fitting manner was chosen.

"Henry," asked the elder of the younger, "do you know what became of *Noah's carpenters?*"

"Noah's carpenters!" exclaimed Henry; "I didn't know that Noah had any carpenters."

"Certainly he must have had help in building one of the largest and best proportioned ships ever put on the stocks. There must have been many ship-carpenters at work for a long time, to have constructed such a vessel in such an age. What became of them, think you, when all the fountains of the great deep were broken up and the windows of heaven were opened?"

"What do you mean by such a queer question?" Henry replied.

"No matter what, just now. Please answer the inquiry. And you may also tell me, if you will, what *you* would have done in that dreadful hour, when the storm came in its fury, and Noah's prophecies were all fulfilled, and all but the family of the preacher of righteousness were ready to be ingulfed in those black waters?"

"I don't know," said Henry, in a half-thoughtful, half-trifling manner; "but I think I should have got on the rudder."

"That is human nature exactly, Henry. It would 'climb up some other way,' rather than enter the fold by the only door. It would 'get on the rudder' in its pride and shortsightedness, rather than go into the ark of safety. It would *save itself* by hanging on, at the hazard of being swept into the gulf of despair, instead of *being saved* by the provision of infinite love.

"But I'll tell you plainly what I mean, Henry, by Noah's carpenters. You have kindly and generously given me your aid, day after day, in building an ark in N——, by which many, I trust, will be saved. I feel grateful for your help. But I greatly fear, that while others will be rejoicing in the fruits of our labours, you will be swept away in the storm of wrath which will by and by beat on the heads of those who enter not the ark, Christ Jesus. No human device will avail for you. 'Getting on the rudder,' will not answer; you must be in Christ, or you are lost. Remember Noah's carpenters, and flee to the ark without delay."

We reached the house, and parted. The winter came. The lad was placed at boarding-school in ———. He visited his home during the winter vacation, and presented himself to the church for admission to its com-

munion. He then stated that the conversation detailed above had never passed from his memory. It led him to serious reflection, and ultimately, we trust, to the ark of safety. He is now entering a career of wide-spread public usefulness. He will never forget Noah's carpenters.

Though Noah's carpenters were all drowned, there are a great many of the same stock now alive—those who contribute to promote the spiritual good of others, and aid in the up-building of the Redeemer's kingdom, but personally neglect the great salvation.

Sabbath-school children who gather in the poor, or contribute their money to send libraries or tracts and books to the West, or to aid the work of missions, and yet remain unconverted, are like Noah's carpenters.

Teachers in Bible classes and Sabbath-schools who point their pupils to the Lamb of God, but do not lead the way, are like guide-boards that tell the road, but are not travellers on it; or like Noah's carpenters, who built an ark, and were overwhelmed in the waters that bore it aloft in safety.

Christless parents, who instruct their children and servants, as every parent should, in the great doctrines of the gospel, yet fail to illustrate these doctrines in their lives, and seek not a personal interest in the blood of Christ, are like Noah's carpenters, and must expect their doom.

Printers, folders, sewers, and binders engaged in making Bibles and religious books, booksellers and hawkers, and publishers of religious newspapers, who are doing much to increase the knowledge of the gospel and to save souls, but so many of whom as are careless about their own salvation, will have the mortification of knowing that while their toils have been instrumental of spiritual good to thousands, they were only like the pack-mules that carried a load to market without tasting it; or like Noah's carpenters, who built a ship they never sailed.

Wealthy and liberal, but unconverted men who help to build churches and sustain the institutions of the gospel, but who "will not come unto Christ, that they may have life," are hewing the timbers and driving the nails of the ark they are too proud or too careless to enter. Perhaps they think they will be safe on the "rudder;" but they may find, too late, that when they would ride they must swim—that when they would float they must sink, with all their good deeds, unmixed with faith, as a millstone about their necks.

Moralists who attend church and support the ministry, but who do not *receive* into their hearts the gospel they thus sustain, are like Noah's carpenters.

Professed ministers of the gospel who preach the truth without practising it, who commend the love of Christ without experiencing it, who guide the wandering to the fold of Christ without entering it themselves—are they not like Noah's carpenters? If Paul might indulge the apprehension lest, when he had "preached to others," he should himself "be a cast-a-way," may not those of us who follow at a sad distance from Paul in the Christian race, well see to it that we are not left to buffet the waves of an overwhelmed world, when some of those we have led into the ark are borne triumphantly above the billows in which we are engulfed?

Perhaps the Christian reader will be encouraged by this narrative to speak a word in season to some of these ark-builders. They are numerous. Their kindness should be acknowledged. "These things ought they to have done." The danger is, that *the great thing* will be "left undone." "Run, speak to that young man." Tell him that the storm of wrath will come. Tell him that "getting on the rudder" of the ark, and all other human devices for salvation, are vain refuges of lies. Tell him that the ark is open; that it is safe; that it waits for him. The dove and the olive branch are in this ark. The bow of mercy spans the heavens above it. Peace and hope and salvation are there. But, if scorned or neglected, when once the door is shut, they only that are "in the ark" will "remain alive." Who can abide that storm? Who can buffet those waves? Who will survive that deluge?—*American Messenger.*

OREGON.

Governor Zane, in his address to the Legislature of Oregon, gives a glowing description of the resources of the country:

"We can recognize in Oregon, the material of her future greatness; a climate and a soil extraordinarily productive, eminently characterize it. The prolific growth of grain, vegetables and grapes; the natural meadows untouched by the hand of cultivation, sufficiently extensive to furnish subsistence to innumerable herds of cattle, during the entire year: inexhaustible forests of the finest fir and cedar in the world; never failing streams which furnish water power of unlimited capacity, show how lavishingly nature has bestowed her blessings upon this favoured land.

"With the proper development of her agricultural resources, and the improvement of her immense water power, she can supply the entire Pacific coast with the most important of the necessaries of life and many of the staple articles of commerce. Her immense resources are gradually, but surely, being developed; her mineral wealth, at present, is not to be computed; gold has been found in several places, in sufficient quantity to induce the belief that there are mines, perhaps extensive ones, of this precious metal within the borders of our territory; iron, lead and coal are known to exist, and the indications of their abundance are of the most flattering description.

"The Columbia is the only great river on the Pacific slope of our continent, which leads from the ocean to the Rocky Mountains, by which a line of communication can be opened to the great valley of the Mississippi. The navigation from its mouth to the cascades, a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty miles, is uninterrupted for vessels of the largest class. These obstructions, and those beyond, may be surmounted in a considerable degree by canals and locks. It is a source of great gratification to know that the entrance of the mouth of the Columbia is much less dangerous than has heretofore been generally supposed. Many vessels, some of them large ships, drawing from twelve to sixteen feet of water, have, during the present year, crossed the bar, arriving and departing without the aid of pilots, or buoys; and not a single accident has occurred to intercept the facility of navigation during the present year.

"Puget's Sound is known to be one of the safest and best harbours in the world. It affords one ship navigation in a beautiful and important portion of our country.

"We have good reason to believe that the extraordinary emigration to California, in consequence of the gold mines, will in a short time result in adding so largely to our numbers, that our population, now only about nine thousand, will be doubled in twelve months.

"It is estimated that upwards of two millions of dollars in gold dust have been brought to Oregon since their discovery.

"The cost of the Cayuse war was about 190,000.

"In regard to donations of land, the people of Oregon have long been kept in suspense. They believe that the faith of the government is virtually pledged to a grant of land to each settler who has made a location and improved it.

"Your attention is invited to the importance of adopting a system of common schools, and providing the means of putting them in immediate operation."

THE NEGRO POPULATION OF JAMAICA.

Dr. Foote, U. S. Charge to New Grenada, having stopped at Kingston, Jam., on his way to his post, sends home to his paper, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a most interesting letter on the state of affairs there, from which we make some extracts:

"Of the forty or fifty thousand inhabitants Kingston is supposed to contain, eight-tenths, and I am not sure that it would not be safe to say a greater proportion, are black or coloured. The whites are so few they seem to be intruders. The coloured people, including under that term, blacks, mulattoes, and all with a mixture of African blood in their veins—are not only the wafers, labourers and servants, but you see them in the shops, in the public offices, in the counting rooms of merchants; in short, in every place of trust and responsibility. Politically and socially they are on the level of perfect equality with the whites.

"The finest equipage I have seen in Kingston was an open landau, drawn by two spirited bay horses, with good blood in their veins, evidently, and driven by a black fellow in a smart livery. On the back seat, languidly reclined two coloured ladies, dressed in the height of Parisian fashion. The turnout drew up at the door of one of the prominent shops—or stores, as we would say—and the white shopkeeper waited, with the utmost attention and deference upon the ladies, who, without getting out, inspected his wares, made their purchase, and drove off. At St. James's church—the oldest on the island—last Sunday, more than three-quarters of the congregation were coloured, among whom the whites were seated indiscriminately. It was communion day, and the curate informs me, that of the whole number of communicants—between four and five hundred—more than three-quarters were coloured. In the House of Assembly there are about a dozen black and coloured members. In Spanish-town, the capital of Jamaica, I saw, last week, several of them in their places. Two or three were jet black. I did not hear them speak, but one coloured man, Mr. Osborn, publisher of the Morning Journal, a widely circulated and influential paper of this city—took a prominent part in the business of the House, showing a thorough acquaintance with parliamentary usage and the rules of the House, and speaking with great readiness and fluency. The Speaker told me that he was really a man of decided ability.

"The result of all this, it is obvious enough, will be the complete amalgamation of the two races.* Indeed, it is already going on very rapidly. I will not here offer any speculations on the probable effect of amalgamation; my object is now simply to give facts. I am bound to say, however, that so far from witnessing the license and disorder alleged, by gentlemen of other islands, to exist in consequence of emancipation, I never saw, in a town of the same population as this, more good order and external propriety of deportment. The negroes are uniformly civil. I have not yet seen a drunken man, or a street brawl, nor heard any foul language. The streets are remarkably quiet after nightfall. All the shops are shut up at sunset, and at eight or nine o'clock the town is as still as our cities are at midnight.

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* Whatever this writer may predict respecting the amalgamation of the races, the experience of the past has sufficiently proved, that it is slavery, not freedom, which promotes the amalgamation of the Anglo Saxon and African races. Wherever slavery prevails, this result is sure to attend; but where that condition is unknown, marriages between the whites and the coloured are very rare.—Ed.

"That the condition of the coloured population has been improved, is confessed by all with whom I have conversed on the subject; clergymen, magistrates, public officers, planters, commercial men, all, without any exception, agree on this point."—*N. Amer. and U. S. Gazette.*

BERNARD BARTON.

The daughter of the deceased poet has issued a volume of selections from his poems and letters, which is noticed in the Athenæum. We extract from that Journal the following letter, which the Reviewer remarks contains the story of a life *in parvo.*

"11 *mo.*, 16, 1843.

"I am not a little diverted by thy *taking-on* somewhat about the irksome monotony and confinement of a fortnight's spell at the desk and figure work, and seeming to thyself like a piece of machinery in consequence. I have really been so unfeeling as to have a hearty laugh about the whole affair. Why, man! I took my seat on the identical stool I now occupy at the desk, to the wood of which I have now well-nigh grown, in the third month of the year 1810; and there I have sat on, for three and thirty years, beside the odd eight months, without one month's respite in all that time. I believe I once had a fortnight; and once in about two years, or better, I get a week; but all my absences put together would not make up the eight odd months. I often wonder that my health has stood this sedentary probation as it has, and that my mental faculties have survived three and thirty years of putting down figures in three rows, casting them up, and carrying them forward *ad infinitum.* Nor is this all—for during that time, I think, I have put forth some half dozen volumes of verse; to say nothing of scores and scores of odd bits of verse contributed to Annuals, Periodicals, Albums, and what not; and a correspondence implying a hundred times the *writing* of all these put together: here is the wonder that on the verge of sixty I am somewhat of a prematurely old man, with odds and ends of infirmities and ailments about me, which at times are a trial to the spirits and a weariness to the flesh? But all the grumbling in the world would not mend the matter, or help me, so I rub and drive on as well as I can."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From late Journals received at this Office.

Homes for the Poor.—The Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes have put forth a statement of what they have done and are doing towards removing the causes of physical and moral disease, which through years of neglect have accumulated about so many thousand hearths in London, and in the great provincial cities. They have built a range of dwellings in Bagnigge Wells Road, in which twenty-three families and thirty single women reside. Around these dwellings cholera has carried off numerous victims,—within them, not one. They have altered and repaired so as to render them perfectly clean and healthy four houses in King Street and Charles Street Drury Lane:—in these houses a hundred and eight working men are domiciled. They have erected in George Street, New Oxford Street the model lodging-houses in which more than one hundred single men are nightly accommodated. In Hatton Garden they have fitted up a large house as a home for females, capable of holding fifty-eight tenants. They are now engaged in building a range of houses in Streathan Street, Bloomsbury, for mechanics and their families, at an outlay of from three to four thousand pounds. It is more especially on behalf of this last project that the Committee make their appeal to the public. At the head of the subscription list stand the Royal Family for five hundred pounds, honourably supported by many noble names.—As a matter both of gratitude for past deliverance and of precaution against future evil a work like this has the strongest claims on the regard of all who have the means of being bountiful at such a time and in such a cause. Her charity receives a return beyond "the blessedness of blessing," in the shape of the additional security in which she may perform her good deeds.

Researches at Nineveh.—Letters have been received from Dr. Layard, dated Mosul, October 15, at which place he arrived on the last day of September. Dr. Layard intended to recommence his excavations, on the scene of his former labours, as soon as he should be able to assemble his Nestorian diggers from the mountains. At present the country is in a very unsettled state and it is scarcely safe to venture out of the city gates. At the date of his letters he had about sixty workmen exploring the ruins; and many bas-reliefs—of which the store seems inexhaustible—were discovered. But all had suffered from the effects of fire,—and they will scarcely bear removal. Of these, accurate drawings will be made by Mr. Cooper, the artist attached to the Expedition. Amongst the bas-reliefs most recently discovered by Dr. Layard is a representation of the removal of one of the gigantic bulls,—showing that they were sometimes, if not always moved to the palace after being carved. An immense number of men draw a sledge which runs upon rollers; impetus being given to it behind by an enormous lever worked by cords. A cast will be made of this very curious subject in the event of its being found impossible to remove it. It is probable that the fine pair of colossal lions still standing at Nimrud will be moved during the present Expedition. Dr. Layard paid a

second visit to the periodical festival of the Yezidi, or Devil worshippers—and was admitted to all their ceremonies. On this occasion he also saw the celebrated Melek Teou, the bronze bird, the existence of which has been a matter of speculation to travellers,—and which he describes as a very curious relic. Of these and other matters we may, it is to be hoped, expect full particulars in a second series of "Nineveh and its remains."

Adelaide Queen Dowager of England.—The widow of William IV., whose death has recently been announced, appears to have sustained an exemplary character for piety, charity and unfeigned humility.

A short time before the death of Queen Adelaide she expressed the following wishes as to her funeral, and Queen Victoria has directed that they shall be, so far as is possible, carried into effect at her obsequies; thus sanctioning a departure from the ceremonial usually observed in the funerals of the Kings and Queens of the realm:

[COPY.]

"I die in all humility, knowing well that we are all alike before the Throne of God, and I request, therefore, that my mortal remains be conveyed to the grave without any pomp or state. They are to be moved to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where I request to have as private and quiet a funeral as possible.

"I particularly desire not to be laid out in state, and the funeral to take place by daylight; no procession, the coffin to be carried by sailors to the chapel.

"I die in peace, and wish to be carried to the tomb in peace, and free from the vanities and the pomp of this world.

"I request not to be dissected nor embalmed; and desire to give as little trouble as possible.

ADELAIDE R."

CLEANLINESS OF LARGE CITIES.

The Illustrated London News, in referring to the day of thanksgiving, on account of the disappearance of the cholera, contains the following observations on the consequence and danger of neglecting the admission of light and air, and the preservation of cleanliness in the habitations of the poor:

"There was a time in the history of European nations when pestilence was more frequent, and when ignorance of the laws of physical well-being prevailed amongst all classes of society. The general progress of intelligence, if it have not yet pervaded and permeated the great masses of the people, has been such as to dissipate this ignorance in a very great degree; and in this "age of great cities" we are tolerably well aware of the causes that generate and perpetuate epidemic diseases. The consequence is that plague is neither so frequent nor so dreadful a visitor as it was in days when the laws of nature were not thoroughly and carefully studied. It is not so much our ignorance, as the indifference of the powerful, and the cupidity of those who profit by the abuses of old systems, that prevent our great cities from becoming models of cleanliness and comfort for the poor, as well as of luxury for the rich. The upper and middle classes of society, engrossed with their own pleasures or their own business, and enjoying all the advantages of our expanding science and our wondrous civilization, have not duly considered the claims of the poor. Water, air and light, those primal necessities, have become, partly in consequence of this indifference, and partly in consequence of the more culpable cupidity of the classes in comfortable worldly circumstances, the almost unattainable luxuries of countless multitudes of the English people. An artificial barbarism has grown up amongst us, and ulcer-spots of filth, vice, crime, poverty, and deprivation of the commonest and cheapest material blessings of the world have been planted, till the infection has spread beyond the original sore, into parts of the body politic that thought themselves pure and far beyond the reach of the evil. Society has allowed multitudes to dwell in filthy alleys amidst moral as well as physical pollution. Society has not enforced upon the proprietors of poor men's hovels the construction of the proper conveniences for the removal of the abominations that cause or aggravate disease. Society has buried hundreds of thousands of dead among the living, and continues the practice in defiance of decency as well as safety; and Society, by granting, encouraging, and upholding pernicious monopolies, has rendered a proper supply of water a thing too expensive to come within the reach of the struggling and the poor. For these sins and offences—the greater because they are not the result of ignorance, but of selfishness—the people of large cities have paid the penalty of Plague. Let us hope that the day of thanksgiving commanded by our rulers, will open our eyes to the duty which we have hitherto neglected, of caring for the destitute and degraded condition of the most helpless as well as the most numerous class of the people; and that the wealthy will co-operate in those measures of prevention which the common safety requires, and which the dictates of benevolence ought to be alone sufficient to recommend. There are certain tasks that individual zeal and benevolence cannot master, and which need the combined force of the whole people, acting under the name and authority of the state, to accomplish. The sanitory reform of great cities is one of them. The educated and wealthy classes have been warned of the danger; they have suffered, in common with the ignorant and the poor; and they will suffer again, if they do not use those advantages of intelligence and position which they

enjoy, to urge the Legislature to remedy the growing evils of large towns and cities. London, with a population of two millions and a quarter, buries its dead in its bosom—pollutes its tidal river, till it is unfit to drink—deprives the larger portion of its population of air, light and water—and suffers accumulations of nameless filth to poison the atmosphere for miles around. Should London continue in all these evil courses, when its population shall number three or four millions, it may expect a pestilence to which that of 1849 will appear as "a wart to Ossa."

RESIGNATION.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted!

Let us be patient! these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But often times celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors;
Amid these earthly damps
What seem to us but dim funereal tapers
May be Heaven's distant lamps.

There is no Death! what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portals we call Death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great Cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives, whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken
The bond which Nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures wild
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child;

But a fair maiden, in her Father's mansion
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times, impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean
That cannot be at rest;

We will be patient! and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

Union Magazine.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

We have no foreign news to present to our readers this week, and that which has arisen at home is not particularly interesting.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, in his message upon the opening of the legislative session, assumes a decided position on the subject of slavery extension. He declares that no disturbance of the relation in States where slavery already exists is contemplated. The authority of the States to maintain the system is fully conceded. But the consent of the free States to its further extension would evince an ignorance of their true interests, of the rights of justice and humanity, and an indifference to the character and dignity of their common country. This case is not to be compromised.

At a subsequent period, he sent to the legislature a message, calling their attention to the frequent passage of bills for annihilating the marriage covenant; and conveying some judicious remarks on the injurious results of such enactments.

The Governor of New York, in his annual message, speaks out boldly against the admission of slavery into the new territories; but the Governor of Maryland makes the usual Southern protest against the agitation of the slavery question in the North, and the passage of the Wilmot proviso.

On the 4th inst., Senator Cass, of Michigan, delivered a speech of considerable length, which appears to be the result of no trivial preparation, in support of a motion for inquiring into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria. He makes the oppression and injustice meted to the Hungarians, the basis of the motion. This motion was opposed by H. Clay, of Kentucky, in an able and argumentative speech; and by J. P. Hale, of New Hampshire, who exposed, in a strong light, the absurdity of this government assuming the character of censor on the morality of other administrations.

By a recent arrival at New York, we have received an account of the destruction at sea of the ship Caleb Grimshaw, and the consequent loss of a large number of lives. This ship being on its passage from Liverpool, was discovered on the 12th of Eleventh month, to be on fire. All the efforts used to extinguish the flames proved ineffectual, and a large number perished in the hurry and confusion that ensued. The survivors were relieved by the British barque Sarah, the captain of which took them on board. The number of passengers in the Caleb Grimshaw was about three hundred.

Notwithstanding the intemperate declarations and threats of dissolving the Union, uttered by some hot-brained politicians of the South, on account of alleged invasions of their rights, by the agitation of the slavery question, we find a number of the Southern papers taking a more sober view of the subject, and checking the spirit of disunion, and boldly maintaining the duty and expediency of supporting the existing Constitution.

Great numbers of emigrants have arrived at Texas from the States further North, among whom are numerous slaves.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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Memorial of Blue-River Monthly Meeting of Friends, in Washington County, Indiana, concerning our beloved friend JAMES WHITE, *deceased.*

He was born in Perquimons county, North arolina, the 31st day of the First month, 1776. is parents, Caleb and Rebecca White, were seful members in the Society of Friends, and uch concerned for the right training of their ildren.

In his very early years, he was subjected to rious religious impressions, which were some- mes produced by the ministry of Friends, and other times, by the immediate influence of ivine love.

When about twenty years of age, he met with severe trial by the sudden and unexpected death his father. This afflicting event caused him have the care of providing for the family, and ing more exposed to various kinds of company, was inclined to form new associates, and dulge in some of the vanities incident to youth.

During this time it appears that in condescend- g goodness and mercy, that Power which had ndered his youthful heart still followed him as reprover for sin in those follies in which the regenerate mind is prone to indulge: and he as made sensible that those times of jesting d merriment were vanity, and there was no ace in them.

About this time he felt a deep concern to seek e Divine counsel in the solemn engagement of arriage, which he entered into with Sarah sand, daughter of Aaron and Hannah Cosand; e was religiously inclined from her childhood, d in her he found a companion prepared to ite with him in a self-denying course of Chris- n dedication. After entering into this import- t engagement, he laboured hard for several ars in procuring a comfortable support, being desirous of entertaining his friends, and having something to spare for society purposes, but was often afflicted with bodily infirmity, until there was little hope of his recovery whilst remaining in that county.

Having relations in Randolph county, a more healthy part of the state, he concluded to remove there in the fall of 1805, and settled in the limits of Back-creek Monthly meeting of Friends, where he recovered his health and was useful in society, and for a time appeared to be progressing to satisfaction; but it appears that further refinement was necessary to prepare him for the responsible station which his Divine Master designed him to fill.

He was brought into such distress and anguish of soul as words cannot describe; the billows of dismay and despair seemed to overwhelm him.

After this season of sore conflict which continued several months, a ray of comfort broke through the thick darkness with which his path had been surrounded, and he was favoured to witness that there was yet balm in Gilead and a Physician there; and after many conflicts and deep baptisms of spirit, he gave up to the Divine requirings and expressed a few words as a minister in the religious meetings of Friends; which afforded him much peace, under a grateful sense of which he wrote the following:

"And now what shall I render to the Lord for all his tender mercies to one of the most unworthy of his creatures; even to Him the only wise and Omnipotent God, be honour, glory, thanksgiving and renown, from henceforth and for ever."

His wife being a minister, they visited the meetings of Friends in the eastern parts of the state, and after their return he believed it would be right to make the necessary arrangements for emigrating to the West, a prospect of which had impressed his mind for several years; though a great trial to leave his numerous friends. From a sense of religious duty he set out with his family for Indiana, and settled within the limits of Blue-river Monthly meeting, in the Tenth month, 1815.

In breaking up, moving, and settling in the woods, he became more unguarded and unwatchful, and not sufficiently submitting to the restraining power of truth, he experienced very close trials; he was at times favoured with a renewed sense of

his situation, whilst following the insinuations of the enemy; it appears, however, that these convictions of Divine grace were not sufficiently yielded to; but the visitations of the Heavenly Father's love were still mercifully extended towards him, until at length he was made willing to surrender himself into the Lord's hands; in these exercises he had much to contend with, from the assaults of an unwearied adversary, yet preservation was graciously afforded, and being made willing to endure many conflicts, deep provings and humiliations he was prepared for usefulness in the cause of his Divine Master.

As he grew in grace and became increasingly subjected to the government of the Holy Spirit, his appearances in the ministry were more frequent, and to the comfort and edification of his friends, who certified their unity with him therein in the year 1819. He was a diligent attender of our meetings for worship and discipline, and his solid reverent deportment therein was very instructive, waiting upon God in a watchful and teachable spirit, that he might be instructed in the knowledge of His will and be preserved under the leading of the Heavenly Shepherd.

He was sound in doctrine, and his ministry was delivered in simplicity and in demonstration of the spirit and of power.

In the year 1820, with the unity of his friends, he visited Friends and others in the western parts of this State and part of Illinois, also New Albany and Louisville, Kentucky, and in the Tenth month of the same year, White-water Quarterly Meeting, and all the meetings thereto belonging.

And feeling an ardent desire for the everlasting welfare of his fellow-creatures, he visited, in Gospel love, in the year 1822, the meetings of Friends in Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia. In reference to this service he says: "In looking over this visit, I have had awfully to admire the great forbearance and goodness of the Lord my God in preserving me in a state of favour as I was but a child, and permitting me to return home in peace."

In the year 1825 he was liberated for further service, and attended the meetings of Friends in Ohio and part of Pennsylvania. In this visit he passed through many trying and proving dispensations in being with those in some places who had imbibed the principles of unbelief in regard to the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion.

He believed it his duty to bear a faithful testimony against those principles which were producing insubordination in many places, and to warn his friends of the danger of being ensnared by them. The sorrowful effects of this rending spirit was at length manifested within our borders, and produced a separation in our Monthly meetings, which was to him a source of much deep concern and exercise of mind, and he was instrumental, in the Divine hand, in encouraging Friends to faithfulness in maintaining our various Christian doctrines and testimonies.

In the Eleventh month, 1831, he visited the Meetings of Friends in the eastern parts of this state, and the western parts of Ohio. In attending to this service, he experienced many deep baptisms and sore trials, but was favoured to return home with the reward of peace.

In the Tenth month, 1834, he met with a severe trial by the death of his son, an only child, on whom he had depended for assistance in his declining years; but he was favoured to bear this great loss with resignation and Christian fortitude.

In the Sixth month, 1839, he visited New Albany, Louisville, Jeffersonville and Cincinnati; and in 1840 he held meetings in Kentucky, at Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington. In Ohio, at Cincinnati; and in this state, at Lawrenceburg, Aurora, Madison and Jeffersonville. Also in the Penitentiaries of Kentucky and Indiana.

After his return from the above mentioned visits, which were much to the relief and satisfaction of his mind, his declining health prevented him from travelling, except visiting neighbouring meetings, and appointing some among those not of our society; and he now endeavoured to close all his outward concerns, so as to be ready for the awful change which he saw, sensibly, was near at hand.

He continued to attend our religious meetings as long as ability was afforded; his communications therein were weighty and impressive, delivered in the life and power of the Gospel. He often appeared like one who felt as if standing on the brink of eternity whilst pleading with his friends, and endeavouring to persuade them by what he had known of the terrors of the Lord for disobedience, and by those mercies of which he had so largely partaken, to flee from the wrath to come. On these occasions, Christian love and humility were the clothing of his spirit, earnestly desiring the salvation of all, and especially exhorting the youth, that by an early submission to the visitations of the love of God, they might escape those trials and conflicts which many pass through, in having long resisted the offers of Divine grace; greatly desiring that they might grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, living in the fear of their Creator, obeying his commandments, walking humbly before him, and not following the customs and fashions of a vain delusive world. Wherever his lot was cast, the sick and afflicted shared his sympathy, and he often addressed the language of encouragement to the mourners in Zion; he was concerned to warn the careless, and such as refused to listen to the reproofs of instruction, or who were resting in a profession of the Truth, without submitting to its regenerating power. He frequently expressed his value for a true Gospel Ministry, and for Spiritual worship as sometimes experienced in silent meetings.—

His mind dwelt much on the awfulness of eternity, and of attending our meetings for Divine worship, with our spirits unprepared for such a solemn service; professing to draw nigh unto God, whilst our hearts were far from him.

At the last meeting he attended, which was our Monthly Meeting, in the Ninth month, 1845, he made some very impressive remarks; particularly to the youth, admonishing them to live consistent with the high profession we are making to the world; that should this be the last time they ever heard him speak on these subjects, he much desired they might remember these things; and in conclusion, he exhorted them to build upon that foundation, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail—even Christ Jesus, the rock of ages.

A relative who expected to attend our Yearly Meeting, called to see him, he being much afflicted with inward weakness, and at times great difficulty of breathing: he desired to be remembered to all his dear friends who inquired after him, never expecting to see them again in this world; said he was waiting for his change, and believed he should not be cast off from the presence of the Lord. Being asked if he had his outward affairs arranged to satisfaction, he replied, "he had been favoured to settle them to the best of his knowledge, and was thankful that he could leave something for the support of his wife;" adding, "My prayers have been granted: that in addition to adjusting my worldly concerns, I have had time to commit to paper before I was confined, some exercises from which I could not otherwise release my mind."

While a number of his friends and relations attended our Yearly Meeting, he was more comfortable under his bodily afflictions. When they returned and visited him, he manifested much concern for the prosperity of our Religious Society, by his inquiries relative to the trials and difficulties occasioned by the late separations in our Yearly Meeting, and that of New England. He said that this spirit of insubordination is the same that it ever was, and that it proceeds from the enemy of all good; and he greatly desired that Friends may not indulge in reading or circulating those publications which have a tendency to promote disunity and discord amongst our members, and destroy the peace and harmony of Society. On being informed how the Meeting proceeded in relation to these subjects, and that unity and harmony prevailed throughout its deliberations, he expressed his thankfulness that he had been permitted to live to hear that we had such a favoured meeting, which he believed would be the case from the impressions of his mind while we were gone; and though he was not able to be with us in body, yet his spirit was there; and he thanked the Lord he had not been deceived, saying, "And now I am satisfied that our Yearly Meeting continues to stand firm in the ever blessed Truth, in which I rejoice."

At another time he said to a friend who visited him, in substance as follows: In looking over my past life, I am sensible of many imperfections. I know we are poor frail mortals and liable to err, but I have endeavoured to do the best I could in attending to the requirings of my Divine Master, and believe I shall be accepted of him, but I have no merit of my own, nothing to trust in or build my hopes of salvation upon, but the mercy of a gracious and bountiful Creator, and the merits of a Glorious Redeemer, being in full accordance with the language of the Apostle, that it is not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy he saveth us, by the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost.

On the 12th of Tenth month, his disorder having greatly increased, he suffered exceedingly, but kept remarkably patient and resigned; and when a little relieved from the great oppression and difficulty of breathing which he laboured under, he frequently quoted many Scripture passages, particularly the Prophecies relating to the coming and sufferings of our Holy Redeemer. He often spoke of the fall of man, and the glorious plan of salvation by Christ; of the great importance of his coming into the world; of his sufferings, death, resurrection and ascension, and that there was no other way into the fold of rest but by Him.

He was at times wonderfully favoured with the calming influence of the Heavenly Father's love, yet at other times he appeared almost destitute of divine aid; but in these times of sore affliction and deep proving, he did not lose his confidence in the all sustaining arm of divine help, repeating the language of Job, "Behold I go forward, but he is not there; and backward, but I cannot perceive him; on the left hand, where he doth work, but I cannot behold him; he hideth himself on the right hand that I cannot see him, but he knoweth the way that I take, when he hath tried me I shall come forth as gold."

At another time when his bodily sufferings were very great, he said: My God! my God why hast thou forsaken me, and soon after added: Why art thou cast down, Oh! my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me?—hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance and my God.

He frequently prayed that he might be favoured with fortitude and patience to bear his great afflictions to the end, which was mercifully granted.

His decline was very gradual; and when near his close, he was frequently engaged in prayer and praise to the Lord in a low and harmonious voice, not many words of which could be understood.

He was favoured to retain his senses to the last, and manifested great meekness and patience. His redeemed spirit quietly passed away from time to eternity on the morning of the 11th day

of the 11th month, 1845, aged nearly 70 years; having been an acknowledged minister about 26 years.

On the following day his remains were solemnly interred in Friends' burying-ground at Blue-river, attended by a large number of Friends and neighbours.

Thus terminated the useful life of this dear friend, and while we are sensible of our great loss, we have the consoling assurance, that through redeeming love and mercy, the change to him is unspeakably glorious. And may we be encouraged to follow his example in Christian dedication, that with him, we may be partakers of that incorruptible inheritance, which is reserved for the righteous when time here shall be no more.

For Friends' Review.

W. PENN AND T. B. MACAULAY.

[Concluded from page 264.]

W. E. Forster then proceeds to show that the opinion which W. Penn boldly avowed in favour of tolerating the Roman Catholics, as well as the Protestant Dissenters, and which may be supposed to have given some appearance of probability to the imputation of being Popishly, if not Jesuitically inclined, was not advanced for the first time* after the Popish Prince ascended the throne, but had been unequivocally expressed before a committee of Parliament in 1678, at the time when that body partook of the national excitement against the professors of the Roman Catholic faith. In his address to that committee, after protesting against the injustice of whipping Quakers for Papists, he added, "I am far from thinking it fit that Papists should be whipped for their consciences. . . . We must give the liberty we ask, and would have none to suffer for a sober and conscientious dissent on any hand. . . . Those methods against persons so qualified, do not seem to me to be convincing, or indeed adequate to the reason of mankind." "These declarations," observes the author of the pamphlet, "seem to us simple truisms, but those who have read Mr. Macaulay's vivid description of the Reign of Terror, resulting from professed disclosures of the Popish Plot, will feel that only a man who feared God, and no one else, would have dared to speak them before the Parliament of 1678."

There was a reason, not noticed by our author, why the cry of Popery was raised against W. Penn and others of his friends, which, no doubt, operated more powerfully than his declarations in favour of toleration. There can be no question that the perquisites of the church, as well as the doctrines which were professed, stimulated the action of those who were striving for the mastery in church and state. But the doctrine of Friends, in regard to a free Gospel ministry, was equally inimical to all the parties. Hence, the society was viewed with dislike by the clerical body of every denomination; and as the Protestants of all classes were objects of aversion to the Catholics, the latter were considered as enemies equally by Churchmen and Dissenters. Hence, an effectual method of attaching odium to the character of a Quaker, was to fix upon them, if possible, the imputation of Popery.

I shall not attempt, minutely, to follow the author of the pamphlet through his vindication of W. Penn in the part which he took in relation to the suspension and repeal of the penal laws. It is sufficiently obvious that his free access to the King was used to procure for his friends, and others, the exemption from persecution which he always vindicated as their unquestionable right. All laws which impose a penalty upon the peaceable worship of God according to the dictates of conscience, were considered by W. Penn and his friends as usurpations—not the legitimate exercise of legislative power. A general power of remitting the penalties of the law, had been considered as included in the Kingly prerogative. Hence, a royal order for the discharge of prisoners, was generally available. Of course, an application to the King for the release of prisoners, who were suffering for conscience sake, was not a new measure.

It has been made a subject of reproach upon Friends that they should present to King James an address of thanks for the exercise of an authority, which, though affording ease to them at the time, amounted to an abrogation of the laws, and a dangerous encroachment upon the liberties of the people. On this we may observe, that their principles have always led them to live peaceably under the government which was set over them; and in their applications to persons in authority, they were more accustomed to regard the consistency of measures with the great principles of justice, than with the technicalities of law. At the time in question, the limits of the royal prerogative were very imperfectly defined. Sir Edward Herbert, chief justice of the king's bench, had declared a few months before, that there was nothing whatever with which the king, as supreme lawgiver, might not dispense; and this decision was confirmed by eleven judges out of the twelve. Upon the presentation of this address, King James appealed to W. Penn, as one who knew that his opinion had always been in favour of conscientious freedom. This W. Penn testified, in a letter addressed to W. Popple, a short time before James abdicated the crown, had always been his declaration to him, and that, while he was duke, he always acted consistently with this profession, when he had occasion to solicit his aid on behalf of any sufferer for conscience sake. Whatever might be thought of James's religious opinions, or political

* His seasonable Caveat against Popery, published about the year 1670, clearly proves that his religious principles had no tincture of Popery; and that he was then, as in every period of his life, opposed to persecution, whoever might be the sufferers.

severity, he was deemed a man of unquestionable veracity. At the time this address was delivered nothing had appeared, if there was afterwards, to prove that James was not sincerely disposed to grant a religious toleration to all classes of his subjects. It would then have reflected no credit upon the character of Friends to have withheld an expression of gratitude for the favour which he had dispensed; and they plainly intimated a conviction that the concurrence of parliament was requisite to render it permanent. It may indeed be questioned whether the good effects of this measure, in promoting the peace and prosperity of the nation, notwithstanding the dubious authority by which it was introduced, may not have paved the way for a legal toleration in the subsequent reign.

In regard to the supposition that W. Penn gave his countenance to a disregard of parliamentary authority, the writer of the pamphlet remarks, that "he not only did not uphold the king in any attempt to rule without the aid of Parliament, but, on the contrary, he throughout advised him against such a course. This fact is not alluded to by Mr. Macaulay, though twice stated by Sir James Mackintosh, to whose authority he generally pays the attention it deserves. 'Penn,' says Mackintosh, quoting Johnstone's correspondence of 6th February, 1688, 'desired a Parliament, as the only mode of establishing toleration without subverting the laws.' Again he says, that after the second proclamation of the Declaration of Indulgence (April, 1688,) he 'desired a parliament, from a hope that, if the convocation were not too long delayed, it might produce a compromise, in which the king might, for the time, be contented with an universal toleration of worship.' The wording of the address he presented of the Yearly Meeting of Quakers confirms this view, inasmuch as, while thanking the king for his 'Christian Declaration for Liberty of Conscience,' 'it looks forward to such a concurrence from Parliament as may secure it to their posterity in after times.' Tis plain, therefore, says Besse, in his Life, prefixed to Penn's Works, 'they, the Quakers, gratefully accepted of the suspension of the penal laws by the king's prerogative (as who in their case would not?) a thing in itself just and reasonable, *in hopes of having the same* afterwards confirmed by the legislative authority, there being at that time much talk of an approaching Parliament; and that *their expectation centred not in the king's dispensing power,* is evident by our author's continuing his endeavours to show the necessity of abolishing the penal laws, for soon after this he writ a large tract, called 'Good Advice to the Church of England,' &c."

The following summary of the labours of W. Penn, for the establishment of liberty of conscience, is given in the pamphlet:

"The reader will now be able to judge how far the epithet 'intemperate,' applied by Mr. Macaulay to Penn's labours for religious liberty, is warranted by the history of his conduct. Not only does that history give no evidence that he abetted the court in any act of cruelty or injustice, or conspired with it in any plot to rob the church or establish tyranny, but it does give evidence that he opposed both such special acts and such general policy. His remonstrance with the king against his attempt to despoil Magdalen College has been stated above—his desire that he should not dispense with Parliament has just been mentioned. Johnstone, moreover, in his correspondence, expressly states that he advised against the most despotic of James's deeds, that order to the clergy to read the Declaration, which resulted in the committal of the bishops to the tower; and, as to his general policy, we have in his favour the testimony of two most unexceptionable authorities, both of them contemporary, and both devoted to the Protestant cause. Lord Clarendon informs us, in his Diary, that he 'laboured to thwart the Jesuitical influence that predominated in James's reign, and of this there is most full confirmation in a letter from Van Citters, deposited in the State Paper Archives at the Hague,' in which he writes the Prince of Orange as follows:—'One of these days the well-known Arch Quaker Penn had a long interview with the King, and, as he has told one of his friends, has, he thinks, shown to the King that the Parliament would never consent to the revocation of the Test and Penal Laws, and that he never would get a Parliament to his mind so long as he would not go to work with greater moderation, and drive away from his presence, or at least not listen to the immoderate Jesuits, and other Papists, who surround him daily, and whose immoderate advice he now follows.'

"This letter was written some time after the proclamation of the indulgence (July, 1687,) by a man whose business it was to learn the character and sentiments of every person of influence in the Court, and who had the best opportunity for getting at the truth; and it is therefore somewhat strange that Mr. Macaulay, although he acknowledges the great assistance he has obtained from the perusal of his despatches, has so entirely neglected in this case also to make use of the information they afford."

The assertion of Macaulay that the Society of Friends looked coldly on William Penn and requited his services with obloquy, seems to have been intended to operate in a twofold manner. To show that his character, as estimated by his cotemporaries, and the members of his own society, was less elevated than it appears in the view of posterity—and that the services actually rendered were not duly regarded. On this point the writer of the pamphlet has indeed sufficiently shown that the authority, on which this declaration is ostensibly founded, does not support him in it. This may be regarded as negative testi-

mony. But we are happily furnished with positive testimony in the case.

The History of W. Penn's Life clearly proves that he was a conspicuous mark for the shafts of slander; and if it could be shown that some members of his own society, were, for a time, induced to suppose that some portion of the numerous imputations upon his character had their foundation in truth, this ought not to affect his character or theirs. His labours in the ministry and with his pen, clearly prove that his love for the society, and zeal in support of its doctrines, were never relaxed; while the estimation in which his writings have always been held, and the frequent notice of his character and services, in the records of cotemporary ministers, sufficiently show the esteem with which he was regarded by the great body of Friends.

The question whether he was a strong-minded man or not, may be safely left for Macaulay and posterity to decide as they can. Of his religious character, probably no man possessed more favourable opportunities, or a better capacity for judging, than Thomas Story, an able and eminent minister in the society. In his journal he introduces his acquaintance with him in 1693, in the following terms:

"We had the satisfaction to meet with our eminent and honourable friend William Penn, which was the first time I saw him; and with whom, at that time, I contracted so near a friendship in the life of truth, and tendering love thereof in many tears, as never wore out to his dying day; and in which his memory still lives, as a sweet odor in my mind, as a faithful servant of the Lord, a man of God indeed in his time." In the following year, when Thomas Story went to London, under considerable fear, being then young in the ministry, he found great encouragement from the fatherly care and behaviour of the ministers in general, "but especially of that great minister of the Gospel and faithful servant of Christ, William Penn; who abounded in wisdom, discretion, prudence, love and tenderness of affection, with all sincerity, above most in this generation; and, indeed, I never knew his equal."

Soon after his death, Friends of Pennsylvania, at a General Meeting held in Philadelphia, issued a testimony respecting him, in which they bore unequivocal evidence to his worth and services. This testimony, which is too long for insertion here, may be seen in Friend's Library, vol. v., p. 327–8.

E. L.

Abridged from the North British Review.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

It has been lately shown that there is poetry in science, and more recently it has been asserted that there is poetry even in railways.

The poetry of mechanism is one of the most interesting departments of the poetry of science, and that of railways cannot fail to be regarded as the Iliad of its productions—embracing the account of works the most expensive and gigantic—the description of engines the most ingenious and complex, and the history of social ameliorations which are now altering the very condition of man—virtually extending the very term of his existence, and opening new and extensive fields for the exercise of his holiest and noblest affections.

It is not our design in the following article to amuse the reader with any account of those singularly curious and interesting arrangements which have been rendered necessary by the great and rapid extension of the railway system, for the comfort and security of the millions whom it accommodates. Our object is to give the general reader some idea of the origin, progress, and extent of the railway system—of the ingenious and stupendous works which it has called into existence—of the social triumphs which it has achieved—of the improvements of which it is susceptible, and which are necessary for the security of life and property.

Great Britain has long been distinguished among civilized nations by the magnitude and splendor of her public works. Her harbours, docks, and breakwaters, her canals, bridges, aqueducts, and lighthouses, have ever been her boast, and the admiration of foreign lands. But noble and magnificent as these public works are, they almost sink into insignificance when placed beside the gigantic undertakings which form a part of the Railway system of England. Science demanded from matter powers and functions which fancies the most sanguine never deemed it to possess. Reason broke down the barrier of physical impossibilities, and advanced to the breach where Imagination did not dare to follow it. The strongholds of time and space were stormed and captured; and the possessors of wealth, placing a generous confidence in human genius, offered their homage to the iron crown for which a bloodless victory had achieved the empire of space.

Like all great inventions, that of railways was of slow growth; and so divided has been the merit of the various engineers to whom we owe it, that no individual has been bold enough to claim it for himself. The ancients had formed no conception of its nature. Poets and philosophers had not descried it, even in the far distance.

The true railway may be regarded as the invention of the present century. Railways were indeed constructed and used at some of the Newcastle collieries, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. These early lines were constructed wholly of timber; and it was not till 1767 that an experiment was first made, the object of which was to substitute iron for wood. This experiment either seems to have failed, or to have excited no notice, for so late as 1797, Mr. Carr put forward a claim to the invention of

cast-iron rails. The lines which were constructed in the last century were merely tracks of wood, stone, or iron, along which wagons were dragged by horses; and they were confined to local establishments, but principally to collieries. The diminution of the number of horses required to perform a given portion of labour upon an iron path, amply repaid the interest of capital and the expense of maintenance, and men soon saw that such lines might be advantageously constructed on a larger and more comprehensive scale. An act for the first public railway in England was obtained in 1801, and from that time to 1837 no fewer than 178 of these acts were obtained. From one or two annually they began to increase in 1825, when their number rapidly augmented.

The most important of these railways were those in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, which were used for the conveyance of coals to the shipping wharfs on the Tyne and the Wear; and of these the Stockton and Darlington was the most perfect. An act was obtained for it in 1823, and it was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. All kinds of locomotive power were employed upon this line—locomotive engines, horses, and fixed engines; but as it consisted only of a single line of rails, with passing places, the engineer experienced serious interruption, arising from the horses or other trains of carriages travelling in opposite directions. The ascents and descents on this line were numerous, and it was impossible for any locomotive, and still less for the imperfect engines of that day, to work with any advantage, on such an uneven line. These defects consequently became more apparent; and as horses were out of the question, it was on this line that the advantages and disadvantages of the two species of mechanical power—the fixed and locomotive engine—were first studied, and the problem finally solved. This was effected by the labours of the Directors and the Engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, who sent a deputation of two professional engineers to inspect the working of the Stockton and Darlington line. These engineers gave in their reports on the 9th March, 1829. They reported that the advantages and disadvantages of the two systems were pretty equally balanced, but that, upon the whole, looking especially at the expense of each, *the fixed engines were preferable.* Mr. Stephenson, the Company's engineer, was, however, of a different opinion. He considered the locomotive as the most economical, and by far the most convenient moving power. The Directors were therefore induced, and with some difficulty, to look favourably on this engine; and they wisely offered a premium of £500 for the most approved locomotive engine, to be submitted to public trial on the 6th October, 1829. Four beautiful engines accordingly appeared on Rainhill, on the Liverpool and Manchester line; the extraordinary speed of which excited among the spectators universal surprise.

The superiority of the locomotive being thus determined, a new problem of equal importance required to be solved. During the comparative trial of the engines at Rainhill, the *Rocket* frequently ascended the Whiston inclined plane, the inclination being 1 in 67, with a carriage containing twenty or thirty passengers, at the rate of from fifteen to eighteen miles an hour. The ease and regularity with which the work was performed, led the ignorant to believe that it was as easy to travel up an inclined plane as upon a level; and engineers of talent and experience were thus induced to countenance schemes by which steam-carriages should be employed on roads with long and steep hills. In 1825, Mr. Gurney constructed a steam-carriage, which made experimental trips in the neighbourhood of London, and in 1829 he constructed another, in which he travelled from London to Bath and back again. A part of the machinery was broken at the outset; but on his return he performed the last eighty-four miles, in ten hours, including stoppages. Other steam-carriages were in daily use for several months on common roads; and so prevalent had the idea become, that "the perfecting of the means of interior communication would be effected by steam-carriages to the exclusion of railways, that in the year 1831 a Committee of the House of Commons presented to Parliament a very favourable report on the subject." The attempts which were made, in consequence of this report, to substitute steam-carriages on common roads, in place of railways, completely failed; and experience soon established the important truth, that steam travelling could only be advantageously performed on planes nearly level, and on lines nearly straight.

The first of the great lines with which England is now covered, was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which has been justly called *The Grand British Experimental Railway.* The scheme originated in 1824, but the Company was not incorporated till 5th of May, 1826, when the Act received the Royal assent. It carries on its operations under *nine* Acts of Parliament, and now belongs to the London and North-Western Company. It was perhaps unfortunate for railway speculation, that this railway should have been, as Mr. Scrivenor calls it, "the first-born of the great family of railways—the pilot—the pioneer—the model, after which all others were to shape their course and fashion their appearance." No works of extreme magnitude were required in its construction. The line of its course was comparatively level, and uniting the manufacturing metropolis of England with Liverpool—the greatest thoroughfare in the world—its success as a commercial speculation was certain; and hence it gave encouragement to other undertakings, where equal success could scarcely be anticipated, and some where ultimate loss was unavoidable. It was, on the other hand, fortunate for the railway system, that its first

effort united two such opulent cities. The wealth and public spirit of its directors, and the great objects which they contemplated, enabled them to put down the powerful combinations of interested parties which were marshaled in order to crush the railway system in its infancy, and to solve all those problems, and overcome all those difficulties, which would have perplexed a less powerful proprietary.

In 1833, acts were obtained for the Grand Junction Railway from Warrington to Birmingham, and for the London and Birmingham Railway, so as to unite with the metropolis the three great cities of Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham. Although these new lines presented greater difficulties of construction, or occasioned a greater outlay of capital than the parent line, yet the original shareholders realized high profits; and when the public saw that all the practical difficulties of the railway system were overcome, and that the three first lines that were executed yielded large profits, they rushed headlong into a course of wild speculation, which was attended with the most ruinous consequences. The following account of the panic which ensued is given by Mr. Scrivenor:—

"The early struggles for existence which every new-born system has to endure in this country, have already been brought under notice. These past and overcome, then came the wild burst of popular feeling in its favour, at a season (1845) when many combined causes prevailed to induce an over-estimate of its value. The public had witnessed the success of those who were the first proprietors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, the Grand Junction Railway, and the London and Birmingham. Dazzled by the profits that had been received from these undertakings, they eagerly grasped at original shares in new lines, deeming the same success awaited them. The results and consequences are well known. Many were ruined, because in those days, when giddy speculation of all sorts abounded, men bought shares at an advanced premium in a line not even commenced. Then succeeded a reaction most lamentable in its effect, prostrating at once those who had been blinded by the illusive prosperity of the period, and retarding the advancement of good *bona fide* projects.

"The vicissitudes of the period did not end here. The public became alarmed, and panic after panic followed in quick succession, reducing to a nominal value the better class of shares. Scarcely had these panics commenced their destructive influence in the railway world, when the mercantile world suffered calamitous reverses —so intimate are the relations of property. Commercial men, to meet their engagements, sold the railway stock they possessed, reducing, by their sales, to a lower level this depressed property. Times did not mend; the pressure upon the money market increased, and convulsion after convulsion rent and struck the delicate fabric of commercial credit. The huge structure at last gave way, and, in its crash, seemed to involve all in one common ruin."

[To be continued.]

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 19, 1850.

The article headed Tea-parties, in another column to which the attention of the Editor was called by one of his friends, was published several years ago in the paper to which it is credited. Whether parties of the description noticed in that article are in existence at this day, is a question which the Editor does not profess to answer; but it is well known that assemblages of almost every character, attended by the young, and some who are further advanced, abound in this city. We have no disposition to withhold from young or old the pleasures and benefits of social intercourse; provided the just limits are not overleaped. But in Philadelphia, and other cities even slightly approximating it in population and wealth, there are numerous objects which are calculated to divert the attention, particularly of the young, from the proper objects of life. Among these may be classed not only those associations in which amusement is the ostensible object, but some of a more plausible character, as not unconnected with instruction. Eloquent lectures are very attractive to the youthful aspirant after knowledge, and may be supposed capable of affording a large amount of information at a small expense of money or time; and certainly when properly conducted, they are valuable auxiliaries in the acquisition of knowledge. They are, however, only auxiliaries, and if unaccompanied by a sober and regular study, on the part of the hearers, of the subjects embraced, they leave a very imperfect and transient impression. But if the matter itself, however clearly understood, has no tendency to make the auditors either wiser or better —if it neither qualifies for performing the duties of social life, nor impresses the truth and importance of religion; we may justly regard such lectures as pilferers who are likely to steal a treasure which can never be regained. Our youth, the season of improvement, is too short to allow any part to be wasted either in idle amusement, or the acquisition of knowledge which can contribute nothing toward giving ardor to virtue, or confidence to truth.

We have no desire to deprive those who are in the morning of life from plucking the flowers which a bountiful Providence has strewed in their way; we would affectionately invite them to choose such a course, while the time for such a choice remains, as they will wish, in the evening of their day, they had chosen. They may rest assured, that however

attering the pursuits either of amusement or knowledge may appear in any other line than that of a rictly virtuous life, they will eventuate in the elancholy conviction, that all is vanity and vexaon of spirit.

By letters recently received from Iowa, we unrstand a Monthly Meeting was opened at East rove, about six miles from Salem, on Fifth day, e 13th of last month. Friends are rapidly inasing in that State.

We have learned that our friends Benjamin Seehm and Robert Lindsay, have completed their it within the Yearly Meeting of New York, and re about proceeding to the meetings of Friends Iowa.

Died,—At his residence in Blockley, near Philaphia, on the morning of the 4th inst., Samuel es, in the 84th year of his age. He was a mem of Radnor Monthly Meeting, in which, for a nber of years past, he acted as overseer. He possed great cheerfulness of disposition, and was ored to retain his faculties to the close of his life, ich was calm and peaceful.

For Friends' Review.

NTILATION AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

The following sensible article on this importsubject is worthy of the most thoughtful ntion. It is only recently that the necesof a constant supply of fresh air wherever han beings congregate, has begun to be underd. To those who act in the management of ools, the subject ought to be one of deep rest. In many rooms where children daily mble, ventilation is greatly neglected. They warmed by stoves, and every exit for the imair is carefully closed. Let any one pass n the open atmosphere into one of these ns, where 30 or 40 young persons have spent nour or two, and he will at first experience a ful sense of oppression. Why do not the hers and pupils feel this? Simply because organs of respiration have become enfeebled ey no longer perform one of their important tions, that of announcing the presence of erious agencies, by a feeling of uneasiness. condition is but the first stage of disease. rrhs and various other ailments often follow, prepare the way for the destroyer of our race, monary consumption. Some time since, ng the prevalence of an epidemic catarrh, vriter had occasion to visit a school room of description; he found nearly one half of the ren sick, and for many weeks this state of s continued, with some variations. At the time he found in a school containing the number of children, of the same ages, not a absent from indisposition, and comparatively few were seriously affected with the disease during its continuance. The latter room was ventilated by the admission of an abundant supply of air, moderately warmed, and passing off after it had been used, through sufficient openings near the ceiling. In some parts of Norway Dr. Laing found the inhabitants subject to scrofula, to a most remarkable extent; the average of life was greatly reduced by it. Upon careful examination he was satisfied that the prevalence of the disease was owing to a singular custom. The climate was very cold, and wood was, in that vicinity scarce; a fixture was attached to the top of every chimney, by which, after the wood had been burnt to coals, the exit of air was entirely prevented, and thus the apartments were wholly deprived of ventilation. It would be worth considering how nearly our school-rooms and other apartments approach to the condition of these life-destroying Norwegian dwellings.

Kappa.

Dr. Neil Arnott has addressed a letter on this subject to the 'Times' newspaper. Any expression of opinion by him on such a subject, and more particularly with reference to the prevailing epidemics, must be deemed of so much importance, that we are anxious, as far as in our power, to keep it before the world. He commences by assuming, what will readily be granted, that fresh air for breathing is one of the essentials to life, and that the respiration of air poisoned by impure matter is highly detrimental to health, insomuch that it will sometimes produce the immediate destruction of life. The air acquires impurities from two sources in chief—solid and liquid filth, and the human breath. Persons exposed to these agencies in open places, as the manufacturers of manure in Paris, will suffer little. It is chiefly when the poison is caught and retained under cover, as in close rooms, that it becomes notedly active, its power, however, being always chiefly shown upon those whose tone of health has been reduced by intemperance, by improper food or drink, by great fatigue and anxiety, and, above all, by an habitual want of fresh air.

In regard to the dilution of aerial poisons in houses by ventilation, I have to explain that every chimney in a house is what is called a sucking or drawing air pump, of a certain force, and can easily be rendered a valuable ventilating-pump. A chimney is a pump—first, by reason of the suction or approach to a vacuum made at the open top of any tube across which the wind blows directly; and, secondly, because the flue is usually occupied, even when there is no fire, by air somewhat warmer than the external air, and has therefore, even in a calm day, what is called a chimney-draught proportioned to the difference. In England, therefore, of old, when the chimney breast was always made higher than the heads of persons sitting or sleeping in rooms, a room with an open chimney was tolerably well ventilated in

the lower part, where the inmates breathed. The modern fashion, however, of very low grates and low chimney openings, has changed the case completely; for such openings can draw air only from the bottom of the rooms, where generally the coolest, the last entered, and therefore the purest air, is found; while the hotter air of the breath, of lights, of warm food, and often of subterranean drains, &c., rises and stagnates near the ceilings, and gradually corrupts there. Such heated, impure air, no more tends downwards again to escape or dive under the chimneypiece, than oil in an inverted bottle, immersed in water, will dive down through the water to escape by the bottle's mouth; and such a bottle, or other vessel containing oil, and so placed in water with its open mouth downwards, even if left in a running stream, would retain the oil for any length of time. If, however, an opening be made into a chimney flue through the wall near the ceiling of the room, then will all the hot impure air of the room as certainly pass away by that opening as oil from the inverted bottle would instantly all escape upwards through a small opening made near the elevated bottom of the bottle. A top window-sash, lowered a little, instead of serving, as many people believe it does, like such an opening into the chimney flue, becomes generally, in obedience to the chimney draught, merely an inlet of cold air, which first falls as a cascade to the floor, and then glides towards the chimney, and gradually passes away by this, leaving the hotter impure air of the room nearly untouched.

For years past I have recommended the adoption of such ventilating chimney openings as above described, and devised a balanced metallic valve, to prevent, during the time of fires, the escape of smoke to the room. The advantages of these openings and valves were soon so manifest, that the referees appointed under the Building Act added a clause to their bill, allowing the introduction of the valves, and directing how they were to be placed, and they are now in very extensive use. A good illustration of the subject was afforded in St. James's Parish, where some quarters are densely inhabited by the families of Irish labourers. These localities formerly sent an enormous number of sick to the neighbouring dispensary. Mr. Toynbee, the able medical chief of that dispensary, came to consult me respecting the ventilation of such places, and on my recommendation had openings made into the chimney flues of the rooms near the ceilings, by removing a single brick, and placing there a piece of wire gauze with a light curtain flap hanging against the inside, to prevent the issue of smoke in gusty weather. The decided effect produced at once on the feelings of the inmates was so remarkable, that there was an extensive demand for the new appliance, and, as a consequence of its adoption, Mr. Toynbee had soon to report, in evidence given before the Health of Towns Commission, and in other published documents, both an extraordinary reduction of the number of sick applying for relief, and of the severity of diseases occurri. Wide experience elsewhere has since obtai similar results. Most of the hospitals and pc houses in the kingdom now have these chimn valves; and most of the medical men, and oth who have published of late on sanitory matte have strongly commended them. Had the p sent Board of Health possessed the power, a deemed the means expedient, the chimney op ings might, as a prevention of cholera, almos one day, and at the expense of about a shil for a poor man's room, have been established o the whole kingdom.

Mr. Simpson, the registrar of deaths for Giles's Parish, an experienced practitioner, wh judgment I value much, related to me lately t he had been called to visit a house in one of crowded courts, to register the death of an inm from cholera. He found five other persons liv in the room, which was most close and offens He advised the immediate removal of all to ot lodgings. A second died before the removal t place, and soon after, in the poor-house and e where, three others died who had breathed foul air of that room. Mr. Simpson expresse me his belief that if there had been the open described above into the chimney near the c ling, this horrid history would not have bee tell. I believe so too, and I believe that th have been in London lately very many sim cases.

The chimney-valves are part of a set of me devised by me for ventilation under all circ stances. My report on the ventilation of sh sent at the request of the Board of Health, been published in the Board's late Repor Quarantine, with testimony furnished to the miralty as to its utility in a convict ship with prisoners. My observations on the ventilatio hospitals are also in the hands of the Board, not yet published. All the new means have freely offered to the public, but persons desi to use them should be careful to employ cor tent makers.—*Chambers' Jour.*

TEA PARTIES.

Fashion has instituted in some of our s cities, as a substitute for balls, public tea-part and we are told that "some prize of consider value is usually put up at these meetings, t crease the receipts, which is drawn by those h ing tickets."

There may be doubts whether public ga ings of this character, the receipts of which devoted to religious purposes, are discreet; there can be no doubt of the impropriet gambling, for any purpose, however holy. participants in this fashionable lottery w under the laws of Pennsylvania, be consign the county jail. The cause of religion and nevolence needs no such auxiliaries.—*N American.*

THE SWISS PEASANT.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JOHANN RICKLI.

(Concluded from page 267.)

was entreated by different sects and parties join them in church-fellowship, but I could feel freedom to unite myself exclusively to religious body. I saw much in all of them which I could not conscientiously unite; and sometimes tempted to absent myself from r assemblies altogether. But this did not g peace to my own mind; I therefore con- ed to meet with the people, and as I believed elf called to minister among them, I was also ed to imitate the example of our great High st, and patiently bear with the failings of rs, from an humiliating sense of having many erfections of my own. I may have erred, in ing for too much perfection in the members hrist's church on earth; but I have ever d that, to violate my religious principles r failed to wound my conscience.

hen I sometimes looked at the corrupt state of essing Christendom, and contrasted it with that to God and purity of heart which are essential right union of the church in the Holy Head, passage in the prophet Hosea appeared in- tive to me, "I will betroth thee unto me in eousness, and in judgment, and in loving- ness, and in mercies: I will even betroth unto me in faithfulness, and thou shalt know Lord."

is language sets forth the close union of st with his church, and, consequently, with individual member of it. The ground of union is the unchanging loving-kindness and eousness of God, who requires that His ment should pass on the transgressing na- until the penitent receives pardoning mercy, gh Jesus Christ, the bridegroom of souls; of God, is "made unto us wisdom and righte- ss, and sanctification and redemption."

ce the first of my awakening, I have had to ience much of the righteous judgment of not only on the evil, but also on that which he semblance of good, in order that it should ed as gold in the fire. Earnest were my to the Father of Mercies, that the work of ption might be perfected in me by the of my Redeemer; and that my experience things of God might be real: it was the nce that my soul longed for; shadows could nger satisfy me. I saw with regret, that sors rested too much in the outward form, t seeking after vital religion; and that the once awakened, had need to be doubly ful, not to fall back into a state of ease and chfulness.

the Holy Spirit that convicted me of sin in ys of my awakening, continued to enlighten struct me, I had precious openings regard- ristian doctrine. The Scriptures of the nd New Testaments, appeared to me in a new light; all in beautiful harmony connected together as one chain of Gospel Truth. I delighted to meditate on them, and to wait before God in silence; and longed that christians in general might come to experience that blessed declaration, "All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children."

I became uneasy with my former method of prayer, whether from books, or from what I had learned by heart; and as I had heard speak of men, who could pray through the aid of the Spirit, without the help of books, I earnestly desired to be enabled to do the same; when it was inwardly intimated to me: "thou must *first* persevere in waiting before God, in the spirit of prayer."

After this experience, my words were few in vocal prayer, until the gift of supplication was enlarged in my heart; so that I could pray for myself and family, and for the people in various circumstances, in a way that brought peace and comfort to my own soul.

In the year 1800 commenced a new period in my history. Freed in great measure from many of the persecutions to which I had long been subjected, trials of another nature awaited me; and arising too, in a quarter from whence I might have expected comfort. The children we had now living were five sons and four daughters, who, while young, were all hopeful; and it delighted our hearts to observe in their opening minds a desire after heavenly things I had seen the error that many pious parents commit, in being more anxious to have their children well settled in outward circumstances, than for their religious welfare. For my own I sought not earthly riches.

Through the help of Divine Grace, we endeavoured to discharge the relative duties towards them, that devolved on us as parents;—but when they came to be of an age to judge for themselves, they cast off parental restraint, and gave way to temptation; their own wills became strong, and the spirit of the world took hold of their affections; they stumbled at the cross of Christ; and despising the lowly appearance of his followers, contracted habits detrimental to our outward circumstances, which, together with some other causes, brought us for awhile into pecuniary difficulties. As I was not conscious of any wilful neglect, on my part, I felt resigned to suffer all that my Heavenly Father might permit to befall me; and to His praise be it spoken, in the midst of judgment he remembered mercy, and helped me through this long and painfully afflictive dispensation.

After we had, in some measure, been delivered from a long and painful state of perplexity, relating to our outward affairs, we believed it right to give ourselves up more entirely to the leadings of Providence, and to labour for the spread of the Saviour's kingdom; but our dear children could not appreciate our motive; they thought

our manner of acting would militate against their worldly interest, and subject them to scorn and derision; not having submitted to the transforming grace of God in the heart, they were not prepared to suffer for His sake. As we could not forfeit the approbation of our Heavenly Father, nor turn from the path into which he had led us, to gain the good will of our children, we endeavoured to commit them to him, who alone can change the heart—conversion is not the work of man, otherwise our dear children would not have remained unconverted. The sorrow of heart it cost us on their account none can tell, but those who have passed through the like experience.

Many may think it strange that believing parents should have ungodly children. There was a time when I thought this almost impossible, but experience has convinced me to the contrary. So long as parents content themselves with an empty form of religion, and a cold morality, pleasing to the old nature, things, as to a life of godliness, may go on smoothly in their family; but when they obey the call, and take up the cross, deny themselves, and follow their Saviour, and earnestly press the same necessity upon the objects of their care, then comes the proof of their love and zeal to His cause.

For fifteen years we experienced a close trial of faith and patience on this account in our own children; and it is the prayer of my soul, that the mercy of God may be extended unto them and their offspring; and that they may experience forgiveness of sins, through the blood of Jesus Christ our Redeemer, and become prepared, through His grace, to inherit eternal life.

On the first day of the year 1816, and near the sixtieth year of my age, in reviewing a long and eventful life, I had to admire the boundless love and mercy of the Lord, in that he had not cast me off for my many wanderings from and unfaithfulness to him, but was still waiting to be gracious. Gratitude filled my heart; and I desired to renew my covenant, and to commit myself, my wife and children, and all that concerned me, into the hands of my God and Saviour. Grant me, Heavenly Father, the necessary wisdom to walk according to thy will. Purify me from all evil, that whatsoever I do may tend to thy glory. Enlighten and guide me by the Spirit of thy Son, who has bought me with his own blood. Give me child-like obedience to follow thee faithfully. Grant me a new heart, that thy poor instrument may be enabled to speak of thy truth to the edification of the people, when assembled in thy name. Do thou Lord, by thy own power, break the hard heart of sinners, that they may be converted unto thee.

Since the year 1818 nothing very remarkable occurred in our outward circumstances. My wife and I were favoured to live, in our advanced age, in comparative happiness; despised and laughed at by the scoffers of religion, but respected and esteemed by those who loved the Saviour and his cause. We experienced the goodness of God l inwardly and outwardly, thanks be to his g name.

My acquaintance would often try to persu me that a christian might enjoy, uninterrupte the gratifications of this world, and, at the s time, be heir to the kingdom of heaven. An that I could never learn, nor should I eve able to learn it, were it permitted me to live course over again. If we love the world, world will love its own; but let us remem the love of the world is enmity with God; our blessed Lord himself said: "If any man come after me, let him deny himself, take up cross and follow me."

I have now brought this imperfect sketc my history to a close. It was undertaken in advanced period of my life, at the reques many of my friends; and in thus presenting my brethren and sisters in Christ, I desire the simple relation it contains, of the dealing the Lord with an unworthy servant, may be plied by his Spirit, and blessed to the edifica of those who may read them.

The 23rd day of November, 1827, in the 7 year of my age.—"I am crucified unto the w and the world unto me."

Account of Johann Rickli's last days, wri by one of his friends.

For a long time I had much intercourse Johann Rickli, and can testify that he and wife were self-denying Christians, and dev their spiritual energies and much of t worldly substance to the good of their fe creatures, and for the promotion of the Savio kingdom in the earth. Often have I been structed, when travelling with J. R., to obs the remarkable influence his affectionate ma had in drawing souls unto God. So great his love, and warm his zeal for the holy cau which he was engaged, that his abundant rity led him at times to bestow his love objects who proved unworthy; and when c sionally thus deceived, he remarked, "I w rather that the *love* should be *deceived,* that I should live *without love* towards the

On our journeys together I occasionally marked, on seeing his bodily weakness, and cheerful countenance, "That it was his h of inward retirement, in waiting before Lord, that enabled him to endure the fatigu travelling, and the visits that he paid;" an always answered with yes and amen. On half of the truth I can say that his was a conversion; and that his spirit co-operated the Spirit of God, and enabled him to ob one victory after another, and through wa fulness and prayer, he attained to great st fastness in the life of religion, which, thro grace, was evident to the end of his days.

The 14th of September, 1833, he under a journey with his wife, to Shur, where he

ave spent some time, on a visit to their
ds. But he had not been there many days,
n he received an impression that he must
rn home, which he did, leaving his wife to
ng her visit;—but she had soon to be sent
o her husband, who believed his time would
be long in this world. On the 29th he had
a meeting, which had been a time pecu-
y blessed. This was his last journey, and
s one of much benefit to those souls, who
permitted to enjoy his company, but on
nt of his bodily weakness, he was only able
sit a few of his friends.

hen he was asked if he had any fear of
, he replied with joy, "No, I feel, thank
that perfect love has cast out fear; but
the time of trial comes I know not how it
be, all that I have is not my own: it be-
to the Lord my God, and is all of grace!"
er 3d he busied himself a little with
out-door work, but soon returned into the
, saying to his daughter, he could work no
r. He received a *stroke*, and fell on the

His daughter asking him if she should
the doctor, he replied, "No, I have a
cian who will do all things well. Now I
go home." He comforted his sorrowing
by telling her she would soon follow him.
g his last illness she held him almost con-
y by the hand, whereby it was remarked
his couple of seventy years loved one
er in the Lord.

was called to his eternal rest October 4th,
10 o'clock in the evening; and interred
7th of the same month, 1833, at Gouten-
l.

y my life be like his life, and my end like
d! A. R.

ACT FROM A SPEECH OF J. P. HALE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Senate of the United States, on the 7th inst.,
e motion of Senator Cass to inquire into the
iency of suspending diplomatic relations with
ria.

speech was preceded by a motion to in-
Russia in the inquiry. In the early part
ourse he quoted from the speech of Sena-
s, the following passage:

lid not mean that in all the revolutionary
es which political contests bring on, it
be expedient for other governments to ex-
heir feelings of interest or sympathy. I
hey hould not, for there are obvious con-
ons which forbid such action; and the
f this kind of moral interposition would be
hed by its too frequent occurrence. It
be reserved for great events—events
by great crimes and oppressions on the
, and great exertions and misfortunes on
r, and under circumstances which carry
em the sympathies of the world, like the partition of Poland and the subjugatiou of Hungary. We can offer public congratulations, as we have done, to people crowned by success in their struggles for freedom. We can offer our recognition of their independence to others, as we have done, while yet the effort was pending."

"Have we sympathy only for the unfortunate? Or is a cause less sacred or less dear because it is prostrated in the dust by the foot of power?" And then proceeds:

No, sir; I thank God that humanity is not so constituted. To every liberal and philanthropic heart—to every humane and generous mind—the cause is all the more dear, all the more sacred, all the more cherished, for the very reason that the foot of power treads its victim in the dust. Aye, sir; my sympathies will go thus low—down to where the victim lies beneath the foot of power, let it be whose foot it may; and while he is down there, writhing in agony, to that depth shall my sympathies go; and I thank, most heartily thank, the honourable Senator for the emphatic question he has thus put forth to the Senate and to the country.

Sir, I equally agree with another sentiment which was uttered by the honorable Senator from Michigan. He says:

"I freely confess that I shall hail the day with pleasure when this Government, reflecting the true sentiments of the people, shall express its sympathy for struggling millions, seeking in circumstances of peril and oppression, that liberty which was given to them by God, but which has been wrested from them by man."

Aye, sir, "God-given liberty" is that with which the honourable Senator sympathises—"but which has been wrested from him by man." And now, sir, let me tell that honourable Senator that there have been, in years gone by, aching and throbbing hearts that have been waiting, watching, agonizing, praying for just such a day as this, "when this Government, reflecting the true sentiments of the people, should express its sympathy" with those people in their situation of peril and oppression, seeking, panting after the liberty which is "given by God," but which has been "wrested from them by man."

And, sir, I most cordially agree with him again when, in the language of another Senator, he says:

"I have no commiseration for princes. My sympathies are reserved for the great mass of mankind." "Self-government is the natural government of man."

And again, upon another occasion, when the honourable Senator observed: "It ought to animate us to desire the redemption of the minds and bodies of unborn millions from the brutalizing effects of a system whose tendency is to stifle the faculties of the soul, and to degrade man to the level of beasts."

Sir, I thank both the Senators for these expressions. I could not have given utterance to

them myself; and even if I had been able to express them with the same force and eloquence, it would have been regarded as enthusiasm, or perhaps fanaticism, coming forth from my mouth. It is a very different matter now, sir.

Again, speaking of those discussions which have taken place, the honourable Senator says: "There is no American true to the political faith of our fathers who does not sincerely desire the renovation of the latter, and the restoration of the oppressed masses to the rights and dignity of human nature."

Now, sir, that is out-spoken. There are no political rights here spoken of; there are no conventional rights spoken of; there are no rights mentioned which are spoken of by the Constitution; but the honourable Senator takes the higher, the holier view, and looks at the relation which man sustains to his Maker, and speaks of those rights which have been "conferred by God," but "wrested" from many of the human family "by man."

Now, sir, in all these sentiments I most earnestly, most cordially agree; and I do hope that, under no circumstances, and in no emergency, will that honourable Senator, ever permit himself to turn to the right or the left of the line which these sentiments most clearly indicate. And, sir, if he will stand by those sentiments, irrespective of all extraneous considerations; if he will to-day throw himself into the scale, and pledge his fortunes and his truth to the sustentation of those sentiments, I confidently predict that he shall procure for himself a reputation, with those "unborn millions," compared with which his present reputation, high as it is, shall fade away into obscurity.

The orator then proceeds to show that expediency is too tame a word; that a measure designed to rebuke the Austrian government for its oppression required a stronger term. And that as it was thus proposed to erect the Senate into a high Court to pass judgment upon the actions of other governments, they ought not to stop with Austria. Russia must be questioned and condemned, not only for the part she has taken in the subjugation of Hungary; but for prior acts of maladministration, and particularly, the partition of Poland. The conduct of the British government in relation to Ireland, and the East Indies; and of France in her interference with the affairs of Italy, and her aggressions upon northern Africa, would equally constitute matter of inquiry and judgment in their newly constituted court. He afterwards proceeds:

After we have gone through with all this, after we have tried all the nations of Christendom, and passed judgment upon them, and they lie writhing in agony and mortification at our feet, what next is to be done? The honourable Senator from Michigan says—"I claim for our country no exemption from the decrees of these high tribunals; and when we are guilty of a tithe of the oppression and cruelty which have made the Austrian name a name of reproach through the world I hope we shall receive, as we shall well merit, the opprobrium of mankind."

But I propose that, before we enter upon this great business of passing judgment upon all the nations of the earth, we should ourselves come down from this high place, and stand up before the bar, and plead ourselves. The honourable Senator intends that, I believe. I understand he intends to claim no exemption for our country. I have some desire to know who shall try us. We will not consent to be tried by those nations whom we have degraded, because they are not our peers.

Well, sir, according to my opinion, it would be no degradation to us if we would consent to be tried by that Power which the honourable Senator from Michigan said has proved himself a better Christian than some who bear the Christian name. Suppose the Sultan of Turkey should propose to constitute a high court of moral inquisition there, and call upon "the model republic" to come down from the bench, and stand upon the judgment seat and be tried. I do not know, sir, how well acquainted the Sultan of Turkey is with what is going on in this "model republic," and in this capital, but I will suppose that by chance the Sultan has seen a newspaper printed within a few miles of this city, whilst this session has been going on. I do not know whether the Sultan of Turkey may have seen that paper which I have read, wherein notice is given that within the capital of the "model republic," Washington—within sight of the flag of liberty that floats in the breeze over our heads—in this city honoured by the name and consecrated to the memory of the Father of his Country—within sight of this Capitol, almost within the sound of our voices—an advertisement notifying the world that men and women are to be bought, and are to be kept at twenty-five cents a-head until they are ready to be exported to some other market. I do not know but he may have seen that, as will suppose, and it may not be doing great violence to the Sultan to suppose, he has seen this advertisement and read the speech of the Senator of Michigan, and that he has these two documents before him at once, and he resolves to call the Republic to trial. I do not know what his judgment would be, but I fear he would come to the conclusion, that it was inconsistent with the enlightened civilization of Mahomedanism; that the true disciples of Allah and the Prophet should not be contaminated by diplomatic intercourse with a people where the image of God, and the brother of man, was bought and sold like beasts in the market; and I apprehend that he would denounce it, and pronounce his sentence of condemnation; and I am by no means sure that when he appeals to the judgment of the world and posterity to justify him in the position he has taken, that heaven and earth would not say

evous as are the wrongs of Austria, and right-
is as is the indignation fulminated against her,
u must lie down in the dust with the nations you
ve condemned, and give credit to the announce-
nt of the honourable Senator from Michigan,
l admit that the Turk has shown himself not
y a better Christian, but a better republican
n some that bear the Christian name.
rejoice to have lived to see this day; I re-
e to have heard the sentiments which the
ourable Senator from Michigan has proclaim-
—proclaimed without limitation. I have been
nuch in the habit of hearing of the compro-
es of the Constitution and political rights, that
eclare it was like water from a living spring
see that honourable Senator get up, and be-
the Senate and the world speak of Liberty
a God-given right, and the oppression which
sts it from him as a wrong that is to be re-
ed. Sir, I will go with the Senator; I will
or uttering the loudest tones of disapproba-
against oppression in every form and every
e, and in favor of sympathy for the oppressed,
hey ever so low, or ever so humble.

ULATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES IN PARIS.

Conference was held at Newcastle, England,
the 23d of 11th month, 1849, by a few
ds of peace and Bible circulation, by whom
ddress to the friends of peace was issued;
which the following extracts are made:

esirous of presenting some tokens of our
stian regard to the inhabitants of Paris,
gift could be more appropriate than the
Testament? The French are now a reading
e. M. Guizot's great measure of education
lished about 40,000 public schools; one in
commune. The consequence is, that the
generation have acquired almost universally
bility to read. A craving for books has
thus excited, and unhappily is being met
supply of literature that is ill calculated to
ve the heart: therefore now is the time to
eract this influence by pouring in the Scrip-
which are able to make wise unto sal-
, through faith which is in Christ Jesus.
, nothing can be more calculated to suppress
ndency to popular convulsions exhibited so
nd so fearfully in Paris, as the wide dif-
of that Book, which teaches us to live
bly with all men, and in subjection to our
rulers. There is nothing, humanly speak-
desirable for Paris, as the establishment
al order on Gospel principles.
Peace Congress has done incalculable ser-
France by agitating the question of peace
capital. Christians and Jews, Mahome-
nfidels, and Pagans may suitably unite in
g the enormities of war, and in devising
es to prevent its recurrence. Humanity
vilization may demand peace; political
y may pronounce it expedient, but it is
the glorious prerogative of Christianity to declare that Peace is not only a blessing, but a duty—that it is not only demanded by enlightened reason, but by the voice of God. As Christian followers of Peace we desire to reiterate this doctrine, and to place in the hands of our French brethren the only volume which can prove its truth.

De Sacy's version of the New Testament, which it is proposed to distribute, has received both royal and ecclesiastical sanction, and we may also mention that it is circulated by the British and Foreign, as well as the French Bible Societies. This version has been preferred even by pious Protestants, on account of the richness and beauty of its language.

Our conviction that the gift will be favourably received by our French Roman Catholic brethren is based on the following evidence, viz:

1st. The experience of two friends of peace, who have personally engaged in the distribution of the Scriptures in France.

2d. The cordial encouragement given to the proposition by French Catholics whom we have consulted.

3d. The knowledge that the formation of a Ladies' Bible Association, in Paris, has been agitated by ladies of the Roman Catholic Communion, some of them of high rank; and that several thousand copies of the Four Gospels, with an introductory chapter, have been distributed by the hands of French workmen, at the cost of a few Catholic gentlemen.

4th. The fact of the late French Government having sanctioned the use of the New Testament in the public schools, and voted money for its purchase.

5th. The remarks of M. de Pressense, the experienced agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the proposed issue of a small edition for schools, which we copy from the last Annual Report:

"I entertain the persuasion that no opposition will be offered to the Gospels and Acts united in one neat volume, at a moderate price, being made a class-book in the schools of France. According to my calculation, you will to a certainty, in a short time, be able to dispose of 50 or 60,000 copies of it, if not more."

6th. The experience of an English lady, long resident in Paris, conveyed in a letter recently received, from which we quote an extract, and which testimony is abundantly confirmed by a devoted French Protestant Pastor, now in this country.

"Thousands and thousands of poor straying souls, fatigued with following the phantoms of happiness this world can offer, are ready to be led to Him who alone can give them rest. God calls us to be fellow-workers with Him. He uses instruments, sometimes living instruments; but these are too few—too weak. He therefore sends His Holy Spirit abroad to accompany the other-

wise silent messengers. It is these messengers, therefore, that we wish to increase—Tracts and Bibles—for the blessing of our God rests upon them."

Such, then, being the importance of the field of labour, and such the facilities for its cultivation, we call earnestly on the friends of peace and of the Bible to co-operate in the work, looking upwards for the blessing of Him who alone can give the increase.

From the London Friend.

THE OUTCAST BOYS OF ENGLAND.

The following lines on this subject were written by a Friend in his eighteenth year.

The outcast boys of England,
A poor degraded race,
Bereav'd, despis'd, discarded,
Proud England's dark disgrace.
A plague upon her banner,
That blazons her high fame,
A tale of ills which sullies
Victoria's royal name.
The angel form of virtue,
To them has not appear'd,
Religion's holy unction
Their hearts has never cheered.
No tender accents soothe them,
No tear for them is shed,
No eye of love to watch them,
No hand to give them bread.
From childhood's hours of sorrow,
To manhood's ardent prime,
They grow from guile and mischief
To mad and murderous crime.
For life or death unfitted,
They bear the felon's brand,
Till swept away unpitied
As nuisance of the land.
Dark, wretched, and polluted,
To chains or exile driven,
Or to the world of spirits
Uncleansed and unforgiven.

Friends of the poor—who know them,
Their frailties, woes and wrongs,
Protect, invite, instruct them,
To you the work belongs.
They boast a land and lineage,
Renown'd for nerve and mind,
Oh! foster them, and they will make,
Fair models of their kind.
Apt pupils they for all things,
For evil or for good,
Then give them wholesome portions
Of intellectual food;
Show them the guiltless pleasures
Which useful knowledge brings,
What true unsullied freedom
From social order springs;
That blooming health is innate
Where temperance makes abode;
That industry stout-hearted,
Bears riches in his load.
Show them Creation's glories,
Its wonders, treasures, charms;
Nurse every thought and feeling
Which elevates and warms,
Teach them the heavenly mandates
Of justice, mercy, peace;
Point their young hopes and visions
To realms where sorrows cease;--
Treat them with care and kindness,
Train them to truth—and then
The outcast boys of England
Will raise up noble men!
Yea, minds supremely gifted
In science, art and lore,
And hearts of lofty virtue
To deeds sublime will soar.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Notwithstanding the time which Congress has been in session, the proceedings are of little interest to the general reader. After numerous ballots the House has at length elected a clerk. The choice has fallen on Campbell, the clerk of the last Congress, and a Southern man. Glossbrenner, of York Co., Pa., has been elected sergeant-at-arms.

By a telegraphic despatch, we learn that the steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 13th inst., bringing European news two weeks later than what was received by former arrivals. The mails, however, brought by this vessel had not come to hand when our paper went to press. Yet we are informed by telegraph, that the price of cotton had further advanced, and that the demand for breadstuffs continues. Reports are in circulation that the British ministry have, after a careful examination, arrived at the conclusion, that the government would lose nothing by the separation of the Canadian possessions from the mother country. The annual cost of maintaining the government there is stated to be £300,000.

The American minister, Webb, to the court of Vienna, had arrived at Liverpool.

A formidable insurrection is said to have arisen in Sclavonia, and that the military boundaries are up in arms against the Austrian government. Disturbances in Russia and Hungary are also reported.

R. R. Gurley, who visited Liberia on a mission from the government, has returned, and gives a favourable account of the condition and prospects of the colony. The population amounts to about 6000 colonists, with a number of natives, and the colony is at peace with the aborigines; among whom the colonists are said to be diffusing a spirit of improvement. They occupy about 300 miles on the coast, and extend 50 or 60 into the interior, counteracting to some extent the operation of the slave-trade.

The Governor of Massachusetts, in his annual message to the legislature, expresses the unwavering conviction that while the general government has no authority to interfere with the institution of slavery in states where it already exists, no state has a right to extend it into any territory of the United where it does not exist. And that the people of Massachusetts cannot agree to its extension over one foot of territory where it has no existence. He advocates its positive limitation, as a duty demanded by humanity and justice, leaving the consequences to themselves.

A copy of the Alta California, dated Nov. 8, 18[illegible] received at this office, contains the new Constitution, which we understand, by private information was submitted to the people on the 13th of Eleventh month. At San Francisco, out of 1500 votes polled there were only five against it; and in other districts the votes were equally decisive. Among the most interesting provisions, are the exclusion of slavery, the prohibition of acts granting divorce, and the declaration that lotteries shall not be authorized, or lottery tickets sold in the state.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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...count of ELIZABETH DUDLEY, *of Peckham, England, who died on the 7th of 9th month, 1849, aged 70 years.*

The sudden removal from the militant church ... this beloved and honoured servant of Christ, ...s filled the hearts of many with deep and tender ...row.

An illness of only a few hours, attended by ...ne of the most fatal symptoms of the awful ...demic which has been permitted to prevail in ...s and other lands, terminated the earthly course ... the valued subject of this brief notice. Her ...aracter, marked as it was by a rare combina...n of Christian excellences, together with her ...vices in the Gospel of her Lord and Saviour, ...ne with brightness until her work was ac...nplished, and until the glorious prize of ever...ting life, was, as we may reverently believe, ...stowed by her gracious Lord, to whose cause of ...hteousness she had from early youth been re...rkably devoted.

On the First day preceding her death, she ...ended the Meeting at Peckham, when she ap...ared in her usual health, and was largely and ...ikingly engaged in the exercise of her gift in ... ministry. In the forenoon Meeting she rose, ...er it had been gathered about three-quarters ... an hour, commencing with the passage, "Though the Lord be high, yet hath he respect ...to the lowly, but the proud he knoweth afar ..." She enlarged upon that lowly dependent ...te in which the followers of Christ were led by ...s Spirit, and yielded obedience to His holy ...l, and in their humble walk in life experienced ...t peace which passeth understanding. She ...dressed those who had, as it were, turned their ...ks upon Him who would lead them safely ...ng; and who, choosing their own way, were ...ought into confusion and distress; pleading ...h wanderers and backsliders, and earnestly entreating them to "return, repent, and live." She contrasted the fading pleasures of this world with the joy and peace of the true believer, and the eternal blessedness of those who, at the end of their mortal course, shall receive "a crown of glory that fadeth not way." She alluded to the pestilence which was making such fearful devastations, and reminded her friends of the uncertainty of life at all times, but more especially when the Lord's judgments were abroad in the earth, remarking emphatically, that as *man has no to-morrow* that he can call his own, how needful that *to-day* he should seek an interest in the atoning sacrifice of his Saviour and Redeemer, whose love and compassion are unfailing. She alluded to some whom she described as proud reasoners, who were unwilling to submit themselves to the simplicity of Gospel Truth, and besought such not to be too curious in the investigation of the origin of evil, but, knowing its existence, to avail themselves of the means offered for their restoration to holiness, exhorting all present, while life and health were afforded, to dedicate themselves to the service of their God, and pointing out the only safe path for all to walk in, she concluded with the inviting language, "The Spirit and the Bride say Come, and let him that heareth say Come, and let him that is athirst come; and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

At the evening meeting, after a peculiarly solemn silence, she knelt in prayer, and, alluding to the preceding solemnity, characterised it as "an hour of prayer," and as "the offering of an evening sacrifice from the hearts of true worshippers;" supplicating that the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday" might be stayed, if consistent with the Divine will. After commending all present to the care and guidance of our Almighty Father, she concluded with a devout ascription of thanksgiving.

On the morning of the day on which she was summoned hence, she had addressed a note to an intimate friend whom she was designing to visit, with the view of attending a neighbouring Quarterly Meeting; she concluded this with an expression of her hope, that "if life and health" were "given" she and her friend might soon "meet in peace and be comforted together." Scarcely had these lines been committed to the

to the post, ere the fatal seizure ensued. Two days earlier, in writing to the same friend, after alluding in a touching strain to her own solitary domestic allotment, and to the beloved ones gone before to their eternal home, she added, "but I want not to make thee sad, my dear ——, nor am I actually so myself, though *low*, and *lonely*, describe my frequent situation in every sense. But I am not left alone, nor cast, I reverently trust, lower than the feet of my Saviour; where, if favoured to abide, none of this world's changes or troubles can greatly harm; and when most abasingly sensible of total unworthiness, confidence in His unfailing mercy is found "an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast." That the precious experience of being thus fixed on the immovable Rock, was hers in the hour of awful extremity, there was consoling and most instructive evidence. She calmly inquired of her medical attendant respecting the progress of her disease. On his replying that she was "extremely ill," and that he saw "but little hope of her recovery," she said, in a solemn tone, "I have not now to seek a Saviour;" and, after a short pause, she added, "This would be a very inconvenient season if I had a Saviour to seek." The Lord was then her blessed refuge: and although, from extreme exhaustion, she was unable to articulate more than a few words, yet her moving lips, and her hands clasped and uplifted in the attitude of prayer, bespoke the holy exercise of her spirit.

Many are the solemn and awakening calls within our borders. May they make a deep and abiding impression on every heart, and stimulate all, whose day of probation may yet, for a little space, be lengthened out, to a diligent watching unto prayer, and occupation with the talents committed to their trust, that all might be prepared for that blessed sentence, which, we have no doubt, has been received by our dear departed friend, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."—*Annual Monitor.*

Abridged from the North British Review.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from page 280.)

When the country had begun to recover from this railway paralysis, the revolutionary movement, which began to agitate Europe in February, 1848, added to the virulence of the original disease. Trade and manufactures everywhere languished. Commerce was consequently paralyzed, and railway property almost threatened with destruction. When Governments were crushed in a day, and kings driven into exile, and ministers compelled to seek for shelter from popular fury, every interest in Europe, personal and national, mercantile and political, could not fail to suffer. When foreign railways were broken up by a lawless rabble; when the lower classes sought to divide the property which the indus of honest minds and of skillful hands had accur lated; and when these social evils threatened extend themselves into our own happy and c tented land, it was not to be wondered at t railway enterprise suffered an instantaneous lapse, and that railway property almost lost value.

Notwithstanding these severe checks, the r way system steadily advanced, though w impaired means and clouded hopes.

In 1843, the number of miles of railw opened, at the middle of the year, were 18 which has increased to 5007 miles, at the co mencement of the present year, 1849.

The influence of the panic of 1845, will appe from the following statement:—

Previous to December 31, 1843, Parliame had authorized the opening of 2285 miles railway, and every one of these has been ex cuted.

In 1844, 805 miles were authorized, and these only 21 miles remain to be executed.

These results show the healthy state of railw speculation previous to 1845, and the power the shareholders to fulfill their obligations.

In 1845, however, no fewer than 2700 mil were authorized by Parliament; and of these, the present moment, 1298, or nearly *one-hal* are yet unexecuted!

In 1846, the mania was at its height, a 4538 miles were sanctioned by the Legislatur Of these, 4056 miles, or nearly 8-9ths, are y unexecuted.

In 1847, when the paroxysm of speculatio had begun to subside, 1354 miles of railw were authorized by Parliament, and 1300 rema to be executed, the Companies having found t means only to complete 54 miles, or 1-25th the whole.

In 1848, only 330 miles were authorized, an not a single mile of these has been executed.

In their latest Report the Railway Commi sioners have endeavoured to estimate the amou of money expended on the construction of rai ways:—

"The returns which will enable them to d this accurately are being received by them, an will, on their completion, be laid before Parli ment. They believe, however, that the expend ture in 1848 was less than that in 1847, bu nearly as large as the expenditure in 1846; tha at the end of 1848, rather more than £200,000,00 (*two hundred millions*) had been expended o Railways; that the Companies retained powe to expend upon authorized railways £140,000,000 (one hundred and forty millions), and that th extension of time which has been granted to s many Companies, will allow this expenditure t be distributed over five or six years. But it ap pears probable that a large proportion of th lines not now in progress, will never be com pleted; and if it be assumed that at least one-hal

he lines which are now in progress will be rely abandoned, it may also be assumed that £),000,000 (fifty millions) of authorized capital not be required."

Hence it follows, that in four or five years the expended on railways will amount to nearly £)0,000,000, or 'three hundred millions of ley. This enormous outlay exhibits, in a king view, the disposition of capitalists to st their money in railways; and it is "to the gy, commercial knowledge, and habits of ness men, that the public are indebted for prompt development of a system of railway agement adapted to the wants of the com- nity."

n favourable situations, English Railways, double lines of rails, have been constructed £10,000 per mile. When the localities have very unfavourable, they have cost as much £50,000 per mile. Between these two ex- nes we have all varieties of expenditure per , but it seldom happens that in this country way can be executed at so low a rate as £,000 per mile.

"The Americans," says Mr. Lecount, "have facilities for their constructions, that 1600 s of railroad have been made in that country ood deal of it, however, being only *single*) at an average cost of only £5081 per mile, reas, in England, the mere permanent way e would amount to £4400 per mile, if the were 45 lbs. to the yard, and laid upon itudinal timbers; £4900 per mile, if laid rails 42 lbs. per yard, having chain and cast supports between them on longitudinal tim- ; £5300 per mile with rails 42 lbs. per on blocks three feet apart; £4800 per mile the same sized rails on wooden sleepers; 00 per mile with 62 lb. rails, on blocks four apart, and £5100 for the same rails on len sleepers; £6000 per mile for rails of 75 per yard, on blocks five feet apart; and 00 per mile for the same on sleepers. These s do not include laying the way, ballasting, draining. Thus we see that the mere cost e permanent way, in this country, averaging 00 per mile, *exceeds that of the whole ex-* e of a complete railway in America; and 75 rails, on blocks and sleepers, including laying, sting, siding, turn plates, and every expense, exceeded £8000 per mile."

he reader will naturally ask, What are the e prospects of railways as commercial specu- ns?

pon this subject Mr. Scrivenor makes the wing remarks:—

I hail the *results* of traffic, thus far, as prov- beyond question the future prosperity of the ays of the United Kingdom. Observe the t of traffic on canals, what rich dividends have yielded to their proprietors; this, too, out the aid of passenger traffic. Now that ave evidently entered upon a new epoch in the world's history, when the multitudes require to be provided with swift transit—when those who in no other epoch ever dreamt of travelling, *now* move about in masses—there is legitimate reason for concluding that that grand system by which the many are enabled to 'run to and fro' with facility and ease, must in the end prosper beyond all former precedent. The railways have infused throughout the dense ranks of our population a quickening impulse for locomotion; they have kindled a taste in the public mind that will increase more and more;—who shall tell its bounds? But this we know, that this disposition to travel about on the part of the public must be productive of prosperity to those who are possessed of railway property: it cannot be indulged without benefiting them; and according to the measure of its increase, so may be measured the railway dividends in years to come."

These views are doubtless very sanguine. They may be realized, though under existing arrangements we do not perceive that they rest on a very solid foundation.

The magnificent structures which the railway system has called into existence, exhibit, in a striking degree, the wealth and enterprise of the nation, and some of them may even be ranked among the wonders of the world. The splendid edifices which form the termini of railways at populous cities particularly, with the iron roofs which unite them, and protect the trains and the passengers from the weather, and the refreshment stations, such as those at Wolverton on the London and Birmingham, and Swindon on the Great Western, are too well known to passengers to require any description. The traveller who enjoys the luxuries they supply, has generally time enough to admire, and even to examine them; while he passes through tunnels and over bridges and viaducts, without knowing, except in the case of tunnels, that he is travelling over them.

Some of the most interesting of these works are the tunnels, which it is necessary often to cut through hills or elevations of clay, gravel or rock. At an early period in railway history the public took alarm at the idea of being carried through long tunnels, excluded from the light of heaven, and breathing an atmosphere unventilated, and polluted with subterraneous effluvia, and the artificial combinations of smoke and steam. In February, 1837, a committee of physicians, surgeons, and chemists inspected the tunnel at Primrose Hill, then in progress, 3750 feet long, 22 feet high, and 23¼ feet wide, with five shafts, about seven feet in diameter, for ventilation: They reported that the apprehension which had been expressed, that tunnels would be detrimental to the health, or inconvenient to the feelings of passengers, "were perfectly futile and groundless," and experience has fully confirmed this decision. The tunnel near Kilsby, on the London and Birmingham railway, though 7270 feet long, is "traversed without the slightest inconvenience or

sensation of cold or damp, the change experienced being merely that from sunshine to shade, and from daylight to lamplight."

This tunnel is one of the most remarkable, not merely for its size, but from the singular difficulties which were encountered in its construction. Its depth beneath the surface required to be about 160 feet, and it was to have two shafts or openings to the sky 60 feet in diameter, not merely to ventilate it, but to give sufficient light to allow the rails to be seen along its whole length. The strata beneath were found, by numerous borings, to be the shale of the lower oolite, and the work was contracted for the sum of £99,000. Owing to its great length, it was necessary to have eighteen working shafts or openings to the surface, through which the earth or rock from the tunnel was to be removed. During the progress of the work it was discovered, to the astonishment both of the engineer and the contractor, that a quicksand beneath a bed of clay penetrated 1200 feet into the tunnel. Appalled by this apparently insurmountable obstruction, the contractor took to his bed, and though relieved from his engagement by the company, he languished and died. The water rushed into the shafts to such an extent that the work was on the eve of being abandoned, when Mr. Robert Stephenson, relying on the power of science to overcome any physical difficulty, succeeded, in the course of eight months, in carrying off the water at the rate of 1800 gallons per minute, by the aid of thirteen steam engines, 200 horses, and 1250 men. Two years and a half were required to complete this stupendous work. The number of bricks employed in uniting the top and bottom of the tunnel, was 36,000,000, which, it has been calculated, would nearly make a foot path a yard wide from London to Aberdeen.

[To be continued.]

For Friends' Review.

ALMANACS.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A FATHER AND SON.

(Concluded from page 215.)

Son. There are a few more indications in our common almanacs, which I should gladly have explained. The expression ☿ in sup. ♀ ☉, I understand to mean Mercury, in superior conjunction with the sun: yet even this requires some explanation.

Father. The planets Venus and Mercury, revolving round the sun at less distance than the earth, are called inferior planets, as being below, or nearer the centre of the system, than the earth. When one of them passes through that point of its orbit which lies directly between us and the sun, so as to appear, if it could be seen, in conjunction with the sun; it is said to be in the inferior conjunction. At such conjunction, the planet sometimes passes apparently over the the sun's disc; being seen, with a proper magnifier, as a dark spot moving from east to w This phenomenon is termed a transit. Tran of Mercury frequently occur: no fewer than se have taken place within the current centu and six more will appear before its close, v in 1861, 1868, 1878, 1881, 1891 and 18 Those of Venus appear at much longer interv Three only are known to have been observed si the revival of learning in Europe, viz., in 16 in 1761 and 1769. In 1874 and 1882, t planet will be seen passing over the solar di though this phenomenon will not be visible h in the former of these years. A transit of Ve furnishes the best method yet discovered determining the distance of the sun. Wh the planet is in the part of its orbit directly yond the sun, it is said to be in superior c junction. Mercury performs its revolution rou the sun in 87.968 days; and consequently p ses, at a mean rate, over 1-87.968th part the circuit in a day; while the earth occup 365.256 days in its revolution; passing, at a me rate, over 1-365.256th part of the whole a day. Consequently, if an observer could placed on the sun, and there view the earth a that planet, in conjunction (as he would at t time of inferior conjunction,) he would see t planet advancing from conjunction with t earth a little more than 3° in a day; and at t end of 116 days it would be again in conjuncti with the earth; and, of course, the planet se from the earth would be in the inferior conju tion with the sun.

The planet Venus revolves round the sun 224.7 days; hence the interval between t similar conjunctions is readily found to be 5 days.

As the planet Mercury moves round the s in such manner that its greatest distance is l than half the least distance of the earth, it nev appears more than about twenty-eight degre eastward or westward of the sun; and is con quently, generally either invisible to the nak eye, or visible as a small object on the verge day.

The planet Venus, however, though like M cury always seen, when seen at all, in the vicini of the sun, is the most conspicuous of the star host. Calling the mean distance of the ear from the sun 100, the distance of Venus will 72⅓; of course, at the time of its inferior co junction with the sun, its distance from us is little more than one-fourth of our distance fro the sun. This, therefore, approaches considerab nearer to the earth than any other planet; a being also nearly as large as the earth, it wou be, when at its inferior conjunction, a very co spicuous object, if its enlightened surface w then turned towards us. But as it receives i light from the sun, its dark side is then present to the earth. About thirty-six days before, a as long after the inferior conjunction, it shin with the greatest brilliancy, as explained

p579, vol. 2, of Friends' Review. It is then, o ndeed generally when visible, next to the m n, the most brilliant of the nocturnal train. T this Milton alludes, when he says—

". . . . . Hesperus, that led
The starry host, rode brightest, till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length,
Apparent Queen, unveiled her peerless light;
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw."

'on. I find by the almanac that the planets M cury and Venus are sometimes marked as at th r greatest elongation from the sun, east or w t; and that near the same time the planet is s to be stationary. The other planets, Mars, J piter, and Saturn, are frequently said to be st ionary; but never at their greatest elonga- ti .

Father. As the inferior planets revolve in o ts less than that of the earth, they can never re de from the sun beyond a given angle. If w imagine a circle described from the sun as a c re, at the greatest distance of Venus, and as th earth is without this circle, draw two lines fr u it, one of which shall pass through the su s centre, and the other touch the circle thus de ribed, then the angle at the earth will indi- ca the greatest elongation of Venus from the su , to the east or west. This angle is never m e than 48 degrees.

Conceive now a line joining the centre of the ea h and an inferior planet, and to be carried w th them in their progress round the sun, from w to east; then, by a little reflection, thou w perceive that when the planet is in, or near th superior conjunction, this line, extended be ond the planet to the fixed stars, will sweep ar arc among them, equal to the sum of the an ular progress of the earth and planet. The ap rent motion of the latter, seen from the earth, is hen direct, or according to the real one. But w n the planet comes to the point of its greatest el gation, where the line joining the centres only tc hes its orbit, its apparent motion, among the st s, as seen from the earth, arises wholly from th angular motion of the latter. When the pl et has passed this point, it gives to its extre- my of the line a movement from east to west. I little time, this motion becomes equal to the op site one caused by the movement of the earth. A arallel motion is thus given to this line, and th planet, seen from the earth, is stationary ar ng the fixed stars.

A similar phenomenon will occur with the ea h, when seen from a superior planet, such as M s, Jupiter, or Saturn. But when the earth, se from a superior planet, is stationary, the pl et, viewed from the earth, is also stationary. An inferior planet is stationary, after passing th inferior conjunction, a little before it arrives at s greatest western elongation. While passing fr th its stationary point east of the sun, through th inferior conjunction, to the corresponding point on the west, the visible motion of the planet is retrograde, or from east to west.

In like manner the earth, seen from a superior planet, has a retrograde motion from the time of being stationary before its inferior conjunction, to the time of the corresponding position afterwards. But when the earth, seen from a superior planet, is in the inferior conjunction, the planet, seen from the earth, is in opposition.

The planet Venus, from inferior to superior conjunction, is west of the sun; and, therefore, being visible before the sun, is called morning star. From superior to inferior conjunction, it is eastward; is visible after the sun, and is thence termed evening star. These alternations occupy about 297 days, or a little less than ten months.

E. L.

For Friends' Review.

PREACHING THE GOSPEL.

In the first volume of Upham's Life of Lady Guyon—an exceedingly attractive work—there is a "letter addressed to a young man when he was about entering upon the practical duties of the ministry." I suppose it was written about 1684, when this extraordinary woman was in her thirty-sixth year. As a member of the Roman Catholic Church, she entertained some sentiments which we are unable to reconcile with our views of the spirituality and perfectness of the Gospel dispensation; yet there can be no doubt, she was deeply instructed, and had large experience in spiritual matters. The following extract is offered as conveying an important lesson—no less so now, than in that day—to those who are concerned to speak as the oracles of God. "Preach nothing but the Gospel." Yes, as a woman friend once told Samuel Fothergill—when the minister, instead of attending to this "holy and unspotted gift," as Robert Barclay terms it, leaves it, and thrusts his hand into his own pocket, and brings forth his own treasures to dispense to the people—so far from promoting the kingdom of the Redeemer, he mars the work, and proves himself a stumbling block to those who hear him. "Preach nothing but the Gospel." Would that these few words, and the sentiment they inculcate, could be sufficiently impressed upon the heart of every one who names the name of Christ in the assemblies of the people. If nothing but the Gospel is preached, what may be termed party preaching, is excluded. The people are directed to the Divine witness in their own hearts—they are drawn to Christ, the resurrection and the life; the one Lord, the one faith, the one baptism; not to Paul nor to Apollos, far less to the jarring excitement of a party feeling. "Come unto me," said our Saviour, "all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." How fearful must be the responsibilities of a minister, who, instead of endeavouring to gather to this Saviour, and pleading the universality

his grace, should attempt to limit it conformably to his own prejudiced vision!

"Be careful," says Lady Guyon in the letter referred to, "what you preach, as well as how you preach. *Preach nothing but the Gospel:* the Gospel of the kingdom of God. And permit me to say further, it is exceedingly desirable that you should preach it as a kingdom near at hand; as something not a great way off, but to be received and realized now. Aim at the heart. If men seek the kingdom of God within them, in the exercise of faith and right dispositions, instead of seeking it in outward ceremonies and practices, they will not fail to find it."

D.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

A Proclamation has appeared directing the setting apart of the 15th instant as a day for public thanksgiving to Almighty God,—in that He has been pleased to stay the pestilence which has so awfully prevailed. We rejoice in the acknowledgment thus offered by our Queen and her Government to the might, majesty and dominion of Him who sitteth King for ever.

We know that, with our fellow subjects, we have great need to humble ourselves before the Lord, because of our sins,—and the more because we believe that His judgments have been, and are, remarkably manifested in the earth. That the Lord will accept every man in pursuing those services which, in the sincerity of his heart, and conscience, and the exercise of a sound religious faith, he may adopt, we do also believe. But we cannot accept this appointment, or unite with other Christians in the observance of this day, or of certain other days kept as Annual Festivals (as those called Christmas Day and Good Friday.)

1st. Because we regard all true religious worship, of which thanksgiving is so important a part, as a continuous service due from man to his Maker—and existing between the Creator and the creature alone—and hence cannot be a subject of human interference or legislation.

2d. Because we cannot allow to any one upon earth, however exalted in station, the title or authority of the Head of the Church, however conferred or usurped; such honour and dignity belong only to the glorified Head, our Lord Jesus Christ.

3d. Because we believe that the entire system of observance of Fasts and Festivals, of prescribed forms of prayer, of worship, humiliation, or thanksgiving, specially fixed for particular days and times in the will and wisdom of man, is at variance with the spirit of the Gospel dispensation, and tends to prevent the free and continuous worship which is in Spirit and in Truth.

4th. Because we believe these formal observances tend to insnare the conscience of the more serious into a belief that a good and meritorious act has been performed, and that the obligations of the creature to his Creator has been, in degr discharged. Whilst with others such times a looked forward to and afterwards occupied as s sons for the more than ordinary indulgence vanity and carnal inclinations.

For these reasons we cannot believe ourselv bound to observe the day as enforcing a cessati from our honest callings; but we would cons entiously refrain from prescribing to, or int fering with, any sincere fellow believers who d sire to regard the day as unto the Lord.

Awful truly has been this visitation! We thankfully acknowledge the Hand that has spar us—the mercy that has preserved this nation peace and tranquillity; and earnestly do we desi for ourselves as for all, that, through the Gra of Christ, we may evince the sincerity of o feelings by our fruits, and henceforth walk mo humbly, more watchfully, and more worthi before God.

Printed by request of some members of the Socie of Friends in Darlington, England, 11 *mo.* 13 1849.

MANNING ON SELF-DECEIT.

He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool.—Prov. xxviii. 26

The greatest security against deceiving ou selves by trusting our own hearts, is a caref information of conscience. But this plainly ru beyond the period of our responsibility in the account of those to whom our childhoo was subject. Early training is the founta from which good or evil chiefly flows. Th conscience of children is their first and highe faculty. Blessed, so far as outward aid can mak him, is the child who is early taught to know th nature of sin, not only as a thing simply wron or shameful, but as a grief to the spirit of hol ness—a fresh wound in Him who was crucifie and a rebellion of our will against the will God. The knowledge of sin in its principle i necessary to explain the nature of our temptation and of the sins of our hearts. From this on truth, steadily applied to ourselves, comes a know ledge of our real dangers and inclinations. Go alone can tell from what evils committed in ignc rance, both of sin and of ourselves, such a early information of the conscience would restrai us. A knowledge of sin in itself would interpre to us the true moral character of our own conduct and all its intricate facts of thought, word an deed. We might indeed still deceive ourselves but it would be harder to do so. And this know ledge of ourselves, beginning when, as yet, ther is little to be known, makes clear the field i which the growth and changes of character are t be observed. Our chief difficulty is in the at tempt to analyze the confused and hardened mas of self, neglected for twenty, thirty, half a hundred years; to unravel a world of knots and entanglements, to find the beginning of the clue

Another benefit of this early information o the conscience is, that we should be preserved

n the stunning and deadening insensibility ch early sins bring upon us. There is a sort self-concealment by which sin secretes itself more invisibly, while it becomes the more ninant in us. It would also be impossible for onscience, early enlightened as to the nature in, to deceive itself with imaginations which, nging only from fancy and self-love, are con- licted by all the discernments of the higher itual judgments.

No words too strong can be found to urge on ents and guides of children to begin the in- nation of the conscience as early as the infor- tion of the reason; and in so doing, not to tent themselves with repetitions of texts and echisms, but to proceed to clear and detailed lanations of the law of God, the nature of sin, the office of conscience itself.

A DEVOTED PASTOR.

n a time of revival in a certain church and gregation, the pastor urged one of his brethren, able and skilful lawyer, to converse with a ffing infidel of their acquaintance. "You w," said he, "that Mr. R. comprehends an e argument as well as any of us; and you and ave often seen how his eye will kindle under mpact and well-drawn argument. Now, can not go over with him, the proofs on which Christian system rests?"

'I have done that already," said the lawyer, nd he heard me through patiently, and then nced upon my arguments like a tiger on his y. Then he wound up with bitter reproaches, ch made me dread to encounter him again."

One of the elders of the same church had n also to visit the infidel, and met with a like ption, and he had made similar objections to pastor to visiting the infidel again. But on ubsequent evening he was led, by the Spirit God, to wrestle before the throne with most nizing prayer in that infidel's behalf. At rvals he continued all night presenting his e before God, and praying for his conversion salvation, as a man would pray for a friend's on the eve of his execution.

Prayer was followed by corresponding effort, not long after, in the crowded church, Mr. stood up, a changed man, to relate his Chris- n experience!

'I am as a brand," said he, "plucked out of burning. The change in my views and feel- s is astonishing to myself; and all brought ut by the grace of God and that unanswerable ument.

'It was a cold morning in January, and I had t begun my labour at the anvil in my shop, en I looked out and saw Elder B—— approach- . As he drew near, I saw he was agitated— look was full of earnestness. His eyes were limmed with tears. He took me by the hand. s breast heaved with emotion, and with inde- scribable tenderness, he said, 'Mr. R——, I am greatly concerned for your salvation!' and he burst into tears. He often essayed to speak, not a word could he utter; and finding that he could say no more, he turned, went out of the shop, mounted his horse, and rode slowly away.

"'*Greatly concerned for my salvation,*' said I audibly, and I stood and forgot to bring my hammer down! '*Greatly concerned for my salvation.*' Here is a new argument, thought I, for religion, which I never heard before, and I know not how to answer it. Had the elder reasoned with me, I could have confounded him; but here is no threadbare argument for the truth of religion. Religion must move the soul with benevolent, holy, mighty impulses, or this man would not feel as he does. '*Greatly concerned for my salvation*'—it rung through my ears like a thunderclap in a clear sky. 'Greatly concerned ought I to be for my own salvation,' said I; 'what shall I do to be saved?'"

"I went into my house. My poor pious wife, whom I had so often ridiculed for her religion, exclaimed, 'Why, Mr. R——, what is the matter with you?' 'Matter enough,' said I, filled with agony—'Matter enough. Elder B. has ridden two miles this cold morning to tell me he was greatly concerned for my salvation. What shall I do?' She advised me to go and see him. No sooner said than done. I mounted my horse and pursued after him. I found him alone in that same little room where he had spent the whole night in prayer for my poor soul. 'I am come,' said I to him, 'to tell you I am greatly concerned for my own salvation.'

"'Praised be God,' said the elder. 'It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, even the very chief;' and he began at that same Scripture, and preached unto me Jesus. On that same floor we knelt, and together we prayed. And here permit me to say, if you would reach the heart of such a poor sinner as I, you must get your qualification where the good elder did his, in your closet and on your knees.'" That converted infidel long outlived the elder, and was the means of the conversion of many.—*Clergy of Am.*

A NEW LIGHT.

In New York, a night or two ago, Professor Grant being called upon, explained, at some length, a plan by which the city could be lighted at a five thousandth part of the expense now incurred. The light is of his own discovery, and the principal ingredient is nitrate of soda, which can be had, in inexhaustible quantities, in South America. The residuum of the soda, after being used, would be more valuable than the article in its crude state. One of those lights, placed in Broadway, corner of Canal street, on the top of a house, would enable a person to read throughout

the whole of that street and neighbourhood. He has one of them in use on the locomotive "Rough and Ready," on the Philadelphia railroad line. By it the engineer can see three quarters of a mile ahead, and is enabled to observe the switch pole for half a mile. The expense of that light for four nights was only twenty-five cents. All he wanted for the benefit of his discovery was a competence sufficient to live upon the rest of his life.—*Late Paper*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 26, 1850.

We have introduced into this week's number, an article issued by our Friends in England, assigning their reason for not joining with others in their public expression of thanks to the Great Disposer of events, for the favours bestowed, and particularly for the disappearance of the recent epidemic. While the Society of Friends have always been disposed to contribute their part, either separately, or in conjunction with others, towards the promotion of works of benevolence, or the diffusion of the principles of the gospel in the earth; and while they freely admit that we have abundant cause for grateful acknowledgment to the Father of mercies, for his innumerable blessings; they have always regarded the subject of worship as of too solemn a character to be regulated by the authority of governments. The calling of assemblies by the mandate of rulers, either for the purpose of humiliation and prayer, or of returning thanks, may be regarded as a blending, to a limited extent, of the concerns of church and state. The Author of Christianity emphatically declared that his kingdom was not of this world; and the experience of christendom, in every age and country, has shown that the attempt to blend church and state, has issued in the reduction of the ecclesiastical government to the level of the political, instead of raising the political government to the level of the gospel.

More notices than one, have appeared in a former volume, of a Review of the Mexican war, by William Jay. This work has been judged so able an auxiliary in the cause of peace, that some friends of this cause have procured the emission of a large edition to be distributed, many of them gratuitously, through the United States.

When this volume was published, it was known that it had been presented as a competitor for the prize of $500, which the Peace Society of Boston had offered for the best essay on the subject: but that the prize was awarded to an essay by Abiel Abbot Livermore, a clergyman of Keene, Ne Hampshire.

The volume which was honoured with the priz has recently appeared; and whatever we may thin of its merits, compared with the essay of Judge Ja is unquestionably an able and valuable compositio highly creditable to the talents and principles of i author.

As a few days only have passed since the wo came into the hands of the Editor, during which h has given it a hasty perusal, he must defer to future number, a more particular notice of its co tents and character.

The notice of the Devoted Pastor, may suggest the serious reader, some useful reflection. Adm ting the facts to be correctly stated, and no reas appears why they should not be credited, we ma view this as an evidence of the truth of the decla tion that the fervent effectual prayer of a righteo man availeth much; for prayer to be fervent a effectual must be in conformity to the Divine wi and prompted by the Holy Spirit. But the impo ant practical lesson which it teaches, is contained the encouragement which it affords to religious pe sons, when they find themselves impressed with dee felt solicitude for the salvation of others, and apprehension of duty to expostulate with the that they do not attempt to reason away the impre sion from an apprehension of the hopelessness the mission. Few objects of religious solicitu could appear more discouraging than an artful a scoffing infidel. But when the messengers of t covenant are sent on the Master's errand, He often witnessed to go before them and prepare t way, or to go with them and render their labou effectual.

MARRIED,—On the 2d instant, at Friends' Mee ing-house, Whitewater, Indiana, ALPHEUS, son Samuel Test, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Charl Moffit, of that place.

———, at Friends' Meeting-house, East Vass borough, Me., on Fifth day the 27th ult., CAL NICHOLS to MARIA S., daughter of Edmund Whit house, all of Vassalborough.

DIED,—At the residence of her son-in-law, Jose Parker, Shrewsbury, N. J., of a disease of the hea ELIZABETH, widow of TYLEE WILLIAMS, in the 79 year of her age.

She acceptably filled, for more than 14 years, t station of an overseer, and, although humble a unobtrusive in her professions, she regarded as ve important the support of our Christian testimonies During the last year of her life, many evidenc were afforded of the faltering condition of h "earthly house." She was exemplary in a dilige attendance of our religious meetings, and was pr sent at a meeting only three days previous to h death.

A few days previous to her release, she expressed her family, without any apparent alarm, her be- f that she was about to leave them. On the morn- g of 10th month 3d, 1849, whilst seeming in a mfortable collected frame of mind, a gentle excla- ation, induced by a sudden seizure of the disease, ew her daughter to her bedside, to witness a peace- l dismissal of her quiet spirit. She has left a asm among her family and friends which will ng be deeply felt.

——, at Friends' boarding school, Richmond, diana, on the 8th instant, EDMUND, only son of cob Winslow of Bethel, Indiana. His death is e first to be recorded at this institution.

——, on 2d of 8th month, at Dover, N. H., PAU- NE S., daughter of Paul and Mehette Jenness of ndwich, N. H., of consumption, in the 19th year her age. Her sickness was short and severe; e was, through Divine mercy, made sensible of r situation, and remarked, near her close, to those ound her, that she could not live, but felt resigned. r friends trust she made her close in peace.

WESTERN SOUP SOCIETY.

The Managers of the Western Soup Society port that, during the winter months of the past ar, they have distributed to the necessitous or in the western part of the city, 18,666 arts of soup, and about 7,200 loaves of bread. us supplying 304 families; consisting of 459 ults, and 781 children; besides furnishing the ans to supply with soup a large number of the gged and destitute children in Moyamensing at different schools, and other poor persons in t part of the county.

The house was re-opened about the first inst., l the number of applicants thus far has been ge.

The managers return thanks to their sub- ibers for their liberality, during the past season, sustaining this useful institution. Donations money will be thankfully received by our asurer, William Biddle, corner of 11th and ch streets, or in vegetables, at the Soup use, South-east corner of George and Schuyl- l Sixth streets.

By order of the Managers,

SAMUEL L. BAILY, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 1st mo. 18th, 1850.

DEER.

The deer is the most acute animal we possess, l adopts the most sagacious plans for the pre- vation of its life. When it lies, satisfied that wind will convey to it an intimation of the roach of its pursuer, it gazes in another direc- n. If there are any wild birds, such as cur- s or ravens, in its vicinity, it keeps its eye ently fixed on them, convinced that they will e it a timely alarm. It selects its cover with greatest caution, and invariably chooses an inence from which it can have a view around. recognizes individuals, and permits the shep- ds to approach it. The stags at Tornapress will suffer the boy to go within twenty yards of them, but if I attempt to encroach upon them they are off at once. A poor man who carries peats in a creel on his back here, may go "cheek- for jowl" with them; I put on his pannier the other day, and attempted to advance, and imme- diately they sprang away like antelopes. An eminent deer-stalker told me the other day of a plan one of his keepers adopted to kill a very wary stag. This animal had been known for years, and occupied part of a plain from which it could perceive the smallest object at the distance of a mile. The keeper cut a thick bush, which he carried before him as he crept, and commenced stalking at eight in the morning; but so gradu- ally did he move forward, that it was five, P. M. before he stood in triumph, with his foot on the breast of the antlered king. "I never felt so much for an inferior creature," said the gentle- man, "as I did for this deer. When I came up it was panting life away, with its large blue eyes firmly fixed on its slayer. You would have thought, sir, that it was accusing itself of sim- plicity in having been so easily betrayed."— *Inverness Courier.*

THE OREGON INDIANS AND THEIR SLAVES.

We gave yesterday a brief paragraph from an Oregon correspondent of the New York Tribune, dated Fort Nisqually, stating that the Indian tribes of that territory held slaves. In the same letter we have the following statistics of the tribes which hold slaves:—

First. The *Makaw*, or Cape Flattery Indians, are warlike, occupying the country about Cape Fattery and the coast, for some distance to the southward, and eastward to the boundary of the Halam or Noostlalum lands. They number about 1000 souls. They live by fishing, hunting, and the cultivation of the potato.

Second. The *Noostlalums* consist of eleven tribes or septs, living about the entrance of Hood's Canal, Dungeness, Port Discovery, and the coast to the westward. They are warlike, and their relations with the white inhabitants of Oregon and with the Hudson's Bay Company, are doubt- ful. They live by fishing, hunting and the cul- tivation of the potato. Their numbers are: males, 517; females 461; children under 12 years, 467; slaves, 40; total, 1485.

Third. The *Soquamish* are a warlike tribe of Indians, whose relations with the whites and with the Hudson's Bay Company are friendly. They occupy the country about Port Orchard and neighbourhood, and the west side of Whid- by's Island. Males, 150; females, 95; children under 12 years, 210; slaves, 64. Total, 519. They live by labour.

Fourth. The *Homanish, Hollimnamish, Squah- sinawmish, Sayhayisamish Stitchassamish,* are peaceable tribes, numbering about 500, who sub- sist by fishing and labour. They reside in the

country from the Narrows along the western shore of Puget's Sound to New Market.

Fifth. The *Tuanoh* and *Skokomish* tribes reside along the shores of Hood's Canal. They number about 200, are peaceable, and subsist by fishing and labour.

Sixth. The *Squallyamish* and *Pugallipamish* are situated in the country about Nasqually, Pugallippi and Sinuomish rivers. Males, 200; females, 220; children under 12 years, 190; slaves, 40; total 650. They are peaceable and friendly, and live by labour and fishing.

Seventh. The *Sinakemish* is a peaceable and friendly tribe, subsisting by labour, fishing and hunting. They live on the Sinahemish river, (falling into Possession Sound) and the southern extremity of Whidby's Island. Males, 95; females, 98; children under 12 years of age, 110; slaves, 30; total, 333.

Eighth. The *Snoqualimich* are a warlike tribe, part of whom are hostile to the whites. They occupy the country along the Snoqualimich river, and the south branch of the Sinahemish river. They subsist by fishing and hunting. Males, 110; females, 140; children under 12 years, 90; slaves, 8; total, 348.

Ninth. The *Skeysehamish* occupy the country along the Skeysehamish river, and the north branch of the Sinahemish. They number about 450; are peaceable and friendly, and subsist by fishing and hunting.

Tenth. The *Skadjets* are a peaceable and friendly tribe, living by farming, fishing and hunting. They reside in the country on both sides of the Skadjet river, and on the north end of Whidby's Island. Males, 160; females, 160; children under 12 years of age, 180; slaves, 10; total, 510.

Eleventh. The *Nooklummie* live around Bellingham's Bay. They are a warlike people, subsisting by farming, fishing and hunting; and their relations with the white inhabitants of Oregon, and with the Hudson's Bay Company, are doubtful. Males, 60; females, 50; children under 12 years, 90; slaves, 22; total, 222.

Twelfth. The *Staktomish* inhabit the country between Nisqually and Coulitz, and the head waters of Chehaylis River. Males, 50; females, 56; children under 12 years of age, 80; slaves, 18; total, 204. This tribe is peaceable and friendly, and subsist upon roots and fish.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

The history of Bonaparte is a romantic illustration of ambition. In 1786 a Corsican lawyer died at Montpelier, leaving a widow and eight children. Her chief dependence in her straightened circumstance was her half-brother, the Abbe Fesche, of Ajaccio. Her oldest son, Joseph, seventeen years old, was studying law; Napoleon, her second, sixteen years old, was completing his education at the military academy of Brienne; and the remaining six, Lucien, Eliz Louis, Pauline, Caroline, and Jerome, were wi their mother—the eldest of them only elev years, and the youngest three months old.

The hopes of the family centered in Napoleo who was about to receive his commission as su Lieutenant in the artillery of Louis XVI.

As they say on the play-bills, an interval of quarter of a century elapses. By his milita genius, by allowing no principles and no pledg to obstruct his ambition, and by placing himse at the head of the opinions of large masses men, Napoleon has made himself Emperor the French, and master of the continent. To a the world he was a portentous figure—the glea of his sword had alarmed every shore of th British Isles. All mankind has heard the ec of his cannon!

The widow of the Corsican lawyer was no called "Madame Mere," and the protectre generally of all the charitable institutions i France; her half-brother, the Abbe, is now th Cardinal Fesch; her eldest son, Joseph, is th King of Spain; her son Louis is King of Ho land; and Jerome, the youngest, is King Westphalia. All her sons wore crowns, exce Lucien, who was a republican, and would n have any of the kingdoms offered him. H daughters held positions of similar distinctio Caroline is Queen of the two Sicilies; Paulin is the Princes of Borghese and Duchess of Gua talla; Eliza is the Grand Duchess of Tuscan The daughters-in-law of Madame Mere were n all correspondent to the royal and imperial sple dors of her sons and daughters. No doubt Na poleon had presented to her, in this capacity, tw Empresses—the facinating creole Josephine, an the Archduchess Maria Louisa, a daughter of th house of Austria. Louis reluctantly wedde Hortense, daughter of Josephine, and she becam Queen of Holland. Joseph, before the prosperit of the Bonapartes, had been deemed a luck rogue, because he married the daughter of wealthy merchant, named Clary, of Marseille Lucien, known as "Brutus Bonaparte," brough into the family Mademoiselle Beyer, the sister o an inn-keeper, and, on her death, a beautifu widow called Madame Jouberton. Young Jerom brought from America, as his wife, a Miss El zabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant i Baltimore. But this bride was not received int the imperial family, and after children had bee born, the marriage was annulled, and the plac of the wife was taken by the Princess Katherine the daughter of the King of Wirtemburg Madame Mere surveyed the splendors of he family with penetrating and provident eyes. Sh thriftily saved her income. "Who knows," sh said, "but that I may have to keep all thes Kings and Queens, one day?"

Another interval elapses of 30 years. Th Emperor, the master of the continent, the marve of the world, has chafed himself to death at St

elena, in mean collision with Sir Hudson we. His son grows up in Austrian palaces, ndering over the history, and worshipping the mory of his father. Louis, second son of uis King of Holland, becomes the heir of the nperor. He has headed hair-brained attempts make himself an Emperor at Strasbourg and ulogne; he has been the laughing stock of rope; he has published unreadable books and mphlets of socialist tendencies; he has escaped m the fortress of Ham, in the disguise of a son's laborer, with a plank on his shoulder, l by the suffrages of six millions of men, he is President of the Republic of France.

As much apparently depends on the characters of this family, in 1849, as depended upon m thirty years ago. The widow of the lawyer, l all the children who excited her anxieties en she wept in 1786, have passed into the dow of death, with the solitary exception of rome—in 1786 the babe, and in 1849 the riarch of the family. The son of Lucien preed over the Assembly of the Roman Republic. ree of the grand children of Madame Mere are resentatives of the people in the French Legisve Assembly. Pierre Bonaparte, second son Lucien distinguished by having struck an old n in the Assembly; Napoleon Bonaparte, son Jerome, and Napoleon Murat, son of Caroline. esident Louis Bonaparte, through his uncle gene Beauharnois, the brother of his mother, a cousin Queen of Sweden, another who was husband of the Queen of Portugal, and anor is the husband of Maria Nicoljewna, daughof Nicholas, Emperor of all the Russias. His sin, the Russian Countess Demidoff, a daughof Jerome by the daughter of the King of rtemburg, presides in the saloons of the see National.

The Scientific American states, on reliable aurity, that if at two feet above the throat of r chimney you enlarge the opening to double size for a further space of two feet, then carry the rest as the first, your chimney will never oke.

GAS FOR LIGHTING.

he first gas pipe was lighted within these y years—and there are now in England and les 560 proprietary gas works, and in Ireland Scotland 170. Besides these there are 33 ch belong to private individuals, and 12 the perty of municipal bodies or parish officers:— ll 775 distinct establishments for the manure and sale of gas. In these works a capital 10,500,000*l.* is said to be invested. The atity of gas annually produced is about nine usand millions of cubic feet—and the coal con- ed in making it weighs 1,125,000 tons. The ber of persons employed in its production is t 20,000; and probably an equal number find employment in the preparatory work in the mines, iron-works, and other processes connected with it. After allowing for waste and leakage, the quantity of gas actually sold to the public in the year is about 7,200,000,000 feet—producing a light equal to what would be given out by 33,133,640 gallons of sperm oil; which, at 6*s.* a gallon would cost the customers 13,253'456*l.* The gas itself is charged by the companies 1,620,000*l.*—*Athenæum.*

That is, to reduce these figures to our currency, the light which would otherwise cost about sixty-five millions of dollars, is furnished to the people of England at little over eight millions.

BENEFITS OF PRISON INSTRUCTION.

In 1815, three Sheffield boys were sent to York jail for robbing a silversmith's shop. They were convicted, and sentenced to transportation. One of the gentlemen on the grand jury felt so deeply interested, however, in the trial, that he took an opportunity of speaking to them privately; and on his return home at the end of the circuit, he wrote to the governor of the prison, requesting that instruction should be given them during their stay in England, at the same time offering to pay all the expenses. The governor consulted with a benevolent clergyman of the city on the subject, and it was decided that a school should be formed in the establishment, in which the lads could be regularly taught. A room was accordingly appropriated to the purpose; and a young man from the debtors' side of the jail, who had at one time kept a small school of his own, was appointed, and paid as master. Under his instructions the boys made rapid progress. They, moreover, appeared very happy; and their general good conduct endeared them to all with whom they had any connection. When the time arrived for their departure, their kind patron paid them a visit. He was much pleased with their improvement, and made them a present of several useful and religious books. On taking leave of them, he also presented each with a guinea, saying that they were to do with it as they pleased, but at the same time telling them that the tradesman they had robbed was in the debtors' wards of the prison; and observing that, if he were in their place, he should think it right to make some compensation for the injury done to him; though he did not urge the matter on them. As soon as the gentleman was gone, the boys consulted together, and, by general consent, agreed to send the man all that had been given them—which amounted to between five and six pounds—making only this modest request, that he would return them a shilling each for pocket-money. The silversmith, much affected by this act of justice, returned them more than they asked.

We are happy to say that care was taken to

preserve these three poor lads from evil associates during the voyage. They also carried with them a letter of recommendation to Mr. Marsden, senior chaplain of the colony, a man deeply interested in the moral condition of those under his pastoral care. The worthy clergyman mentioned in the above—to whom we are indebted for the facts—makes the following observations on prison instruction:—'This successful experiment has excited in my mind a strong wish that schools could be formed in all our larger prisons, where juvenile offenders are so often to be found. This measure, together with occupation for all, and a proper classification, seems to me, after forty years' acquaintance with the inmates of a prison, to be the most promising means of producing reformation.' — *English Paper.*

NORWEGIAN WATER TELESCOPES.

How slow we sometimes are in copying the simple and useful inventions of our neighbours, is exemplified in our being so long in applying an instrument, which the people of Norway have found of so great utility, that there is scarcely a single fishing boat without one—we mean the water telescope—a tube of three or four feet in length, which they carry in their boats with them when they go fishing. When they reach the fishing ground, they immerse one end of this telescope in the water, and leaning over the gunwale of the boat, with their head, or rather the whole of their face closing up the other end, so as to exclude the light from dazzling the eyes and distracting the vision, they look intently through the glass, which shows objects some ten or fifteen fathoms deep as distinctly as if they were within a few feet of the surface; by which means when a shoal of fish comes into their bays, the Norwegians instantly prepare their nets, man their boats and go out in pursuit; the first process is minutely to survey the ground with their glasses, and where they find the fish swimming about in great numbers, they give the signal, and surround the fish with their great draught nets, and often catch them in hundreds at a haul, which, were it not for these telescopes, would often prove a precarious and unprofitable fishing, as the fish by these glasses are as distinctly seen in the deep clear sea of Norway as gold fish in a crystal jar. This instrument is not only used by the fishermen, but it is also found on board the navy and coasting vessels of Norway; when their anchors get into foul ground, or the cables warped on a roadstead, they immediately apply the glass, and, guided by it, take steps to put all to rights, which they could not do so well without the aid of this rude and simple instrument, which the meanest fisherman can make up with his own hands without the aid of a craftsman. The preceding remarks form the introduction to the notice of a telescope made on the same principle, and introduced into the Tay, whereby the fishermen below the bridge have been enabled to discove stones, holes, and uneven ground over which th net travels, and have found the instrument t answer to admiration, the minutest object i twelve feet water being as clearly seen as on th surface.—*London Friend.*

MEANS OF OBTAINING THE SPONGE.

The sponge of commerce is found attached t rocks in various depths, between three fathom and thirty. When alive, it is of a dull, bluis black above, and of a dirty white beneath. Ther are several qualities, possibly indicating as man distinct species. The best are taken among th Cyclades. The sponge-divers, however, ar mostly people from the Carian coast; fro Calymnor, and the islands between Calymno and Rhodes. They go in little fleets of caique each of six or seven tons burden, and manned b six or eight men. The season for the fisher lasts from May until September. All the me dive in turn. They remain under water fro one to three minutes. They descend to the bo tom at various depths, between five fathoms an twenty, or even, though rarely, thirty. Ver few of the Archipelago divers can descend s deep as the last named depth, and it is doubtfu whether they can work in such case.

Some years ago, a diver asserted he had bent rope round the beam of a Turkish frigate, sun in thirty fathoms of water off Scio. Mr. Lov when engaged in raising the guns of some of th sunken ships, confirmed this statement, by find ing the rope still bent round the beam. In dee water, a rope weighed by a stone, is let down, b which the divers ascend when they have gathere the sponges. They carry nothing about thei persons but a netted bag, which is attached to hoop suspended round their necks; in this the place the sponges. In a good locality, a dive may bring up fifty okes of sponges in a day. A very large sponge may weigh two okes. Th weight is calculated from the sponges when the are dried. A sponge is dried in the sun, afte being cleansed in sea water; fresh water rots i and turns it black. The slimy or animal matte is stamped out by the diver's feet. When dried the sponges are strung in circles. They are sol at twenty-five drachms an oke. The chief mar kets for them are Smyrna, Rhodes and Napoli.

The sponge fisheries were probably conducte among the ancient Greeks, as they now are Hence information being attainable with facility we find a full account of the sponge in the writ ings of Aristotle. He appears to have beer deeply interested in its history, on account of th link it seemed to present between animal an vegetable natures. Therefore the question, whe ther sponges possessed sensation, is discussed b him more than once, and left undecided; th statements for and against their capacity of feel ing are, however, fairly put forward. The sam

estion is debated among naturalists at the pre-
t day, and, as anciently, there are not wanting
vocates for either view. Aristotle distinguishes
nges under two heads, those that might be
aned, and those that could not. Of the last
says that their substance was compact, but
forated by large canals. They were more
cous than other sponges, and when dried re-
ined black. The description exactly applies
the common coast line sponges of the Ægean,
less for economic purposes.

His account of the sponges of commerce is
re detailed. He distinguishes three varieties;
se which are lax and porous; those of thick
l close texture; and a third kind, called sponges
Achilles, finer, more compact, and stronger
n the others. These last were rarest, and used
be placed in helmets and in boots, as protec-
ns from pressure for the head and feet. They
grow on the rocks, adhering not by one point
y, nor by the whole surface, but by the coast
ich became suddenly deep. He attributes the
erior fineness of texture in these deep sea
ds to the great uniformity of temperature of
water in such places. When alive, and be-
e they are washed, they are black. Such are
leading points of the account given of sponges
he fifth book of the history of animals.—
m Spratt and Forbe's Lycia.

FAILURE OF WHEAT CROP IN OHIO.

n a recent discussion among the members of
Ohio Legislature, in an Agricultural Club at
umbus, it was remarked by M. B. Batham,
or of the *Ohio Cultivator*, that the aggregate
eat crop of Ohio, in a favourable season, was
less than twenty millions of bushels—nearly
-fourth more than that of the State of New
k, the next greatest wheat growing State in
Union. In regard to the extent of the
ure of the wheat crop of the past year, he had
nerly estimated it at about one-third, but
r observation and inquiry had convinced him
full one-half—ten millions of bushels—had
n destroyed. The causes assigned for this
mity are, *rust* or *blight; weevil* or *yellow*
m; fly and winter killing.

ANOTHER PROPELLER.

We have from time to time kept our readers
ised as to the inventions lately made in the
pulsion of steamboats by the application of
er to a stern wheel. To-day we find in
ond's Single Blade Propeller," an invention
ch, to our minds, promises to be of real im-
ance to those engaged in the business of canal
sportation. We would briefly remark, in
tion to this improvement, that the principle
he scull has been fairly brought to play. In
g two cylinders, the motion has been attained
the single blade. The inventor has publicly
ibited his model, as well as experimented with
a twenty-two feet long-boat, with only two and
a-half horse power, running fully nine miles per
hour. The blade was twenty inches long by
fourteen wide. The boat used for this occasion
was an old sail-boat, of a very inferior model,
the least we could say of it; it was a boat of no
run. It was tested on our canal at Fairmount
Dam, and towed the largest class of lime boat,
with two swamped boats with it, with perfect
ease. The lock-keeper said it was fifty times its
tonnage, and he hardly could conceive that which
he had just beheld. The boat made a mere
ripple—not a wave or ripple reached the bank.
The whole invention is well worthy of strict in-
quiry on the part of our canal men.

LOTTERIES.

Some one in New York, who recently received from a lottery broker in Maryland, a "scheme" of the lotteries to be drawn in that State during the current month, gives the following statement of five of them, only to show the working of the system, and how much they lose who are foolish enough to gamble after this fashion:

Jan. 12, 30,316	prizes,	amounting to	$897,696 00
" 19, 27,814	"	"	533,447 00
" 23, 29,705	"	"	526,695 00
" 26, 32,396	"	"	1,202,000 00
" 30, 32,396	"	"	547,747 00
Total . .			$3,707,585 00
Managers' discount, 15 per cent. .			566,137 00
Venders' profits, 25 per cent. . .			926,896 37
Amount of investment			4,634,481 37
Amount returned to investors .			3,151,447 25
Loss, 32 per cent. . .			$1,483,034 12

LITTLE KINDNESSES.

The humble current of little kindnesses, which, though but a creeping streamlet, yet incessantly flows, although it glides in silent secrecy within the domestic walls and along the walks of private life, and makes neither appearance nor noise in the world, proves in the end a more copious tributary to the store of human comfort and felicity, than any sudden and transient flood of detached bounty, however ample, that may rush into it with a mighty sound.—*Fawcett.*

INCREASE OF WESTERN COMMERCE.

Some idea may be formed of the great increase of trade with the west, by reference to Mr. A. C. Morton's report in the last number of the Journal of the American Institute, which shows the amount of shipping on the lakes at various periods. In 1825, there were but thirty or forty small craft and one steamboat, of 350 tons burthen, on Lake Erie—the first steamboat having passed through Lake Michigan in 1826 or 1827. In 1845, there were on the lakes, above Niagara

Falls, sixty steam vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 23,000 tons, and 320 brigs and schooners, of 53,000 tons, the whole costing $4,600,000. The shipping of all the lakes in 1846 amounted to 136,836 tons, and was valued at $6,000,000. The amount of merchandize transported that year was 3,861,088 tons, while that of 1841 was 2,071,802 tons, showing that the trade had nearly doubled in five years. The number of passengers transported in 1846 was 250,000, and the value of this business was estimated at $1,250,000.

The value of lake commerce in 1847, according to the report made to Congress, exceeded $141,000,000, or only 13,000,000 less than the value of all the exports of the United States in 1848, and nearly double the value of all the products received at New Orleans in 1846 and 7 by the Mississippi River.

In all the immense territory which surrounds the great lakes, and which now produces this surprising amount of commerce, there was, in 1816, but one organized State, and the total population did not exceed 500,000 souls.

At the present time, there is a cluster of six large States about these waters, containing a population of between four and five millions of inhabitants.

Embracing the States and Territories, whose trade will float over these lakes to an eastern market, we have an area of nearly 300,000 square miles, or an extent of territory three times as large as the kingdom of Prussia, and nearly twice as large as France.

In 1837, the wheat and flour passing Lakes Erie and Ontario, to be forwarded to market through the Erie Canal, amounted to only about 35,000 tons, while, in 1847, the amount was 486,000 tons.—*Mass. Spy.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN ABYSSINIA.

M. Rocher d'Hericourt who has lately returned from a voyage in Abyssinia, has brought with him about a score of MSS. in the Ethiopian language, all of vast antiquity and great literary value. They are folio in form, bound in red leather, with the Greek cross and strange ornaments on the covers. In some of them the writing runs right across the page; in others it is in columns; in nearly all it is firm and bold in character. Some of the MSS. are on history, religion, and science; one is a complete and very curious treatise on the mysteries of eastern astrology; and one, which appears to have been written at the beginning of the eleventh century, contains a copy of the Bible, which differs in some respects from the ordinary version. To obtain these treasures, M. d'Hericourt passed a long time in Abyssynia, had to employ daring, cunning, persuasion, and force, to go through many extraordinary adventures, and endure many hardships and persecutions. He has, besides, obtained a mass of curious information on the religion, (which it seems is half Jewish, half Christian,) the manners and the government of the singular people who inhabit Abyssinia; has ascertained all that could be learned of their country, of which so little is known, and has collected all the facts calculated to throw light on geology, mineralogy, botany, and other branches of science. But what is more practically important than all is, that he has brought with him numerous specimens of a plant, the root of which, reduced to a powder, is a cure for hydrophobia, both in men and animals. Of its virtues, M. d'Hericourt had practical proof; four dogs and a man having been bitten by a mad dog, were, by application of the remedy, cured of the hydrophobia which ensued; whilst a fifth dog, (bitten at the same time by the same animal,) to which the remedy was not applied, perished in all the agony of that horrible disease. The virtue of the plant, and the manner of preparing it for use, were explained to the traveller by a potentate of the country who assured him that it was there generally used and never failed. The specimens brought over by M. d'Hericourt have been submitted to the Academie des Sciences, and the committee of that learned body has been appointed to test their efficacy. If, as it is confidently hoped, they have not lost their virtue in this European clime, the world will soon be put in possession of the means of curing one of the most frightful diseases to which flesh is heir, and M. Rocher d'Hericourt will have the glory of having conferred an inestimable blessing on mankind.—*Paris Correspondent of the Literary Gazette.*

DR. OWEN AND THE SIMPLE PREACHER.

The biography of the celebrated Dr. Owen tells us, that in early life, after he had for a time indulged hope in Christ, he fell into great spiritual darkness and depression. In this state of mind, he went one Sabbath morning to hear Dr. Calamy, who was then one of the most distinguished Non-Conformist preachers in London; hoping to obtain that relief under his clear and searching discourses, which he had in vain sought elsewhere.

To his great disappointment, instead of Dr. Calamy, a stranger entered the pulpit, and his first thought was to leave the church and go to some other place of worship. But being seated and almost despairing of help from any quarter, he concluded to remain. After a short and fervent prayer, the stranger opened the Bible and took for his text that most tender invitation and gracious promise of our Saviour, "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." It struck Mr. Owen as it never had before, and as the preacher proceeded to open the text, in a plain and simple manner, light broke in upon his mind, his burden was taken off, and he went away rejoi-

ing. Who the stranger was, no one could tell im, and he never was able to learn, though he nade many inquiries afterwards. He was a lain man, in all respects very inferior to Dr. Calamy; probably an obscure country minister who was sent there that morning, to "bring out f darkness into marvelous light," a young man f great abilities, who was to become one of the rightest luminaries of the Christian church. Had Dr. Calamy preached, as was expected, it as by no means certain that Mr. Owen would ave found any relief. His dependence would robably have been more upon the preacher ian upon divine illumination. What he eeded, was not a great or eloquent sermon, but ie Holy Spirit to "shine in his heart, and give m the light of the glory of God in the face of esus Christ." This is what is always needed, hen converts are left to walk in darkness and n see no light; and it is the transforming wer of the same Spirit, and not a Dr. Calamy any other great preacher, which is needed to aken and convert sinners.

EXPENSE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the penses of the government for the year 1850 over $45,000,000; of this sum, $9,575,678 or the Navy, and $5,864,137 for the Army—-third of the whole national expenditure. w long will this waste of money be tolerated? *Mass. Spy.*

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

. From your children's earliest infancy, in- cate the necessity of instant obedience.

. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your dren always understand that you *mean* ex- y what you *say*.

. Never promise them anything, unless you quite sure you can give them what you nise.

. If you tell a little child to do something, v him how to do it, and see that it is done.

Always punish your children for wilfully beying you, but never punish them in r.

Never let them perceive that they can you, or make you lose your self-command.

If they give way to petulance and temper, till they are calm, and then gently reason them on the impropriety of their conduct.

Remember that a little *present* punish- when the occasion arises, is much more ual than the threatening of a greater shment should the fault be renewed.

Never give your children anything because cry for it.

. On no account allow them to do at one what you have forbidden, under the like nstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to *appear* good is to *be* good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

14. If your children abuse your confidence, make them, for a time at least, feel the want of it.

15. Avoid allusions to former faults, when real sorrow has been evinced for having committed them.

16. Remember the importance of instilling good habits while your children are young. The habit of perseverance is very important.

FLEETNESS OF THE REINDEER.

In consequence of the Norwegians making a sudden and unexpected irruption into the Swedish territories, an officer was despatched with a sledge and reindeer to Stockholm, to convey the intelligence; which he did with such speed that he performed 124 Swedish miles (about 800 English) in 48 hours; but his faithful animal dropped down lifeless on the Biddarhustorget, just after his arrival in the capital.—*Brooks's Winter in Lapland.*

THE HOUR OF DEATH.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

Day is for mortal care,
Eve for glad meetings round the joyous hearth;
Night for the dreams of sleep, the voice of prayer;
But all for thee, thou mightiest of the earth!

The banquet hath its hour,
Its feverish hour of mirth and song and wine;
There comes a day for grief's o'erwhelming power;
A time for softer tears—but all are thine!

Youth and the opening rose
May look like things too glorious for decay,
And smile at thee! but thou art not of those
That wait the ripen'd bloom to seize their prey.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

We know when moons shall wane,
When summer birds from far shall cross the sea,
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain;
But who shall tell us when to look for thee?

Is it when Spring's first gale
Comes forth to whisper where the violets lie?
Is it when roses in our path grow pale?
They have *one* season—*all* are ours to die!

Thou art where billows foam;
Thou art where music melts upon the air;
Thou art around us in our peaceful home—
And the world calls us forth—and thou art there!

Thou art where friend meets friend,
Beneath the shadow of the elm to rest;
Thou art where foe meets foe, and trumpets rend
The skies, and swords beat down the princely crest.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

HEMANS.

ANSWER TO THE HOUR OF DEATH.

True—all we know must die,
Tho' none can tell the exact, appointed hour,
Nor need it cost the virtuous heart a sigh,
Whether death crush the oak, or nip the opening flower.

The *Christian* is prepared,
Tho' others tremble at the hour of gloom;
His soul is always ready on its guard;
His lamp is lighted 'gainst the Bridegroom come.

It matters not the time
When we shall end our pilgrimage below,
Whether in youth's bright morn or manhood's prime,
Or when the frost of age has whiten'd o'er our brow.

The *child* that blossom'd fair,
And looked so lovely on its mother's breast;
(Fond source of many a hope and many a prayer,)
Why murmur that it sleeps, where all at last must rest?

Snatched from a world of woe,
Where they must suffer most who longest dwell,
It vanish'd like a flake of early snow,
That melts into the sea, pure as from heaven it fell.

The *Youth* whose pulse beats high,
Eager thro' life a brilliant course to run;
Why should we shed a tear, or breathe a sigh,
When the bright goal is gained—the prize is early won?

Unstained by many a crime
Which to maturer years might owe its birth,
In summer's earliest bloom, in morning's prime,
How blest are they who quit this chequer'd scene of earth.

Shall not the tear be paid,
Even to *her* the bride, the envied fair,
On whose fond heart Death's withering hand is laid,
Checking each pulse of bliss that love had waken'd there.

Ere love withdrew his smile,
While all around was joy and calm repose,
She left this changing scene of wo and guile,
And 'scaped those chilling blights the heart too often knows.

Yes! all we known must die;
Since none can tell the exact, appointed hour,
Why need it cost the Christian's heart a sigh,
Whether Death crush the oak, or nip the opening flower?

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The advices from Hungary indicate a deplorable condition of things in that country; yet some relaxation of severity, in the punishment of those who took arms against the Austrian power, appears to have taken place; as an amnesty has been published in favour of political offenders, whose sentence of imprisonment did not exceed one year; and some others have had the sentence of death commuted for a long imprisonment. The roads are said to be infested by bands of robbers, notwithstanding the severity of martial law.

The accounts from Petersburg, of the early part of last month, represent the cholera to have disappeared from European Russia, except some poi of the Baltic. During the three years, in wh this fatal disease has prevailed in that count 1,686,849 persons are said to have been attack of whom 668,012 were carried off.

The colony at the Cape of Good Hope appears a state of intense excitement; the people bei greatly opposed to the government, or its officers

The Archduke John, on the 20th of last mon resigned his office as regent of Germany.

The repeated failure, in Ireland, of the pot crop, on which a large portion of the people h been accustomed to depend, has thrown gr masses of the population, in the South and W upon pauper relief. Many of the small farms ha been abandoned, and left without cultivation. N merous plantations, which were encumbered w debt, and charged with taxes, and from which lit if any, rent could be collected, are brought to p lic sale.

The President of the United States has caused treaty with the Brazillian Government to be p lished, from which it appears, that the Emperor h agreed to pay to the President of the United Sta the sum of five hundred and thirty thousand milre ($657,200,) to be distributed among the citizens the States who had claims upon the Government Brazil.

The island of Tigre, which is stated in the l number of this volume, to have been forcibly sei by a British officer, after being ceded to the Uni States, appears, from later information, to have be ceded in an unusual manner, and for a very limi period. The contract of a company of Ameri citizens, with the government of Nicaragua, to c struct a canal across the Isthmus, appears to ha excited a fear that some other powers might int fere with their proceedings, and the Governmen Honduras made a cession, for eighteen months, the island of Tigre; apparently with the design place it under the protection of the United States, til the canal may be completed, and not with a vi of its permanent annexation to our domain.

On the 21st instant a communication from President was laid before the House of Represen tives, in answer to a call from that body, respect the authority on which the people of California h acted, in the formation of a constitution, In t he states that he has not interfered with the gove ment of California, as he found it established un the previous administration. That he did not h tate to express to the people of California and N Mexico, his wish that they, when prepared, sho frame State Constitutions for themselves, and ap to Congress for admission into the Union; but left the plan of procedure, and the character of constitution, to be adjusted by the people the selves. He deprecates the controversies likely arise from the discussion of the slavery questio Congress; vindicates the right of the several st to settle questions connected with that subject their own way; and earnestly advises that, in the new constitution of California should be fo conformable to the Constitution of the United Sta it may receive the sanction of Congress. He tot repudiates the opinion that the people of Califo are to be considered as a conquered nation, an be subject to the will of their conquerors.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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Memoir of THOMAS HANCOCK, M. D., *of Lisburn, Ireland, who died 4th mo.* 6, 1849, *aged* 66 *years.*

Thomas Hancock was born at Lisburn, Ireland, the 26th of 3rd mo., 1783. He was brought to the medical profession; studied in Dublin and Edinburgh, and took out his degree in the latter university in 1806; soon after which he settled in London. After the discouragements usual to young practitioners, he obtained considerable practice and a degree of celebrity from his medical works. His natural tastes and inclination led him to indulge in vanity under its varied and specious forms; but the convictions of the Spirit of Truth severely condemned this pursuit of the world and its false pleasures,—strove with him in different ways, and he obtained no rest, until he was favoured (in a good degree) to submit to its requirements, and heartily to embrace the principles of which he had been merely a nominal professor.

In 1810, he was happily married to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas H. Strangman, of Waterford; and in 1828, that tender tie was severed by the death of his devoted wife. Previous and subsequent to this event, he had to endure domestic bereavements of no small keenness; but under all he manifested much christian submission, and cheerful resignation to the behests of an all-wise Providence.

In 1829, he removed to Liverpool, where he remained during six years; his time chiefly engaged with the active duties of his profession. About this period, symptoms appeared of those lingering maladies, from which he was so great a sufferer during the rest of his life. His health became so much affected, that he was glad to relinquish his practice, and return to his native home in Lisburn. Here, amid rural pursuits,—the enjoyment with his friends, and much devoted to the interests of all connected with our Society in the small section where his lot was now cast, and occasionally exercising his professional skill amongst his poor neighbours, his health in degree recovered. Yet the relapses were frequent; and, in 1841, a change to Harrogate was deemed advisable. He spent several months there with his beloved daughter Emma, who was his faithful nurse, and most intimate friend and companion. In little more than two years, this precious child was removed after a suffering illness, crowned by a most peaceful end; to use her father's emphatic words, "She departed filled with the precious hopes of the Gospel."

Extracts from the Diary of Dr. Hancock:

London, October, 1806. "And now that I am settled down in this resort of all the earth, this mart which is 'chequered with all complexions of mankind and spotted with all crimes,' it becomes me, as much as in me lies, to inquire whether worthy, or unworthy motives have influenced me also, to take up my abode in it. Some are actuated by the love of fame, or dazzled by the bubble honour, and change their situations to follow with heedless impatience the one, or to gaze with stupid astonishment at the other, as if all the important duties attached to our being, consisted in the pursuit of these airy trifles. Others, again, look forward to the improvement of their minds, and give up their time to studies in literature or science; but how few know the limits where the finite powers of human intelligence should stop. Oh! the peace that results from obedience to the dictates of conscience: it passeth the understanding of men. What an eminence does he stand upon, who can calm the tumult of his passions, and resist the snares of temptation! Can reason effect this, unassisted by the grace of God? No! Reason can deliberate upon the enormity of vice, and can discover its evil consequences, but it is not reason that fortifies the soul with the armour of godliness, and enables us to engage in the christian warfare."

31st. "I never could bring myself to think the chief pleasures of life, were centered in money; and I do not intemperately hunt after it, because my fancy lays open sources of pleasure, even on earth, with which riches have nought to do."

November 29th. "Passed almost all the week in visiting, with more or less satisfaction, at different places; yet, in the midst of our choicest

entertainments, did I consider that it was not that state and action in which the natural tenor of my mind took delight, for I could find more real enjoyment in visiting the wretched poor in their miserable dwellings, than in lolling at ease in the mansions of wealth."

April, 1816; Finsbury Square. "Fixed in my new habitation. What are the prospects which now open to my view, and what the motives which urged me to the change? The latter in great measure respect outward convenience; but as to the change which I contemplate in my religious and moral deportment, a ray of consolation breaks through the gloom. I am now arrived at a period of life (33 being just completed) when I ought to form at least some settled principles to govern my conduct. At present I am uncertain; varying my deportment in unmanly and slavish compliances with customs which I do not approve: the root of this evil is the fear of man; yet I would dare to hope that the Almighty has already given me some small degree of strength to overcome it: in my own will and wisdom I could have accomplished nothing; and whatever sceptics may pretend, in declaiming against piety as enthusiasm, and the instructions of an internal monitor as a fable, more true peace flows from such a holy humiliation than from any thing the world can afford."

"My heart is melted with gratitude when I think how many blessings I have received, and how providentially my steps have been guided. I have now a little flock confided to me by our Heavenly Father, and to me they will look for direction, as an example to imitate. If children perceive inconsistency in their parents, is it not making inconsistency familiar with their early years? Then what awful responsibility attaches to the parental character!"

"For some months past, my dress alone has been a burden to me; not that I am better or worse for the dress I wear, but because compliances are expected from me in my present garb, which are not comfortable to my mind; and which I cannot now reasonably refuse. The fear of man has operated, together with a reluctance to take up the cross, so as to prevent my yielding obedience in this particular; yet I firmly believe it is required of me to give up in this point. I trust the Lord will enable me to continue firm, and 'having done all to stand.' But though I be weak, is not Christ the shield of my faith; hath he not promised to be a helper to his lowly dependent followers? There was a time when I despised his humble appearance in coming to rule in my heart; but I trust, though the measure of my faith is yet small, even as a grain of mustard-seed, that since I began to meditate on the sacred volume, and to examine the principles of the Society to which I belong, some little increase has taken place in the last year, and a growing attachment to those who are in fellowship with me. Who are the supporters and standard-bearers amongst us? Are they not those wh act in strict consistency with the principles v profess, in *deportment, life, and conversatio* Why then hesitate to be a Quaker indeed? Is fitting that the institutions of such a noble Socie should be unequally supported, and transferr from the shoulders of the many to the few, wh all ought to lay their hands steadily to the wo as members of the same body, and so fill up th several stations in the church?"

11th. "The struggle which, partly unkno to myself, has for some time been maintained tween the half indulged desire to please, in c forming to some established customs inconsiste with the principles of the Society of Friends, a the wish to act as a true Quaker, has increa the awkwardness of my motley deportment; that I am neither agreeable to those who are the Society, nor to those who are *out*."

21st. "To-day I was at a Charity Sermon, the City Dispensary, and did violence to my c science, in seconding the customs usual in rece ing those of high rank. I felt degraded in own eyes; and yet the dress I still wear forb me to act up to the testimony which I revere. I am earnestly solicitous that I may be fully t and proved, before I make any serious cha Surely the christian's work is not that of a or a year, but a continual watching and pray

25th. "I have felt a disposition to return the 'beggarly elements.' This state of amphi ous life will be productive of no good: mak terms with the forms and customs of the wo and the usages of my own Society; a friend both, yet decidedly attached to neither."

July 8th. "Buffeted by the Tempter;—w of faith and reliance on the promises of God no path before me;—shrinking from the cross reasoning with flesh and blood."

Sept. 21st. "*Hitherto* duty has been sub vient to inclination. *Now* make the latter alw yield to the former; so shall peace attend footsteps. What weakness! what folly! to sp day after day in meditating upon the cut colour of a coat. What are all the moral r ims I have learned from Greek and Roman s now to me? I thought myself well skille them, and even in the principles of Christia but indeed, in the vital practice of the latt am miserably deficient. Oh! for the ligh heavenly wisdom to illumine my heart. T the vulture's eye hath not seen its path, nei hath the lion's whelp trod therein, Let not fear of man, or natural timidity, thwart thy gress in the way of the Lord's requiring. W once the step is taken, glory in the cross: s firm, and what is weak in thy nature will be strong."

10th mo., 8th. "Why be afraid and sh with unmanly cowardice from the cross? (thi spects the use of the plain language.) The s fice required is small; yet what resistance t Lord's will! If this be the case in compar

trifles, what would it be with me if *life* were in jeopardy, or property at stake? 'Oh, be wise! 'tis madness to delay.' Surely the cause is noble; the institutions of the Society are worth making a demonstration to the world for, or they are good for nothing. The sacrifice must be made; therefore, the sooner the better."

17th. "I have finished reading Sewel's History of the Society of Friends, which is an excellent work; to an unprejudiced mind, the testimony which it bears to God's Providence, almighty power, wisdom, and righteous judgments, in multitudes of instances, appears, in my opinion, incontrovertible.

11th mo., 7th. "Wonderfully hath the Lord prepared the way even in my outward circumstances for a nearer acquaintance with *Him*. One thing after another hath occurred to make the passage easier from a state of nature to a state of grace. Some of these things were trials to me at the time; but now I see that the hand of the Almighty led me, though unseen, in the midst of darkness and under sin and alienation, (as to my own dispositions,) towards a new and living way. Oh, the unspeakable favour and unbounded mercy of my Redeemer! 'What shall I render unto Him for all His blessings?' There is a Providence that interferes in the daily concerns of life. It is now some days since I made a change in my dress. I have felt a comfort in my new garb far beyond my expectation; still much remains to be done: many changes yet to be effected; and I have ventured oftener than the day, to put up secret prayers for preservation and an increase of spiritual strength."

8th. "Have I not already perceived my natural understanding quickened, and as it were cleared from many obscurities? How beautiful is the Lord's building, how fitly squared and proportioned!"

12th. "How little do I now desire to be one of 'the wise, the mighty, the noble,' of this world. Let me be numbered with the simple-hearted: 'The meek he teacheth of his way.'"

14th. "Much tried on awaking this morning, feeling so little strength to go forward in the way of Christian self-denial, that I began to doubt the propriety of the steps I have already taken, and to entertain almost a wish that my rest had not been disturbed. The use of the plain language is so severe a trial to me, that I feel as though I could never get over it. Alas! how stripped of all good. But the necessity of a daily surrender, a taking up of the cross despising the shame, came afresh over my mind, and produced in degree renewed ability to contend with my soul's adversary, and to rejoice in the race set before me."

(To be continued.)

We should neither adopt nor reject an opinion or practice merely because it is new. A change is not necessarily an improvement; yet without change no improvement can affected.

For Friends' Review.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARIES, ELLIOT AND MAYHEW.

Extract from a MS. history of North America, under date of 1646.

Among the early emigrants to the New England colonies, were two ministers, John Elliot and Thomas Mayhew, conspicuous for their piety and zeal, whose attention was drawn to the instruction of the native population. Elliot had been for some time engaged in studying the Indian language; and having become qualified to speak it with fluency, he prepared and published an Indian grammar, in order to facilitate its acquisition by others. Being furnished with this necessary qualification, and stimulated by an ardent piety, he commenced a series of labours for the conversion and civilization of the Indian race.

As he justly conceived that little progress could be made in the conversion of the natives, while they retained their wild and wandering habits of life, his first efforts were directed to the introduction of a more settled mode of living. He therefore obtained, from the general court of Massachusetts, a grant of land in the vicinity of Concord. To that place the kindness of his manners soon attracted a number of Indian families, who proceeded, under his direction, to build fixed habitations, where they received his instructions, both religious and secular. The opposition of the Indian priests, which the labours of Elliot excited, while it induced some of the more timid to desert him, impelled others to unite themselves more closely with their pious benefactor. A considerable body of Indians resorted to the land alotted to them, and adopted the habits of civilized life. As Elliot was constantly among them, assiduously labouring to improve their physical and moral condition, he soon acquired their confidence and love. The men were taught to cultivate the earth, and to practice the most necessary arts; the women learned to spin; and the children were instructed in reading and writing, as well as in the English language. As the number of Indians thus domesticated increased, they built a town on Charles' river, to which they gave the name of Natick. Agreeably to the advice of their instructor, they established a government among themselves, on the plan which Jethro recommended to Moses. A few years after the commencement of these missionary labours, they erected a house for public worship, fifty feet by twenty-five, which resembled the performance of English workmen.

The labours of Elliot were not confined to the settlement at Natick, but extended to various parts of the neighbouring country. Some of the natives treated his instructions with the contempt which their own ignorance of their importance naturally inspired; but others appear to have appreciated the purity of his motives, and to

have solicited the continuance of his benevolent labours.

While John Elliot was thus employed in Massachusetts, Thomas Mayhew, and a few coadjutors, were zealously prosecuting a similar work in Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Elizabeth Island. The character and manners of Mayhew are represented as being singularly calculated to gain the affections and esteem of the natives; and his name was held in veneration among them, long after his death.

Both Elliot and Mayhew were accustomed to select the most intelligent of the natives, and, by special attention to their instruction, prepare them to act as schoolmasters among their brethren. Notwithstanding the rigor with which the Puritans of that day guarded the dogmas of their particular faith, these enlightened missionaries were less solicitous to instruct the Indians in the speculative doctrines of Christianity, than they were to lead them, by example, to imbibe its spirit, and adopt its practical maxims. They were especially careful to cultivate those moral virtues in which the natives were particularly defective.

By this rational procedure they were eminently successful, and in 1660, there were no less than ten settlements within the sphere of their labours, in which the natives were partially civilized.

Yet Elliot laboured to instruct the Indians in the doctrines as well as the practice of the Gospel; and with that view translated the Bible into one of their native dialects; which was printed at Cambridge in 1664.

The expense attendant upon these benevolent exertions was defrayed, partly by contributions from the colonists, and partly by collections in the mother country. In the year 1649, the British Parliament incorporated *a society for propagating the Gospel in New England.* I do not find that the Parliament supplied any funds out of the public treasury; but the corporation was authorized to receive voluntary contributions, and apply the income to the support of schools, and other objects promotive of the civilization and conversion of the natives. With the funds, placed at the disposal of the society, an estate in land was purchased, which yielded an income of five or six hundred pounds per annum.

This charter being granted by the House of Commons, after a part of their number had been forcibly excluded, the king beheaded, and the House of Peers declared useless, it was vacated by the restoration of the exiled monarch, in 1660. But, by the influence of Richard Baxter, Robert Boyle, and the Chancellor Clarendon, a new patent was obtained from Charles II. Supported by the income arising from this source, and the contributions of the colonists, the missionaries continued their exertions, with so much activity and success, that before the end of the seventeenth century the province of Massachusetts contained more than thirty congregations of Indians, including upwards of three thousand individuals, who had renounced their barbarous theology, and become professors of the Christian religion; and had adopted, to considerable extent, the habits of civilized life. There were nearly as many converts in the islands of Massachusetts bay, and the territories of Plymouth colony.

From this promising commencement, we turn with regret to the final result of these missionary labours. We have, indeed, the satisfaction to find that the physical and moral condition of the natives, was greatly improved for a time; and it does not appear that many of them reverted to their ancient barbarism. But the devoted labourers, who first engaged in this benevolent work, being removed by death, their zeal and energy were not inherited by their successors. The habit of continuous exertion, so essential to civilized life, could not be established among the Indians, in a single generation, and having no longer an Elliot and a Mayhew, to lead and encourage them, their progress in civilization was not commensurate with the increase of the English population. Like other people who are but partially civilized, in the vicinity of a highly cultivated community, they have gradually wasted away, so that few of those Christian Indians are now to be found, except on the historian's page.

E. L.

Abridged from the North British Review.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from page 292.)

When the railway has to pass at a depth less than 60 feet beneath the surface, the engineer prefers cutting through the hill or ridge to tunneling, unless when the earth obtained from the cutting is required for an embankment, in which case he would cut, when the depth is above 60 feet, though in ordinary cases he would have tunneled. Cuttings through clay, or gravel, or loose materials, are nearly as expensive as through rock, because, in the latter case, much less cutting is requisite. The cuttings and embankments, or *earthworks* as they are called, on the London and Birmingham, were of the most extraordinary kind. "There is scarcely," says Mr. Whishaw, "a portion of this line, from one end to the other, which is not either covered by embankments above the general surface of the country, or sunk below it by means of excavation." By the original section, the excavations amounted to 12,081,116, and the embankments to 10,698,315 cubic yards. At the Tring cutting alone, 1,297,763 cubic yards of chalk were excavated. The following abstract of the calculations of Mr. Lecount, respecting the whole work done on the portion of a railway, is given by Sir Francis Head.

"The great Pyramid of Egypt was, according to Diodorus Siculus, constructed by three hundred thousand—according to Herodotus, by one hundred thousand men; it required for its exe-

cution 20 years, and the labour expended on it has been estimated as equivalent to lifting 15,733,000,000 (fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-three millions) of cubic feet of stone, one foot high. Now, if in the same measure the labour expended in constructing the Southern division only, of the present London and North-Western Railway, be reduced to one common denomination, the result is 25,000,000,000 (twenty-five thousand millions) of cubic feet of similar material, lifted to the same height, being 9,267,000,000, (nine thousand two hundred and sixty-seven millions) of cubic feet *more* than was lifted for the pyramid, and yet the English work was performed by about 20,000 men, only, in less than 5 years.

"Again, it has been calculated by Mr. Lecount, that the quantity of earth moved in the single division (112 miles in length) of the railway in question, would be sufficient to make a footpath, a foot high and a yard broad, round the whole circumference of the earth! The cost of this division of the railway, in penny-pieces, being sufficient to form a copper kerb or edge to it. Supposing, therefore, the same proportionate quantity of earth to be moved in the 7150 miles of railway sanctioned by Parliament at the commencement of 1848, our engineers, within about 15 years, would, in the construction of our railways alone, have removed earth sufficient to girdle the globe *with a road one foot high, and one hundred and ninety-one feet broad.*"—P. 228.

When earth cannot be obtained for embankments, and when good stone can be readily obtained, a *viaduct* is cheaper and better. In America, and sometimes in this country, viaducts have been made of wood. On the Edinburg and Glasgow line we have two very magnificent stone viaducts, one over the Almond, and the other over the Avon. The Almond viaduct is 2260 feet long, its width 28 feet, and its height 50. It consists of thirty-six arches, each of 75 feet span, and, as seen from Newlisten and other points of view, is a most beautiful and magnificent object. The Stockport viaduct, which carries the Manchester and Birmingham railway over the river Mersey at Stockport, designed by George Watson Buck, is one of the most imposing structures in the kingdom. Its whole length is 2179 feet, running at a height of 106 feet above the surface of the river, and consists of 22 semi-circular arches, each of which has a span of 63 feet. The average height of the piers is 40 feet. The whole of the London and Greenwich railway may be said to be one viaduct, consisting of *eight hundred and seventy-eight* arches, of eighteen feet span. It is 26 feet wide and 20 high.

One of the finest viaducts in the kingdom is that on the Shrewsbury and Chester Canal, crossing the river Dee, and adding new beauty to the picturesque valley of Llangollen. This valley had previously attained distinction in the history of engineering, from the magnificent aqueduct of Pontcy-sylte, which was designed by Mr. Telford, and completed in 1805, at the expense of £47,018. The object of this noble structure was to carry the Ellesmere Canal across the valley of the Dee, at the height of 127 feet above the river. After the embankments had been executed, 1007 feet remained to be crossed, and this was effected by twenty piers of solid masonry, rising to the height of 75 feet, and united by nineteen arches of 45 feet span. The present viaduct is a still more magnificent structure. It is 1532 feet long. It consists of nineteen semi-circular arches, of 60 feet span, and the height from the bed of the river to the top of the parapet, at the centre piece, is 148 feet. It is founded on the solid rock. The piers, which are 13 feet thick, and 28½ feet long at the springing of the arch, are built of a beautiful stone. The first stone of this viaduct, designed by Mr. Henry Robertson, was laid on the 19th of April, 1846, and the last arch was closed on the 12th of August, 1848. This viaduct is said to be the largest in the world, and cost upwards of £100,000. It contains above 64,000 cubic yards of masonry, and the cost of the timber for the scaffolding was £15,000.

Besides tunnels, &c., works of a very different kind have been found necessary for preventing obstruction in the line, and danger to the passengers. At the east end, for example, of the Penmaenmawr tunnel, a *gallery of timber*, covering the railway for 390 feet of its length, was found necessary to protect the line from stones which occasionally descend from the hill above, which is covered with loose rocks and exceedingly steep, rising to the height of 1400 feet. The timber employed in the covering is *fourteen inches* thick, and is placed at an angle of 30°, resting on one side upon a stone wall washed by the sea, and on the other upon the hill, at an elevation of 40 feet above the level of the rails, having an intermediate timber support and timber struts, at every six feet apart.

In passing across the ordinary rivers of England, bridges of very considerable magnitude have been rendered necessary, not so much from the breadth of the river, as from the great height of its banks, which compels the engineer to carry the railway at a great elevation above the stream. Two very magnificent bridges of this kind are now in the act of construction over the Tweed at Berwick, and the Tyne at Newcastle. Works still more expensive and magnificent become necessary when railways have to cross arms of the sea, as in the Chester and Holyhead Railway, where the line passes over the Conway river or arm of the sea, and the Menai Straits.

The necessity of facilitating the communication between London and Dublin, had long ago induced the Government to expend large sums of money upon the roads and harbors which intervened; and in 1818, Parliament granted the

sum of £20,000 to erect a bridge over the Menai Straits, which was the most embarrassing obstacle in the whole line of communication. Mr. Telford recommended a structure of wrought iron on the suspension principle, which, after a careful investigation of its merits, was adopted. The foundation-stone was laid on the 10th August, 1819. In 1821, about 350 men and six vessels were employed upon it. It was completed early in 1826, and on the morning of the 30th January, the London mail-coach passed across the estuary at the height of 100 feet above the tide-way. The total length of this noble bridge is about one-third of a mile, or 1710 feet. The total weight of the iron work is 4,373,282 lbs., or upwards of 2186 tons, and a single coat of the paint which defends it from the weather, weighed 2½ tons. The cost of the bridge, with the toll-houses, &c., was £120,000.

A great improvement in the communication between London and Dublin having been effected by the railroad from Chester to Holyhead, it became necessary to erect bridges at Conway and Bangor for carrying it across the two arms of the sea. The genius of Mr. Robert Stephenson, which had been so often displayed in railway enterprise, was summoned to a task of no ordinary difficulty, when he was called upon to give plans for these two public works. He proposed to erect what had never before been thought of, and still less attempted, a *tubular bridge* over both the arms of the sea which it was necessary to pass.

The Conway tubular bridge, which is now completed, and daily used for the passage of trains, consists of a horizontal square tube of wrought iron, resting on piers of solid masonry, 400 feet distant from each other. The whole length of the tube is 424 feet, its extreme depth 25 feet 6 inches in the centre, 22 feet 6 inches at the ends, and so formed as to leave a clear space within, 21 feet 8 inches in height at the centre, 18 feet 8 inches high at the ends, and 14 feet 3 inches wide. This tube, as it is rather improperly called, is in reality a rectangular tunnel, or hollow square iron box, with top, bottom, and sides, but open at the ends, through which the trains pass upon ordinary rails laid on the bottom. All round the open part for the admission of the trains, there is a great deal of wrought-iron carpentry, or framing, for the purpose of giving strength to the whole structure, the work on the top, at the bottom, and on the sides, having each a separate function to perform; and it is in this part of his work that the science of Mr. Stephenson is pre-eminently evinced. The object of the iron work above the top consisting of eight square cells or tubes, is to resist compression; that of the work below the bottom, consisting of six square cells, to resist tension; and that at the sides to secure the combined action of the top and bottom; the arranging and riveting of the rolled iron plates, and of the angle iron, being varied to fulfil these different conditions. The Conway end of the tube is immovable, being fixed on the pier, and made to rest on two beds of creosoted timber, with intermediate cast-iron bed-plates; but the Chester end is left perfectly free, so that when it expands by heat or contracts by cold, which it is constantly doing, it meets with no obstruction, the tube resting on cast-iron rollers, between bed-plates of the same metal, with layers of creosoted timber three inches thick. The rollers are six inches in diameter, and have sufficient play to allow 12 inches of motion. The total weight of the wrought iron is 1140 tons, and, including the castings of six feet at each end to give bearing on the abutments, the total weight is 1300 tons. "The tube," says Captain Simmons, "as may be easily conceived, *is a delicate thermometer*, from its great length, and from the nature of the material, which is peculiarly sensitive to temperature, expanding ·0001 of its length, or *half an inch*, in this case for each increase of 15° of temperature of Fahrenheit, and contracting in the same ratio." Captain Simmons made a number of interesting experiments, in order to test the safety of this bridge, under the various kinds of action to which it may be exposed, and the effects likely to be produced upon it by the slow influence of time, and the elements.

[To be continued.]

For Friends' Review.

THE INDIAN MOTHER.

The following account serves to show us, that the Almighty has not left himself without a witness, even among pagan nations, and it ill becomes us to say that the Lord does not reveal himself at times to those who look to him for help, who never have heard of the way of life and salvation by Jesus Christ.

Famehanuet, an Indian of prime quality, and his wife, on Martha's Vineyard, having buried their first five children successively, every one of them within ten days of their birth,—notwithstanding all their use of powows and of medicines to preserve them,—they had a sixth child, a son, born about the year 1638, which was a few years before the English first settled on the Vineyard. The mother was greatly perplexed with fear that she should lose this child, like the former; and utterly despairing of any help from such means as had been formerly tried, with so little success, as soon as she was able, with a sorrowful heart she took up her child, and went out into the field, that she might weep out her sorrows. While she was musing on the insufficiency of all human help, she felt it powerfully suggested to her mind, that there is one Almighty God who is to be prayed unto; that this God, who had given being to herself, and all other people, and had given her child unto her, was easily able to continue the life of her child. Hereupon, this poor pagan woman resolved that she would seek unto this God for that mercy, and she did accordingly. The issue was, that her child lived; and her faith

in Him who thus answered her prayer, was wonderfully strengthened; the consideration whereof caused her to dedicate this child unto the service of that God who had preserved his life, and educate him, as far as might be, to become the servant of God.

Not long after this, the English came to settle on Martha's Vineyard; and the Indians who had been present at some of the English devotions, reported that they assembled frequently together, and that the man who spoke among them often looked upward. This woman, from this report, presently concluded that their assemblies were for prayers, and that their prayers were unto that very God whom she had addressed for the life of her child. She was confirmed in this, when the Gospel was not long after preached by Mr. Mayhew to the Indians; which gospel she readily, cheerfully, and heartily embraced. And in the confession that she made publicly, at her admission into the church, she gave a relation of the preparation for the knowledge of Christ, wherewith God had, in this remarkable way, favoured her. Her child, whose name was Japhet, became afterwards an eminent minister of Christ. He was pastor to an Indian church on Martha's Vineyard; he also took much pains to preach to other Indians on the main land, and his labours were attended with much success.

THE ALBATROSS.

Of all the interesting objects which present themselves to the eye of the voyager in the southern hemisphere, the albatross is among the most noteworthy. Apart from its relieving the monotony of the watery expanse, this bird, by its extraordinary characteristics, seldom fails of exciting a lively degree of astonishment in the spectator,—for what can be thought of a bird which apparently requires neither rest nor sleep? It is perhaps owing to this peculiarity that sailors and others have regarded the albatross with mingled feelings of awe and wonder: its presence was an omen, but rather of good than evil. The weary crew of Bartholomew Diaz doubtless looked on the swift air-cleaving creature as an appropriate scout from the Cape of Storms, while Vasco de Gama may have hailed it as the herald of his hope and success. Coleridge has very happily availed himself of these different aspects in his 'Ancient Mariner,' where he makes the aged seaman, with 'long gray beard and glittering eye,' relate how, from out the dismal mists—

> 'At length did cross an albatross,
> Through the fog it came;
> As if it had been a Christian soul,
> We hailed it in God's name.
>
> It ate the food it ne'er had ate,
> And round and round it flew;
> * * * *
> And a good south wind sprung up behind,
> The albatross did follow,
> And every day, for food or play,
> Came to the mariner's hollo!'

And then the disasters which ensued when

> ——'With his cross-bow
> He shot the albatross.'

Whatever delight might be experienced in contemplating the bird under the mysterious point of view suggested by the poet, would be rather heightened than diminished by a knowledge of its real natural character; and this we may obtain from that valuable and highly meritorious work, 'The Birds of Australia,' by Mr. Gould. According to this enterprising naturalist—

'The *Diomedea exulans* (wandering albatross) is by far the largest and most powerful species of its tribe; and, from its great strength and ferocious disposition, is held in terror by every other bird with which it is surrounded. It is even said that it will fearlessly attack and tear out the eyes of a drowning man, a feat, from what I have observed of it, I can readily imagine it would attempt. It is most abundant between the 30th and 60th degrees of south latitude, and appears to be equally numerous in all parts of the ocean bounded by those degrees; and I feel assured that it is confined to no one part, but is constantly engaged in making a circuit of the globe in that particular zone allotted by nature for its habitation. The open sea is in fact its natural home; and this it never leaves, except for the purpose of breeding, when it usually resorts to rocky islands, the most difficult of access.

'The powers of flight of the wandering albatross are much greater than those of any other bird that has come under my observation. Although, during calm or moderate weather, it sometimes rests on the surface of the water, it is almost constantly on the wing, and is equally at ease while passing over the glassy surface during the stillest calm, or sweeping, with arrow-like swiftness, before the most furious gale; and the way in which it just tops the raging billows, and sweeps between the gulfy waves, has a hundred times called forth my wonder and admiration. Although a vessel running before the wind frequently sails more than 200 miles in the twenty-four hours, and that for days together, still the albatross has not the slightest difficulty in keeping up with the ship, but also performs circles of many miles in extent, returning again to hunt up the wake of the vessel for any substances thrown overboard.

'Like the other species of the genus, it is nocturnal as well as diurnal, and no bird, with which I am acquainted, takes so little repose. It appears to be perpetually on the wing, scanning the surface of the ocean for molluscs and medusæ, and the other marine animals that constitute its food. So frequently does the boldness of this species cost it its life, that hundreds are annually killed, without, however, its numbers being ap-

parently in any degree lessened. It readily seizes a hook baited with fat of any kind; and if a boat be lowered, its attention is immediately attracted, and while flying round, it is easily shot. It is not surprising that a poetical imagination should have been excited by such a subject, and Coleridge is not the only bard who has shaped it into verse. Another writes—

'Now upon Australian seas,
Wafted by the tropic breeze,
We salute the southern cross,
Watch the wondrous albatross—
Circling round in orbits vast,
Pausing now above the mast,
Laving now his snowy breast
Where the billows sleeping rest.

Now he skims the surface o'er,
Rising, falling evermore:
Floating high on stillest wing,
Now he seems a guardian thing,
Now a messenger of wrath,
Cleaving swift his airy path;
Bearing o'er the liquid plain
Warning of the hurricane.'

Mr. Gould's description of the *Diomedea melanophrys* (black-eyebrowed albatross,) exhibits other characteristics:—'Of all the species,' he observes, 'with which I am acquainted, this is the most fearless of man, and it often approaches many yards nearer the vessel than any other. I have even observed it approach so near, that the tips of its pinions were not more than two arms' length from the tafferel. It is very easily captured with a hook and line; and as this operation gives not the least pain to the bird, the point of the hook merely taking hold in the horny and insensible tip of the bill, I frequently amused myself in capturing it in this way, and after detaining it sufficiently long to afford me an opportunity for investigating any particular point respecting which I wished to satisfy myself, setting it at liberty again. I also caught numerous examples, marked, and gave them their liberty, in order to ascertain whether the individuals which were flying round the ship at nightfall were the same that were similarly engaged at daylight in the morning, after a night's run of 120 miles, and which, in nearly every instance, proved to be the case.'—*Chambers' Journal.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 2, 1850.

In a volume consisting of selections from the epistles of George Fox, by Samuel Tuke, which was printed at York, England, in 1825, we find one addressed to Friends at Barbadoes, in which he mentions that Friends who were captives at Algiers had set up a meeting there, consisting of about twenty individuals; and that Thomas Tilby, one of their number, bore a public testimony among them. These meetings were not forbidden by their masters. George Fox informs his friends that he had written a large epistle to these captives, to encourage them that they might preach the gospel in those places in their words, lives, and conversation. This letter is under date of 1675; but I do not find the epistle referred to, in this collection. There are, however, three epistles, dated respectively in 1682, 1683, and 1684, addressed to Friends who were captives in Algiers. In a remonstrance with the magistrates of Dantzic, on account of the persecution to which Friends of that place were exposed, dated in 1689, he cited the conduct of the Algerine masters as more tolerant than theirs. And perhaps some of our southern legislators might take a salutary hint from the Mahommedan masters of the seventeenth century, in regard to the assemblages of their servile dependents for the purpose of religious instruction or worship.

Probably most of our readers have heard the narrative of Thomas Lurting, a Friend, who in 1663 was mate of a vessel, which was captured by an Algerine Corsair, and left with ten Turks on board to be conducted to Algiers; that he managed to get possession of their arms without shedding a drop of blood, and thus made them his prisoners; and that he afterwards set them on shore in their own country. Thomas Lurting was probably the first member of the Society of Friends who bore a public testimony against a traffic in the persons of men. The vessel touched at the Spanish island of Majorca, while their prisoners were on board, and being requested to sell them, he declared he would not do so for the whole island.

When George Fox, some years afterwards, was informed of the captivity of his friends at Algiers, he sent to their chief, or Dey, a narrative of this transaction, to show him the character of his prisoners.

The accounts of the prisoners in the Barbary States, a part of which appears in the present number, is taken from a pamphlet printed at London in 1848.

We give place this week to an able and judicious address to the citizens of Philadelphia, on behalf of a class who have strong claims on the sympathy of those who can feel for the sufferings of others. It is a sorrowful consideration that young men and boys, at the critical period of life when their characters are about assuming a permanent form, should be driven by the force of circumstances into associations from which they can scarcely escape without contamination. There can be little doubt that a large part of the disorderly conduct, which is often found among a certain class of youth in large cities, arises from a want of proper objects to occupy their

tention during the intervals of labour. The exclu-
on of apprentices, and young men just arrived at
aturity, from the families and fire-sides of their
nployers, to which the writer of the address so
stly alludes, must be admitted to be an evil of no
ivial character. If we expect the rising genera-
n to profit by the experience of their seniors, it
essential that their intercourse with the latter
ass should include something more than the mere
utine of business. If the domestic arrangements
our business men do not admit of allowing, to
e youth whom they employ, a place in their fami-
s, and the consequent exercise of a friendly guar-
anship of their morals, it is difficult to perceive
w they can be excused from furnishing the most
ailable substitute which can be obtained.
The disorders which have excited such just soli-
ude of recent time, are not peculiar to Philadel-
ia; and wherever the same causes are permitted
work in any large city, similar results may be
sonably expected. Where large assemblages of
ple of any age are brought together, some species
government is deemed requisite; and in most
es, the ultimate dependence seems to rest on the
rors of the law. Police regulations are chiefly
nded on force. But it would be well to remem-
, that hope is a more powerful stimulus to action
n fear; and that the most effectual mode of pre-
ving the peace of communities, is to allure the
ve, and particularly the youthful part of the
ulation, into the paths of rectitude by the charms
irtue.

THE "MIDDLE PASSAGE."

correspondent inquires the meaning and origin
n expression which we frequently find in notices
ecting the African slave-trade. The transporta-
of slaves from the African coast to the West
es is usually termed the *middle* passage, and re-
ting that term the inquiry is made.

Clarkson's history of the Abolition of the slave
, this expression occurs, probably for the first
, at page 420, vol. 1, where the author
es the solicitude of Sir William Dolben, to
nish "the horrors of the transportation, or mid-
assage, as it was called, which he believed to
e worst in the long catalogue of evils belong-
o the system."

hen the subject of abolishing the slave-trade
brought under discussion in the British Parlia-
, for the first time in 1788, this worthy Baro-
ndeavoured to arrest the attention of the house
branch of the subject on which little or nothing
been expressed. He told them "he did not
e to the sufferings of the poor Africans in their
country, nor afterwards in the West India
ls, but to that *intermediate* state of ten-fold misery which they underwent in their transportation.

It is well known that many of the slaves who are carried across the Atlantic, are either prisoners of war, or the plunder of kidnappers, far from the coast; and that they are compelled to taste largely the bitter draught of slavery in their native land. Another slavery, something different in kind, awaits them in the Western world. The transit from one slavery to the other consists of this voyage across the intervening ocean; which is termed the middle passage; apparently in allusion to the conditions to which it is intermediate.

The story of the Indian Mother, which appears in the present number, was communicated to the editor by one of his friends, who received it from a highly respectable resident in the neighbourhood where the Indian mother appears to have lived. The reader will find, in another part of this Review, a brief notice of the labours of Mayhew, to whom allusion is made in this narrative.

We learn by recent accounts from Barbadoes, that our friends George W. Alexander and John Candler, with their wives, have safely arrived at that Island, after a stormy passage.

DIED,—On the 3d of 12th month last, at the residence of his brother-in-law, John A. Brown, near Waynesville, Ohio, JOSEPH R. JONES, a member of Miami Monthly Meeting, in the 26th year of his age.

——, of consumption, on the 6th of 9th month last, at the residence of his father, near Dublin, Wayne county, Indiana, HENRY, eldest son of Josiah Morris, in the 26th year of his age; a member of Milford Monthly Meeting.

——, at her residence, near Salem, Washington county, Indiana, on the 9th ult., MARGARET, wife of Ellwood Draper, aged about 30 years; a member of Blue River Monthly Meeting. She was mercifully favoured to bear her affliction with great patience and Christian fortitude; and, near her close, imparted suitable counsel to her relatives and friends present.

For Friends' Review.

HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

If continents have been "raised from the deep by a powerful effort of the internal forces, acting under widely extending regions," what must have been the convulsions of those geological periods when such mountain chains as the Andes and the Pyrenees were upheaved? How must "old earth" have reeled upon her centre, while those inconceivable forces were in operation, which produced the scenery of Switzerland, or the still more gigantic range which sweeps from Cashmere to Bhotan. It is to this range—the Imaus of the ancients—I propose to call the attention of our

youthful readers, by another extract from *Somerville's Physical Geography.* By reference to a map, we perceive it marks the northern boundary of Hindostan—a country rendered famous not only by the highest mountains in the world, but also by the Indus and the Ganges, around the multiplied tributaries of which, Tippoo Saib and Warren Hastings wrought out for themselves so unenviable a name for posterity. While the Ganges with all its branches, is completely repulsed from Tartary, and confined to the south of the Himalaya, we can but observe how boldly the Indus stretches her main arm around the eastern range, and separates it from the Hindoo Coosh, or Indian Caucasus, which lies to the north of Cabul, as if she was jealous of their rivalry, and would for ever keep them apart.

These mountains—"the dwelling of snow," as their name imports—vary in breadth from 80 to 120 leagues, and cover a space of probably 600,000 square miles. A great part of them have not been explored on account of their enormous height, and the depth of snow, which make it impossible to approach the central ridge except in a few places. But our author shall give her own description. T.

"The general structure of the Himalaya is very regular; the first range of hills that rise above the plains of Hindostan is alluvial, north of which lies the Tauyani, a tract from 10 to 30 miles wide, 1000 feet above the sea, covered with dense pestilential jungle, and extending along the foot of the range. North of this region are rocky ridges, 5000 or 6000 feet high. Between these and the higher ranges lie the peaceful and well cultivated valleys of Nepaul, Bhotan and Assam, of inexhaustible fertility, interspersed with picturesque and populous towns and villages. Though separated by mountain groups, they form the principal terrace of the Himalaya between the Sutlej and Brahmapootra. Behind these are mountains from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high, flanked by magnificent forests, and, lastly, the snowy ranges rise in succession to the table-land.

"The principal and most elevated chains are cut by narrow, gloomy ravines and transverse dusky gorges, through which, the torrents of melted snow rush to swell the rivers of Hindostan. The character of the valleys becomes softer in the lower regions, till at last the luxuriance of vegetation and beauty cannot be surpassed. Transverse valleys, however, are more frequent in the Hindoo-Coosh than in the Himalaya, where they consist chiefly of such chasms filled with wreck as the tributaries of the Indus and Ganges have made in bursting through the chain.

"The mean height of the Himalaya is stupendous. Captain Gerard and his brother estimated that it could not be less than from 16,000 to 20,000 feet; but, from the average elevation of the passes over these mountains, Baron Humboldt thinks it must be under 15,700 feet. Colonel Sabine estimates it to be only 11,510 feet, though the peaks exceeding that elevation are not to be numbered, especially at the sources of the Sutlej indeed, from that river to the Halee, the chain exhibits an endless succession of the loftiest mountains on earth; forty of them surpass the height of Chimborazo, one of the highest of the Andes, and several reach the height of 25,000 feet at least. So rugged is this part of the magnificent chain, that the military parade at Sabathoo, half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, is said to be the only level ground between it and the Tartar frontier on the north, or the valley of Nepaul on the east. Towards the fruitful valleys of Nepaul and Bhotan the Himalaya is equally lofty, some of the mountains being 28,000 feet high; but it is narrower, and the descent to the plains excessively rapid, especially in the territory of Bhotan, where the dip from the table-land is more than 10,000 feet in a few miles.

"The valleys are crevices so deep and narrow, and the mountains that hang over them in menacing cliffs, are so lofty that these abysses are shrouded in perpetual gloom, except where the rays of a vertical sun penetrate their depths. From the steepness of the descent the rivers shoot down with the swiftness of an arrow, filling the caverns with foam and the air with mist. At the very base of this wild region lies the elevated and peaceful valley of Bhotan, vividly green, and shaded by magnificent forests. Another range of descent of 1000 feet leads to the plain of the Ganges.

"The Himalaya still maintains a great height along the north of Assam, and at the Brahmapootra the parent stem and its branches extend in breadth over two degrees of latitude, forming a vast mountain-knot of great elevation. Beyond this point nothing certain is known of the range, but it, or some of its branches, are supposed to cross the southern provinces of the Chinese Empire, and to end in the volcanic Island of Formosa. Little more is known of the northern side of the mountains than that the passes are about 5000 feet above the plains of Tibet.

"The passes over the Hindoo Coosh, though not the highest, are very formidable: there are six from Cabul to the plains of Turkistan; and so deep and so much enclosed are the defiles, that Sir Alexander Burns never could obtain an observation of the pole-star in the whole journey from Barmeean till within thirty miles of Turkistan.

"Most of the passes over the Himalaya are but little lower than the top of Mount Blanc; many are higher, especially near the Sutlej, where they are from 18,000 to 19,000 feet high, and that north-east of Khoonawur is 20,000 feet above the level of the sea; the highest that has been attempted. All are terrific, and the fatigue and suffering from the rarity of the air in the last 500 feet, are not to be described. Animals are as much distressed as human beings,

y die; thousands of birds perish from the ence of the wind; the drifting snow is often l to travellers, and violent thunder-storms add ıe horror of the journey.

The Nite Pass, by which Mr. Moorcroft nded to the sacred lake of Manasa, in Tibet, emendous; he and his guide had not only to barefooted, from the risk of slipping, but were obliged to creep along the most fright- hasms, holding by twigs and tufts of grass, sometimes they crossed deep, awful crevices branch of a tree, or on loose stones thrown ss. Yet, these are the thoroughfares for merce in the Himalaya, never repaired nor eptible of improvement from frequent land- and torrents.

The loftiest peaks, being bare of snow, gives t variety of colour and beauty to the scenery, h, in these passes, is at all times magnificent. ng the day, the stupendous size of the moun- , their interminable extent, the variety and oness of their forms, and, above all, the er clearness of their distant outline melting the pale blue sky, contrasted with the deep above, is described as a scene of wild and lerful beauty. At midnight, when myriads ars sparkle in the black sky, and the pure of the mountains looks deeper still, below pale white gleam of the earth and snow , the effect is of unparalleled solemnity, and nguage can describe the splendour of the eams at daybreak streaming between the peaks, and throwing their gigantic shadows ıe mountains below. There, far above the ation of man, no living thing exists, no l is heard; the very echo of the traveller's teps startles him in the awful solitude and e that reigns in these august dwellings of asting snow.

Nature has in mercy mitigated the intense r of the cold in these high lands in a degree ampled in other mountainous regions. The te is mild, the valleys are verdant and in- ed; corn and fruit ripen at elevations which ıer countries, even under the equator, would ried in permanent snow.

t is also a peculiarity in these mountains he higher the range, the higher likewise is mit of snow and vegetation. On the south- lopes of the first range, Mr. Gerard found ation 10,000 feet above the sea, though it often necessary to reap the corn still green nripe; while in Chinese Tartary good crops ised 16,000 feet above the sea. Captain d saw pasture and low bushes up to 17,000 and corn as high as even 18,544 feet, ı is 2784 feet higher than the top of Mount , and 1279 feet above the snow line in the nce of Quito, under the equator. Birch with tall stems grow at the elevation of 38 feet, and the vine and other fruits thrive valleys of these high plains. The tempera- of the earth probably has some influence on the vegetation; as many hot springs exist in the Himalaya at great heights, there must be a source of heat below these mountains, which, in some places, comes near the surface, and possibly may be connected with the volcanic fires in the central chains of the table-land. Hot springs abound in the valley of Iumnotra; and as it is well known that many plants thrive in very cold air if their roots are well protected, it may be the cause of pine trees thriving at great elevations in that valley, and of the splendid forests of the deodar, a species of cypress that grows to gigantic size even in the snow."

A WINTER IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

Sir James Ross's Expedition.—Our readers have been apprised of the return of this expedition to England, late in the last autumn, after an unsuccessful search after Captain Franklin. We find in the Athenæum the following notes of the proceedings of the party under Captain Ross, which, we doubt not, will be read with interest. The expedition reached Melville Bay in the 8th month of 1848.

They ran down to Pond's Bay, the western coast of Baffin's Bay, the settlement of the natives, and where the whalers annually visit, and arrived there on the 22d of August. No one landed here, but the ships coasting along as far as Possession Mount, reached there on the 26th; and Lieut. M'Clure and the surgeon of the Investigator went ashore. Here they accidentally discovered, under a cairn or beacon, a bottle left by Parry, bearing an inscription, 'Hecla and Griper,' of which they took possession, erected another cairn, and deposited a copper cylinder, with information of the objects of the expedition. The ships then proceeded towards Cape York, up Barrow's Straits, on the western shore, where all was clear water, no ice whatever being visible. At Cape York a beacon and flag-staff were erected, and cylinders deposited. From this place ice was seen, extending right across Prince Regent's Inlet; consequently the ships stood towards the north, for Cape Fellfoot, upon the north shore of Barrow's Straits; early in September, and on the 7th of that month, stood across to Leopold, the place of rendezvous; and here getting entangled in the ice, were swept past the island, but subsequently got free and entered Port Leopold, a spacious harbour, with excellent groundings and deep water, on the 11th of September, 1848. Here were immediately deposited three months' provisions for each ship, on shore at Whaler's Point, at the entrance of the harbour. The harbour at that time was perfectly clear of ice.

The provisions were deposited with all despatch, under the impression that the expedition would start the next morning; but on the 12th, from the significant appearance of the young ice setting

in very sharp, and the probability of being frozen in at a more disadvantageous position, Sir James Ross was induced to delay his departure, and ultimately to make this anchorage his winter quarters, this being the most eligible point of departure in the ensuing spring. In the course of a few days Sir James's predictions were verified; the harbour continued to freeze over, alternately freezing and clearing until about the 24th, when the ice became settled.

The crew were now employed to cut a canal forty feet wide, leading in towards the north-east side of the harbour, and protected by Whaler's Point from any heavy pressure of ice setting in from the inlet or Barrow's Straits. This harbour was found to be most commodious and safe, with good depth of water and sandy bottom. The ice was perfectly flat and frozen over with as plain a surface as the Serpentine in January. The ships were moored abreast each other, about 200 yards apart. As soon as they were frozen in, they were housed over from the forecastle to the mizen-mast, and the anchors were weighed and stowed.

The crews then commenced building a wall of snow seven feet high from one ship to the other, to facilitate communication; and the next thing was the erecting of an observatory for each ship for magnetic observations. They were composed entirely of snow, with plates of ice for the windows. They were six feet high inside, and built of snow bricks one foot thick and two feet long, cut out with a cutlass and well squared and trimmed; these little houses displaying tasteful, varied, and in some instances, fantastic forms of architecture. The wall of communication required great attention, from the accumulation of snow. The sun was not seen from the 9th of November until the 6th of February from the ship, but from the top of a hill, N. E. Cape Leopold, a sight was caught of him so early as the 26th of January. During the long evenings, from October till May, schools were formed along the midship part of the lower decks, which were well attended by the young men, who were instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on board the Enterprise by the clerk; and a youngster from Greenwich School, named Grunsell, second class volunteer, taught the pupils navigation. Many of the scholars made great progress in their studies during the six months. Ample time was allowed to the crews of both ships to meet each other; and games of foot ball and other exercises relieved the monotony which surrounded them.

During the whole of that dreary winter, the only other living animals seen, were the white foxes. These were not allowed to be shot, but as many were taken alive as could be trapped, and about forty were then sent away with copper collars round their necks, upon which was stamped the names of the ships and the localities of the depots of provisions, &c. As it was well known that these foxes travel an immense distance, this measure was resorted to with the view of ma them the possible medium of acquainting missing parties with the means taken for relief and succour. The foxes were caught barrel converted into a door-trap; and to the intensity of the cold it may be stated the poor little animals, in endeavouring to es often attempted to gnaw the iron bars, whe many cases, their tongues adhered to the iron were frozen off, when they were killed from tives of humanity. The foxes were faceti denominated "Twopenny Postmen." The mometer at this time was about 15 degree low zero; but the Sylvester stove appar which answered admirably well, always kep lower decks at a temperature between 55 60 degrees.

The crews during the winter were also ployed in making tools and portable apparatu travelling in the spring, and some parties employed in laying down gravel on the ice, cilitate the cutting of the passage out of the from the harbour at the proper season. gravel, which was taken from the shor sledges, was laid so as to absorb the sun's which, acting upon the ice, predisposed it and to melt away. This work very muc sisted the arduous task of cutting a canal o the harbour of 50 feet wide, and two miles a half long. These and other exercises, d winter, somewhat acclimated the men, and i them to sustain the privations which they s quently encountered in the searching expedit All around Leopold Harbour nothing was but snow rocks 1,100 feet high, bounded on side, and a narrow low ridge enclosed the har northward. There were very few icebergs from this point.

Sir James Ross began to send out dets parties at the early part of the month of A From the Enterprise, Sir James was the fir go himself, and with Mr. Chayne and a par ten man, left the ship, and proceeded w quantity of bread, preserved meats, fuel and s fifteen miles to the westward. He was ac panied by Lieut. Barnard and a party from Investigator, the provisions being carried o sledges. They penetrated as far as Cape H Another party from both ships, under L Robinson (Investigator,) and Lieut. Brown terprise,) and Mr. Adams, assistant surgeon vestigator,) were despatched on similar se and proceeded about fifteen miles south They deposited their provisions about fi miles north of Elwin Bay. Both parties suf severely from this expedition, being most of blinded by the snow drifts.

It was arranged that the principal exped should leave the ships on the 15th of May. morning did not give any indication of fine ther, for the wind blew high, and the snow foot and a half deep. About six o'clock, ever, in the evening, the weather moderated,

party started with three hearty cheers from ships. It was composed of Sir James Ross, t. McClintock, and twelve seamen of the erprise; the first lieutenant, Mr. McClure, ng been left in charge of the ship. They absent exactly forty days. They carried them preserved meats, with supplies of pork, it and rum, and also their sleeping appara- which consisted of tarpaulins to spread out ie snow to prevent the heat of their bodies thawing it, buffalo ropes to lie upon, their ket bags in which they ensconsed themselves, acoon skin blankets to serve as counterpanes; also had two sledges, six men to each, and ents. They travelled to the westward, from Clarence around the coast as far as Cape y, about 100 miles upon the shore of North erset. Here, as we have already stated, found the coast, which had been up to that unexplored, tending to the southward. They ied that course about 140 miles further, at xtreme point of which they erected a cairn, leposited cylinders therein, with the usual es, dating them 5th of June, 1849. They y this time shortened their provisions, and ien were so knocked up, that Sir James was antly compelled to return. From the ex- point they reached, they could see the southward for forty miles further. The ice s direction was pressed up in some parts to eight of between fifty and sixty feet. They in this expedition, eight ptarmigan and a ucks. On the western coast they saw the nts of an Esquimaux hut, and the relics of r's antlers, which were supposed to have here for at least a century, and from the rance of the ice in this direction, there was ssibility of any ships having penetrated in irection—at all events that season. Every as on the sick list, with the exception of McClintock. Many were also frost-bitten. igue party from the Investigator, under Bird, with Dr. Robertson, accompanied pedition for five days, and then returned, whom were pretty well knocked up. In urse of this journey the whole party were d by an immense bear. Bruin walked up to them, and was only checked in his e by an attempt to fire at him. Of the number of guns levelled, however, the only n that went off was Lieut. McClintock's. ll took effect, but the old gentleman did em to care much about it; he merely ed his head with his paw, stopped within rds, and then turned his back upon them lked off, with a most contemptuous air. ick of blood which marked his retirement snow, showed that he was wounded. The party proceeded just as far as the eastern Cape Rennell, about 40 miles from the and returned, after supplying the other ith their stock of provisions.

(To be continued.)

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SLAVERY OF FRIENDS IN THE BARBARY STATES.

The degree in which Christianity has prevailed in Europe, very imperfectly as its kindly influences have been permitted to operate, has probably tended to the abandonment of the practice of making slaves of prisoners of war who were united with their conquerors in the profession of a common faith. It is not surprising, however, that the Barbary states, professing the religion of Mahomet which sanctions or even directs the most brutal conduct towards infidels, should enslave their prisoners of the Christian profession taken in war; and that they should also (with their rude and piratical character) make the procuring of European slaves a great object of their robbing expeditions. Professed Christians, however, have nothing to boast of, for if they did not make slaves of their fellow-professors, the Mahomedans acted upon the same principle—they did not make slaves of their brethren. And if they treated the *infidels* with rigour and cruelty, the Christians, so called, treated the Pagans and Mahomedans of Africa with similar rigour and cruelty: so that the question may fairly be asked, "Are ye better than they?"

The power of the Barbary states was at its height about 300 years ago. Their corsairs became the scourge of Christendom, while their much-dreaded system of slavery assumed a front of new terrors. Their ravages were not confined to the Mediterranean: they penetrated the ocean, and pressed even to the Straits of Dover and the Irish Channel. From the chalky cliffs of England, and even from the distant western coasts of Ireland, the inhabitants were swept into cruel captivity."* Several attempts were made, either to abate or remove this terrible nuisance by England, France, and Holland; but without complete success, until the year 1816. At that period, by negotiation in the first place, and subsequently by the terrible bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth, upwards of 3000 christian slaves were liberated from captivity.

In the early times of the Society of Friends, there appear to have been a considerable number of mariners convinced of their principles, and it was no doubt from this class, that the poor captives whom George Fox addresses were chiefly taken. Under the vigorous government of the Protector, in the year 1655, all British slaves were liberated, and the attacking of English vessels stopped; but under the vicious and feeble reign of Charles II., the Algerines resumed their attacks upon British vessels, and a great many Englishmen were placed in captivity.

We do not meet with a notice of any Friends being in this state until 1679, in the early part

*From an instructive and eloquent Lecture on White Slavery in the Barbary States. By Charles Sumner. Boston. 1847.

of which year, a minute occurs in the proceedings of the Meeting for Sufferings, directing—

"That the case of Friends taken captive by the Algerines be laid before the next General Yearly Meeting, in order to consider of their redemption."

The subject was accordingly brought under the notice of the Yearly Meeting, held the 10th of Fourth Month, 1679, and it was agreed, that it be left to the Meeting for Sufferings in London, for them as they see cause to recommend the case of the sufferers to the country and city, for a contribution, in order for their redemption out of slavery. A letter, dated 14th of Sixth Month, 1679, was sent down to the Midsummer Quarterly Meetings; and notwithstanding the suffering condition of Friends, in almost all parts of England—the pillage, confiscation, and imprisonments to which they were then exposed—the appeal was speedily and liberally responded to. The letter is as follows :—

"From the Meeting for Sufferings in London to the Quarterly Meeting of ———.

"Dear Friends and Brethren,—According to the consent and appointment of our last Yearly Meeting, we lay before you the consideration of the sad state and suffering of several of our friends taken by the Turks, and now in captivity in Algiers. Since the said Meeting we have seen divers letters from them, and discoursed with some of their relations, and, weightily considering their state and condition, are stirred up in our hearts to use means for their redemption. We have accordingly some weeks past taken orders for the redeeming two whose ransom is set at £220. Some more are known of, that are there who are not able to deliver themselves; we are also informed of another ship lately taken, coming from Virginia, wherein are more Friends, and more we may expect to hear of, so that it may and doth, especially if we make their case our own, occasion bowels of compassion to arise for their relief and deliverance from a sort of men more inhuman, cruel, and brutish, than some beasts. Dear Friends, as we live and abide in that brotherly love and kindness which at first we were endued withal, and which very plentifully sprang up in our hearts one towards another, we need not many words to stir up to so good, so christian and charitable a work as this is; neither shall we ever give cause of losing that ancient infallible mark and sign of a true christian and disciple of Jesus, by which we have been and are known, not only to one another, but to others also, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." Now this love cannot be manifest to dwell in us, if we have of this world's goods and see our brother in want and nakedness, in hunger and in prison, in bondage and captivity, and do not minister unto him.

"But dear Friends, we were at our Yearly Meeting tenderly inclined and unanimously willing to assist each other as living members o body, in this and all other services of the b gospel of peace and truth, in this and nations, not only for the good of ourselves a our friends, but for others also, even our ene We intend a collection for this service in t Monthly Meeings in and about this city ver denly, and have no doubt but that you w forward in the same work throughout all Monthly Meetings in the country; and we sire that if any Friends belonging to any Mo Meeting in the nation, or well known to Fr be or shall be taken captive, that they will s their knowledge concerning him, before w desired to agree for the payment of his ra Concerning the sums that may be wanting o occasion, we cannot certainly inform you, but keep certain distinct accounts of the same. that our adversaries may not take advanta this our public collection, to inform thereof, by to advance the ransom of Friends for the f we desire that this letter may be only rea your collection be only made, with and am Friends, and if more or less be collected tha answer that service, we shall give the next Meeting understanding thereof.

"So with the dear salutation of our love truth, which is precious and makes us dea near to each other,

"We remain your friends and brethre

William Crouch,	Ellis Hookes,
Job Bolton,	Joseph Rinch,
William Ingram,	William Maske
Thomas Rudyard,	Thomas Cooper.
Francis Bell,	

The service was one of very considerabl culty, and devolved chiefly upon a few Fr of whom Theodore Eccleston seems to have the most active. He appears to have visited land to negotiate for the liberation of the ca and it is not improbable that the Dutch, marine was then so powerful, were the chief of communication between England and th bary states. But the proceedings of Friet England, the condition of captives, and thei duct under their trials, will be best illustrat the following series of chronological extracts the minutes made by the Yearly Meeting Meeting for Sufferings, relative to the subje

Y. M.,* 1682.—"Friends that are capti Algiers, and some who are convinced, (as G Fox has account by letter,) have a meeti about twenty, and have had their meeting a while there among the Turks." The Meeting's Epistle states that one Friend public testimony amongst them.

Y. M. E., 1683.—"We understand Friends keep up their meetings in Algiers."

Y. M., 1684.—"Report is made tha

*In these extracts, the letters Y. M. signify Meeting Minutes, M. S. Meeting for Suffering Y. M. E. refers to extracts from the printed epis

ıoney left on hand for the redemption of the ıptives is already engaged, and that several re- ıain."

Y. M., 1685.—"George Fox proposes a collec- on for that service, (Barbary captives,) and that letter be writ to the country, and, also to Bar- ıdoes, Scotland, Ireland, &c. Friends agree to

Y. M E., 1685.—"And concerning our friends ıat were captives in Algiers, the care and dili- ence of Friends here entrusted in that affair, ave been such that several Friends have been deemed, and came safe home since the last early Meeting; and have very honestly, ten- erly, and thankfully acknowledged Friend's care id kindness towards them, and as to those who et remain captives, Friends are taking the same re for their redemption also, which, it is hoped, ill be shortly accomplished. And Friends here ing sensible how the Lord hath supported them their faithful testimoney for his name, and ıder the deep afflictions that they have suffered that dark place of captivity in Algiers, are eatly comforted and satisfied in their christian re and charity on their behalf.

"Friends of most counties in this nation have en very free and cheerful in their charitable ntribution towards the redemption of Friends captivity; as also Friends in Ireland, Jamaica, d Barbadoes, to their great commendation, have anifested their readiness and christian assistance the same good work, thereby shewing their ıder and charitable sympathizing with their ends and brethren in sufferings, and shall not any wise lose their reward from the Lord."

M. S., 3rd mo., 1685.—"Moses Fuick being esent, acknowledges Friends' kindness and love their redeeming him from captivity in Algiers. e had been a captive five years and five months; left six Friends captives there. They were fered to meet openly together, Moors and Turks ving been to see them without molestation."

M. S., 6th mo., 1685.—"Ephraim Gilbert, of rmudas, late captive at Algiers, being present, orts he left three captives there, besides one Rummey, who went to the Levant, as a slave the Grand Seigneur; he had been a captive r four years, and was convinced." It is most bable that E. G. had been ransomed by his nds in Bermudas."

(To be continued.)

A PLEA FROM YOUNG WORKMEN.

Citizens of Philadelphia City and County:—

s is a lot in life which imposes the necessity incessant labor. The few hours which can be ed from it and from sleep, might be given to -culture, but where are the means? Our homes small—our mothers and sisters, if we live ı them, are too busy to encourage or unite with n the effort. Our lodging houses, if we are y from home, furnish still less opportunity or stimulus. Can you wonder, then, if we gather about the corners of the streets? Would you have us take refuge in the bar-room? It offers hospitality, but the price we have to pay in character, health, and prospects, is too much at first view even for us. Time honored and bitter experience may soon reconcile us.

Apprentices once found in their employer a counsellor and guide—often a friend and father. His home was their home. It is not so now. When dismissed from work and from our suppers, we are our own masters for the night. Think not, however, that mischief and lawless outrage are our first choice. Most of us would leap at the privilege of exchanging the street and the disorderly patrol for some snug and quiet spot, where we could read and converse like rational beings. Is it not worth your while, men of Philadelphia, to offer us such a spot?

You talk of arming your police. This may be needful to cope with an armed mob, but is it to be a permanent measure? and is this the way the Fathers of the city founded by Penn would deal with a few gangs of thoughtless boys? Better try first what he tried—the power, the inestimable might of love. Be just, but be kind also. Prevent, by peaceful means, what you will find it hard to cure by sanguinary ones.

He who writes these lines, wishes not to excuse the horrid barbarities that have been committed by some of the clubs in our suburbs. If he has belonged to any of them, it is only because his safety demanded it. In common with most of the members, he abhors their outrages. But if their employers, their parents, and the good people of this country provide no places of innocent resort, they must do as they can; they must go where the most daring and lawless are apt to have sway; and once joined to such associations, both pride and fear make then slow to separate.

What thanks, then, do we not owe to the kind-hearted men who have remembered us in our neglected condition. They have opened evening schools, and we have filled them. The Directors of the public schools are about to open some of their buildings, and they too shall be filled. And now we ask if our conduct at these schools, thus far, is not some evidence that we are not all the hopeless desperadoes we have been called. The teachers and visitors can say whether we are diligent in study or correct in our conduct.

But what shall those of us do who are too much advanced in the first branches of learning to profit by the measure? What is now accomplishing, we gladly accept as proof that there are many about us who desire our welfare. To them we appeal in this our special necessity—we ask, that in our own neighborhoods some place may be provided where, in our working dresses, we can sit and read in the evening; where lectures can be given; where instruction in drawing and the higher branches of useful learning can be had. If such places were provided,

we would gladly contribute to their support. We would show ourselves sensible of their value; our hearts would be drawn towards the generous citizens who supply them, and the time would soon come when there would be order, and harmony, and mutual good will among all classes.—*North Amer. and U. S. Gaz.*

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Sister, hear ye not the rustling
Of the sere leaves as they fall?
Teach they not—thus drooping, dying—
A lesson worth the heed of all?
Nature preaching, ever teaching,
A lesson worth the heed of all.

Once these leaves were fresh and verdant,
Warmed by sunshine into birth;
Now chilled by nipping blasts of autumn,
They drop unto their mother earth.
For wise reason, but a season!
They drop unto their mother earth.

Some linger still, but yellow, faded,
No more with green the boughs adorn;
No shelter yield where erst they shaded;
Reft of their kindred, lone, forlorn.
Lifeless seeming, listless gleaming,
Reft of their kindred, lone, forlorn.

So, though thou'rt now arrayed in satin,
And pearls are glistening in thy hair;
Anon thou'lt need a warmer garment—
Grey hairs instead of pearls thou'lt wear:
Weeds arraying, grief betraying;
Grey hairs instead of pearls thou'lt wear.

Then, sister, let us muse and ponder
On these leaves from nature's page;
And prepare, while yet in season,
For a pure and happy age:
Undespairing, be preparing,
For a pure and happy age.

I would not damp thy smile of gladness,
Or cast a shadow o'er thy youth;
But ever shun the paths of folly,
Cleave to virtue and to truth:
Self-denying, faith relying,
Cleave to virtue and to truth.

For neither youth, nor health, nor beauty,
Can from Time's stern clutches save;
But all must drop, like leaves of autumn,
To the cold and silent grave:
Aye we're dropping, never stopping,
To the cold and silent grave.

SUSAN PINKERTON.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at Boston on the afternoon of the 25th ult., bringing European news two weeks later than previous arrivals.

The President's annual message had been received, and its contents reviewed in the English papers, in a tone which indicated that its impression was a favourable one.

A riot occurred at Staffordshire Hall on the 10th ult., in which a number of individuals were severely injured, though no lives appear to have been lost. The contest was one between the advocates of free-trade, and the friends of protection. Parliament has been summoned, by a royal proclamation, to meet on the 31st ult. A number of important questions are expected to come before that body at this s- sion, among which are noticed, the reform of th- legislative system, the colonial government, and - national expenditures. The scheme of Sidn- Hubert, to promote the emigration of the sea- stresses of London, to the British colonies, has - ceived the approbation of numerous wealthy in- viduals; and upwards of £16,000 have been s- scribed, with a view of providing for the remo- of such only as are qualified by their characters - improve the society to which they may be unit- An association has been formed, in London, for t- purpose of decomposing the dead by the agency - fire. This movement is evidently designed - diminish the injury arising from the interment - the dead in crowded cities.

A decree has been issued, under the signature - the French President, appointing General Jero- Bonaparte a Marshal of France, on account of - military services in 1807, 1809, 1812, and at Wat- loo in 1815. This does not look like repub- canism.

The Pope has indicated an intention of shor- returning to his capitol.

Congress has been now about two months in s- sion, and yet very little of general interest has be- effected.

A discussion was raised in the Senate of t- United States, on the 24th ult., on a motion of - Clay, to authorize the Library Committee to p- chase the original MS. of President Washingto- farewell address. This document was origina- published in this city, in the autumn of 1796, - Claypole's Daily Advertiser, and the editor of th- paper was indulged by the President with perm- sion to retain the copy; which it appears has - mained in possession of his heirs to the present tim- Even this resolution, unconnected as it is, with t- question of slavery, was not allowed to pass wit- out having the anti-slavery efforts of the No- called up, with censure, by a southern Senator.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate, by - member from Virginia, "to provide for the m- effectual execution of the third clause of the seco- section of the fourth article of the constitution - the United States;" which provides, that when a- person, legally held to service in any state or ter- tory shall escape into any other, the person to wh- such service is due, his agent or attorney, m- arrest such fugitive; and take him, or her, b- fore any judge of the circuit or district courts of t- U. States, or before any commissioner or clerk - such courts, or marshal thereof, or any post ma- ter of the U. States; or collector of the U. State- residing in, or being in the state where such arre- is made: and all these officers are authorized, up- proof being made to *their satisfaction* of the validi- of the claim; to give a certificate thereof, whi- shall be a warrant for the removal of the fugitive - the state from which he or she escaped. A fine - one thousand dollars is imposed upon any one wh- shall, knowingly and willingly obstruct the arre- of a fugitive slave, or assist in his escape; or sha- harbor or conceal such fugitive after notice that h- is a fugitive from labour. Such is the outline of th- law which our southern brethren appear inclined - saddle upon the people of the North. This wou- afford ample opportunity of kidnapping under san- tion of law.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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Memoir of THOMAS HANCOCK, M. D., *of Lisburn, Ireland, who died 4th mo.* 6, 1849, *aged* 66 *years.*

(Concluded from page 307.)

11th Mo. 20th, 1816. "I have heard of such observations as these amongst some of my friends: 'He is grown serious of late; but it won't last long.' Are they indeed true prophets? Shall I once more establish myself behind the entrenchments of scepticism, to elude the great Searcher of hearts?"

12d Mo. 19th, 1817. "I attended the anniversary dinner of the City Dispensary. For the first time I put on my new plain coat and sat at the bottom of the table. I should have abased myself, only that I wished to evince by this department, that I belonged to that Society which follows the apostolic injunction, not to be conformed to the fashions and customs of this world. I had previously almost yielded to irresolution; fearing the public exposure for my singularity that might take place, and that I should not be able to assign good reasons. After many doubts, I determined to leave my cause in the hands of Him, who is ever near them that love and fear Him. Many clergymen were present. I was solicited to move up to the top of the table where they sat, but I was rather willing to bear the cross in quiet, and remain below; and on a peculiar occasion to avoid giving offence whilst supporting my own testimony. When the cloth was removed, "Non nobis Domine"* was sung; whilst all stood, I kept my seat, and turned inward, experienced a fulness of joy and assurance that my small offering was accepted. I could have fallen down and worshipped the Lord for his mercy and goodness, and said in my heart, have I waited so long for the evidence of his working upon the soul, by the influence of his Holy Spirit? and do I not now prove it most indubitably true? It was indeed a precious moment. The time of the evening advancing, I left the room before the health of the medical officers was announced, when I ought to have kept my seat—thereby giving a more decided proof of principle. A medical engagement was *some* excuse for hurrying away; but I fear, that at the bottom, there was a flinching, and an ungrateful return for the signal favour that had been extended to me. Let this then commemorate weakness, not self-complacency."

4th Mo. 9th. "Having altered my days at the City Dispensary, I was enabled yesterday to attend the Monthly Meeting, and experienced what I often do in company, great incapacity and weakness, as though it was impossible for me to come to a right decision in matters of debate. But I desire not to be impatient. The principles of things I well understand, are even at seasons hid from me; yet do I not clearly perceive, that upon this very backwardness and sluggishness in my natural faculties, is built the foundation of my progress in the Christian race? for I firmly believe, that attractive qualities, like an imposing exterior, would have alienated my proud heart more and more from the humility of the gospel, and prevented me from ever attaining 'the one thing needful, the pearl of great price.' I have sometimes compared our sitting in a silent meeting for worship, to guests around a table: each looking up to a benevolent host for a little supply: say, *that host* knows the state of his guests, will he give to him who is not hungry? will he feed the careless? will he hand forth a portion to him who is pleasing his fancy with other dainties than the fare of his Lord's house? This is the state of waiting; of hunger; of patiently expecting the Master's eye; of humbly petitioning for a morsel of bread to sustain the soul: this is worship,—depending on him, and him alone; and returning away empty, rather than accept anything to satisfy the soul or the senses, which is not of his own handing forth."

1st Mo. 7th, 1820. "In such frequent intercourse with the poor, subject to all their humours and caprices, how difficult it is to maintain an even and unruffled temper! I have often longed

*Lord, not unto us. The commencement of a doxology.

to be preserved in this respect, and have been ashamed of myself for yielding to impatience, and a degree of harshness in my manner towards them. Have I done to them as I would be done by? Nothing but Christian love, true operative charity, can produce the necessary disposition and conduct on such occasions; and this can only be attained by frequent watchings, self-examination, and reliance upon Providence, when assailed by temptations of this kind."

3d Mo. 10th, 1823. "Let me commune with myself thus: Know thyself; practice deep repentance; correct thy failings, and let none have the mastery, but do it not in thy own strength; seek humbly for Divine help; seek it through the intercession of a blessed Redeemer, and be in earnest for thou hast much to do."

10th Mo. 13th, 1828. "My greatest earthly treasure was taken away this morning, at 6 A.M. It is cause of thankfulness that I have been enabled to say, 'Praised be the Lord, who gave and who hath taken away.'"

20th. "The remains of my beloved and deeply lamented H. W. H. were committed to the silent grave in Bunhill Fields, in the presence of a solemn gathering of Friends and others, at which divers Friends appeared in awakening ministry, both to consolation and profit."

21st. "Providence was pleased to bless me with a little help to day; my friend P. B. paid an instructive visit."

"8th Mo. 19th, 1829. "Left London, and reached Liverpool with four of my family the following day."

12th Mo. 13th. "My heart is melted with praise and thanksgiving to the great author of all my mercies, for enabling me to attain to a little peace and satisfaction in the allotment into which I have been cast. I feel myself unworthy of the many blessings which I still enjoy, and earnestly pray to be preserved from murmuring, if discouragements should yet be permitted to attend me. Some of what I have already experienced, I now see, were ordered in best wisdom! How good it is to seek counsel of the Lord, and stay the mind upon Him. Oh, may I ever press after this blessed state!"

1st Mo., 5th, 1830. "Yesterday and to-day I was favoured with a disposition entirely to surrender my own wishes, in respect to the success of the medical cases under my care, into the hands of Him who knows best not only what is good for myself, but for those persons who are nearly interested in the recovery of their sick relatives; so that I dared not ask for what I conceive might be outwardly advantageous to myself; and I have checked myself, when disposed to pry into the counsels of the Most High, in tracing the supposed effects of this or that event."

22d. "In the encouraging prospect which opens, as to my profession, great discretion is required, lest I become presumptuous, vain, or talkative. Oh, for christian meekness and fear! In the grave there is no sorrowing, no worldly contention; and blessed is he who is prepared for this awful change. How insignificant are the cares of life, and the toils and objects of ambition, when viewed from the eminence of vital christianity. I pretend not to this high attainment; yet am permitted at times to feel that there is a joy and peace which this world never can afford."

6th Mo. 31st, 1834. "To-day, at the Monthly Meeting, an important station in the Society was allotted to me. The Lord knows it was in the feeling of much weakness I submitted to the judgment of my friends; and it is consoling to reflect, that the stones of the building, whether they be concealed or prominent, have no right to *place themselves where* they may be of use; there is still, I trust, a wise master-builder over us."

10th Mo. 19th. "Attended three Meetings for worship this day: that in the evening was a public meeting held by our friends, and in which 'the weaker vessel' shone with brightness in her *catholic* communication. How could any one who heard her, doubt of the qualifications of women to be preachers of the gospel! She was clear, comprehensive and convincing; yet travelling in the work of the ministry under bodily infirmity. Oh, for more dedication like this!"

The diary here breaks off abruptly, and was not renewed, owing, it is thought, to the bodily infirmities to which the writer was subject; sometimes of a very trying, nervous character, rendering continuous thought on any subject, and writing especially, a burden.

During these years of suffering, the refining process went on; softening down in a remarkable manner the natural irritability of his temper, and producing, very conspicuously, the christian graces of love, humility and fervent charity.

In the bosom of his own family he was still the cheerful, tender and intellectual companion always accessible on the most trivial subject on which his opinion might be solicited; and yet so humble and diffident in opening out his own stores of knowledge, that his superior mental attainments were scarcely felt, whilst acknowledged by all who came in contact with him.

Though precluded by the delicate state of his health from using much active exertion, he was when able to leave the house, a diligent attender of meetings. His concern for the promotion and prosperity of the principles he professed was great and deeply were his sympathy and interest called forth, in behalf of such of his devoted friends, as travelled in the work of the ministry.

During the last year of his life, there was an evident decline of bodily vigour; but, except a slight affection of the memory, the mental powers were preserved in undiminished brightness. The precious sweetness which rested upon his spirit was most striking to those around him. Very mercifully was it allotted, that as his strength de-

creased, the sufferings of the body became less acute; and consequently, although debarred from active exercise, often confined to the house, and but occasionally equal to see his friends, he seemed more capable of enjoying his drives into the country, with books and conversation at home, than at former periods of his life.

It was towards the end of the Second month that he attended Meeting for the last time, when he appeared to take a rheumatic cold, and was next day confined to his chamber; it proved to be his final illness,—the last stage of extensive heart disease of many years standing. In the early part of his illness, he was much impressed with the uncertainty of recovery, and remarked, with perfect submission to the Divine will, that if it should please Providence to shorten his life, he believed it would exempt him from much future suffering. His bodily sufferings were at times very acute; but his mind was preserved in much quiet resignation. At one time he said, "I am endeavouring patiently to wait until my change come." At another, "It is a favour to be permitted effectually to realize, even in our small measure, something of the sufferings which our dear Saviour bore for our sakes. When brought thus low, *His* love is all that remains to us;" and again, "It is very encouraging to have the love and unity of our friends; yes, unity is a precious thing."

During the last two weeks of his life, his bodily weakness was so extreme that he scarcely conversed, except making an occasional remark: enough, however, was expressed to prove that his soul was sweetly reposing on his dear Redeemer's love; and that, having experienced "the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost," all within was *peace*. When he was in health, he was wont to allude with awful dread to the pains attendant on dissolution, a feeling not uncommon in members of the medical profession; but now that he was laid upon a sick bed, the subject seemed mercifully veiled from his view, and not a cloud obscured the perfect tranquillity of his mind.

In the afternoon of the 5th of 4th month, a great and sudden change was apparent: the dear invalid seemed conscious of his approaching end, and embraced with tenderness each member of his family who was present. It was scarcely thought he could survive to see the light of another day; but the long lingering hours of the succeeding night wore away, and still found him, with feebly ebbing breath, a denizen of earth. The utmost quiet pervaded the chamber of death; no words were needed, but looks of love and unutterable tenderness beamed from the dying eye; and with softened hearts those around him could adopt the language, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace;" and when the last solemn moment arrived, most gently the silver cord was loosed, and the golden bowl was broken. Truly the sting of death was removed, and a precious evidence was granted, that the emancipated spirit was permitted, through unmerited mercy, to enter within the pearl gates, and presented *faultless* before the presence of his God and Saviour with exceeding joy."—*Ann. Monitor.*

A WINTER IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

[Concluded from page 317.]

The second party consisted of Lieut. Robinson, of the Investigator, and eight men. They proceeded down along the western side of Prince Regent's Inlet, until they arrived at Fury Point. Here they found the provisions of the Fury, all in a good state of preservation; and Sir John Ross's "Somerset House" standing in good order. A tent was erected inside, in which they lit some fires, and here Lieut. Robinson was obliged to leave two of his party, who were too much fatigued to go any further. With the remainder he pushed on to Crenwell Bay, about 25 miles distant, where he erected a cairn, and deposited the usual contents. By order of the captain, he destroyed all the gunpowder at Fury Beach.

On returning to the wreck of the Fury, he picked up his invalids, and came back to the ship after an absence of three weeks, having just one day's provisions remaining. This party saw some young seals and lots of bears, but had no time for sport or pursuit.

The third party, under Lieut. Barnard, consisted of himself, Dr. Anderson, and four men (Investigator.) They proceeded to the north shore of Barrow's Straits, as far as Cape Hurd. A fatigue party under Mr. Cresswell, mate of the Investigator, accompanied Mr. Barnard as far as Leopold Island, where they bivouacked for the night. They endeavoured to procure a supply of fowl for the sick, but did not succeed.

This party witnessed a very natural, and at the same time an easy mode of descent from a height of about 700 feet. A bear squatted himself down on his hams, slid from top to bottom at railway speed, steadying himself with great judgment by his paws in his rapid descent.

Lieut. Barnard fixed a beacon and notices at Cape Hurd, and then tried to push up a short distance to the westward, along the shore; but as the weather was very bad, the wind blowing very strong, and having only a week's provisions, they were compelled to return at the end of six days.

A fourth party, consisting of four men under Lieut. Brown (Enterprize) and a fatigue party, composed of Mr. Court, second master, and four seamen, accompanying them about 10 miles, set off in an easterly direction, across the ice, from the eastern nameless shore of Prince Regent's Inlet. They were absent seven days, and had exhausted all their provisions when they returned. They had very bad weather, so thick that no observations could be taken, and were obliged to

steer by compass (Capt. Cator's). The sun was only visible twice, just before midnight and just before morning. They went across to a place called the Peak, a remarkable peaked hill in Parry's chart. Here they erected a cairn as conspicuously as possible, and made the usual deposits. On the east coast they found a remarkable difference as compared with the west coast. On lifting the stones on the former coast they found small quantities of water. Half way across the inlet the ice was perfectly smooth: but towards the eastern shore the ice got so exceedingly rough and "hummocky," that Mr. Brown was obliged to leave the sledges about seven miles off shore, and picked them up again on his return, after they had erected a cairn, &c. In the passage back they suffered from the snow-drift, and the temperature was down to 12° below zero. They saw a flock of gulls, and several bear tracks, during their expedition. During one night, or day rather, a bear must have passed close to their resting-place, as his track was fresh on the snow round the tent when the party awoke.

Sir James Ross returned to the ship on the 23d June in the middle of the night, with only one day's provisions left. They were most glad to see him safe again, and all hands cheered heartily from both ships as he neared them. Capt. Bird was beginning to be anxious about his worthy chief, and a party was ordered to be got ready to proceed to meet him the day following, had he not returned. As it was, a detachment was sent out to his relief on his appearing in sight. The gallant officer returned the same way he went.

A little time was now devoted to rest, relaxation and doctoring, and as soon as the parties had sufficiently recovered, the cutting the canal was commenced, the ships having in the mean time been caulked and refitted.

The process of cutting through the ice was a most arduous one. The line having been marked out by the officers, 15 and 18 feet ice saws were set to work with triangles; and cut on an average 200 feet in a day; four saws, and sometimes six saws were employed at once, the ice being from three feet to five feet thick.

The ships first moved a little down the canal about the 6th of August, and then, watching and seizing every opportunity, they gradually got down to the entrance; the ice in the inlet having receded considerably from the harbour, created a little motion, which assisted in some degree in breaking up the ice at the entrance of the harbour. On the 28th the ships got in open water, and stood out to the northward with the intention of going to Melville Island (as we have before stated) till the 1st of September, when on the morning watch of that day, thick weather prevailing, and the wind blowing hard, the ice gradually filled in all round, and finally encircled both ships—first the Enterprise, then the Investigator, in spite of all her efforts to keep out. She at last took up a berth as near as she could to her consort, at about a mile. All communication was here cut off, except by signal, and from this time the ships drifted perfectly helpless, until the 25th of September, when they cleared the pack off Pond's Bay, having drifted about 240 miles. The aspect was indeed cheerless as they gradually approached the western shore of Baffin's Bay, a coast which has proved fatal to so many whalers. On the 24th they had a strong breeze, and on the 25th open water was observed at a distance of about five or six miles, and as soon as the ice split up, sail was made upon both ships, and on the forenoon of the 25th, after crashing through the ice for about 36 hours, they succeeded in getting quite clear. The ships now stood right across to the eastern shore of Baffin's Bay for the purpose of clearing the middle ice, and first saw the land October 3, which was the coast of Greenland, called Sanderson's Hope, near Upernavick. With baffling winds and thick weather, the ships now made the best of their way southward, passing an immense multitude of gigantic icebergs, varying from 100 to 300 feet high, and from a quarter to half a mile in length.

These tremendous bergs often came between and threatened the ships with destruction, and were a source of perpetual harass, often exciting much apprehension from their colour, or rather their colourless appearance. It was indeed, a task of no ordinary skill and ability sometimes to steer clear of them. On the 25th the two ships first communicated since they began to drift, and now joyfully exchanged cheers of congratulation at their narrow escape. On the 18th they rounded Cape Farewell, and from thence had a good passage with strong westerly gales, till they made the Orkneys on the 29th ult., and Scarborough on the 3d of November. On Sunday, the 4th, they got a pilot, fresh beef and vegetables—a great treat to all on board—and picked up the steamer off Lowestoff on Thursday night, when from that time to Saturday they were employed in dragging (they cannot tow) the Enterprise to Purfleet, and the Investigator to Woolwich, the latter reaching Woolwich in the afternoon, and the former having been towed up on Sunday morning.

In the course of the voyage there were shot three bears, two or three seals, many swans, geese and ducks, and more than 3,000 looms.

To these notes we may add, that when the Enterprise and Investigator arrived in the extreme northern regions, they burned blue lights and sent rockets up every evening and morning; the Enterprise firing at 10 p. m., at 12 night, and 2 o'clock, a. m.,—the Investigator using her rockets at 9 and 11 p. m. and 1 o'clock, a. m. Both burned their blue lights five minutes before the rockets were sent up.

The result of the whole matter is, that circumstances have prevented Sir James Ross from

satisfactorily accomplishing the mission on which he went out. The search of those seas in which Sir John Franklin and his party may have been frozen up is very incomplete,—and the public mind can arrive at no conclusion for its anxiety from what has been done. But the issue of such examination as Sir James Ross *has* been enabled to institute, makes a painful addition to the melancholy suggestions arising out of the long and death-like silence which has fallen over the former expedition. Sir John Franklin need no longer be sought eastward of North Somerset; and the fact of no trace being left of his passage thus far west, is to us terribly significant. Still, the report brought by the Esquimaux to Capt. Kerr, amid the difficulty which there seems to be of getting at its exact character, suggests the idea that what remains of it after deducting the various contradictions, may have been founded on the facts of their having seen Sir John Franklin's ships go to the westward and Sir James Ross's ships pass into the Inlet. Hence arises a hope that the lost expedition may yet be safe on some portion of the wide coasts lying between the various points visited by the searchers,—and that they may either appear in the West, or fall back on the East, which has been explored for them at present in vain. Against this hope there are, the terrible question of provisions—to which the most sanguine cannot at this late period find a satisfactory answer,—and the great improbability that if the party were still in life, some adventurous messenger should not have found his way with tidings of their whereabouts to the stations of civilization. Should the lost mariners reappear eastward, Sir James Ross has provided amply for their entertainment all round the seas which he has visited. But, as we have said, the omens are all adverse.

For Friends' Review.

ROCK IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

In our 14th number an article from a Detroit paper was inserted, descriptive of a remarkable rock in the interior of Lake Superior. Within a few days past, the Editor has received a letter from a valued correspondent at Mt. Pleasant, O., in which it appears that the description alluded to is incorrect. As it is very desirable that the Review may not, in any instance, be the vehicle of erroneous information, and the rock appears, when stripped of misrepresentation, to be a remarkable one, the principal part of the letter in question is given below.—Ed.

The extreme breadth of Lake Superior is only [illegible] miles, and hence any object can never exceed that distance from land. The only rock bearing any resemblance to the one described, and which is no doubt the one referred to, is "Stannard's Rock," lying 30 miles S. E. by E. ½ E. from the extremity of Cape *Ke-wa-we-non*, which is the nearest main land. It rises six feet above the surface of the Lake, with an exposed area of about twelve by twenty-five feet—but a reef covered with four to six feet of water extends to the south-eastward six or eight, and to the north-westward about sixty rods; the whole being, therefore, nearly a quarter of a mile in length. This reef is cut transversely by several deep fissures, through which a large ship might pass. So far from its being a "pillar" which could be demolished by a "single blast," this rock appears to be rather the apex of a submarine mountain, which no ordinary amount of labour or expenditure of money could remove; though it descends on the north side to the lowest depths of the lake, (as on that side no soundings could be had even near it,) on the south side the slope is not at a greater angle perhaps than 20°. It lies only about five miles from the track of vessels passing from Sault St. Maries to Copper Harbour, and hence, in some states of the weather, is extremely dangerous. I have many times passed it when, at a short distance, only the white foam of breakers was to be seen.

It has been suggested that an iron column supporting a bell could be fixed in the rock, with an apparatus attached to ring the bell by the motion of the waves: when more imperiously demanded by the increasing commerce of the lake, its dangerous position will no doubt perfect some efficient means of warning the navigator of its locality.

This rock was first discovered in the Eighth month, 1835, by Charles Stannard, master of the American Fur Company's brig "J. J. Astor." But little more was known of it until the summer of 1842, when it was landed upon by Capt. James Smithwick, of the schooner Algonquin, of which I was at that time an owner. This was, perhaps, the only time it has been pressed by the foot of man. Capt. S. brought specimens of the rock to me, which proved it to be *trap*, or of volcanic origin. The weather was at that time too thick to admit of observations for accurately locating it. This was done in 1844, by Captain Benj. Stannard and myself: the weather was fine, while from the yard-arm of the brig we had an excellent opportunity for observing the precise extent of the reef,—the surf on the rock was, however, too heavy to permit of our landing.

The quantity of fish near it were spoken of by Captain Smithwick as incredible. Trout and siskowit surrounded his boat so as almost to prevent him seeing the bottom when over the reef. They followed his boat in a stream, and with a crooked nail he caught half a barrel in going from and returning to his vessel.

Truly thine,

Cyrus Mendenhall.

For Friends' Review.

FRIENDS IN VIRGINIA IN 1813.

The following narrative of the sufferings of Friends in Virginia, during the last war with Great Britain, on account of the testimony in favour of peace, was obtained from one of the sufferers, now upwards of eighty years, being one of three who are yet living, and was kindly furnished by a Friend at Richmond, Ia.—Ed.

In the Seventh month, 1813, while the British, under General Ross, were in possession of Hampton and Norfolk, a proclamation was issued requiring all able bodied men in Dinwiddie county to rendezvous for the service. Friends of the county declining obedience to this order, James Hunnecutt, Robert Hunnecutt, Micajah Peebles, Josiah Peebles, John Stanton, Timothy Johnson, William Stanton, Exum Bailey, Francis Walthall, Stanton Butler, and James Binford, were by command of Captains Brown and Wilson (or Chappell) taken to the appointed place by force.

One Friend states, that, continuing after said proclamation at his work, eight men came stealthily to his premises, and rushed into his shop at doors and windows, with drawn swords and presented bayonets, to cut off his retreat, ordering him to appear at the rendezvous. He told them he must submit to force—that he could not resist. He desired time to change his dress, which was allowed; they at the same time surrounding the house, fearing his escape. He told them that if he wished to escape he should have gone yesterday on hearing the proclamation.

At the rendezvous he met the Friends above named, who had been subjected to like treatment. The weather being warm and dry, the large company assembled soon exhausted the well of water. The Friends, by a permit, started to a neighbor's for water, upon which the company cried out, the Quakers are running, shoot them! shoot them! upon which the General explained the cause of their absence, and gave assurances of their return.

The company moved to Poplar Spring, in the vicinity of Petersburg. Arriving after dark, and without blankets or other comforts for the night, a tavernkeeper of the place, an acquaintance, took a few of the Friends, by permission, to his house, and the other Friends were allowed to stay with an acquaintance near by, all being required to be back before the beating of the tattoo at sunrise; which order they were careful to observe. They declined accepting provisions when offered, choosing rather to be at their own expense; and when their rations were sold and the payment offered them, they declined accepting it.

When the tattoo was beat they refused to obey, upon which they were led into file by the officer; and when their names were called they refused to answer. Being ordered into platoon each r mained stationary, but the officers forced them the stations assigned to them. When ordered march, none moved, until pushed and driven fo ward by the sword. They requested the captai to say to the colonel, that whatever suffering they were compelled to endure, they could n submit to military service. The colonel roc back to the captain, and ordered them taken o of company to be trained alone. Being supplie with drummer and fifer, and the music bei struck, and orders given to march, each stoc still. The colonel then ordered them under gua of fifteen men.* The guard being set, commence interrogating them, designing to lead them in argument, but the Friends feeling but little di position to gratify them, kept pretty quiet. Th was to them a solemn moment, many of the shedding tears. They were now surrounded b some hundred and fifty boys, from the adjace town, who gazed upon them in idle curiosity, made them a subject of merriment.

At this time a woman of some note in t town rode around them dressed in uniform, a putting her head out of her carriage, cried ou the Quakers! the Quakers! Who won't figh The Quakers! The Quakers! A recruiting offic now rode up to them, and shaking his gold them, insisted that they should enlist under hi promising them great honors and rewards, &c. & complimenting them highly for their active a able appearance. A Friend was at this time volving their situation in his mind, and thinki whether any one present felt a sympathy f them in their situation. The officer of the gua now rose, and desiring the recruiting officer retire, walked around his company of Friend and brandishing his sword, ordered the wh company of idle spectators to disperse, saying t company were in his charge, and he would n have them disturbed; after which the Frien settled into a deep silence for some two hou the young men, in particular, freely weeping.

These Friends were daily subjected to a li trial of their constancy. On the third day t recruiting officer desired the superior officer put them under his command, thinking he cou prove more successful. This being done, placed them with his own hands into single fi and ordering them in platoon none obeyed. went along the line and pushed them round his sword. A Friend here remarked to him t he hoped he would control his temper well, this day he was himself to undergo a trial as w as they. At these words the colour was seen come and leave his face rapidly. Turning fr them and stepping forward, he ordered marc Not a Friend obeyed. He walked around, a coming to them, told them they were dismiss

*There were at this juncture but ten Friends, having left from sickness.

or the day, only they must not pass the prescribed bounds.

This officer being a professor of religion, entered into conversation with them on the subject of their principles in relation to war, urging that we were commanded to be subject to the higher power. But Friends informed him that such a compliance with the orders of rulers as he proposed would involve irreconcileable conclusions. For the British soldiers were acting in obedience to their government; and our Meeting for Sufferings had been informed by a like body in England, that two Friends there were imprisoned because they would not come to America to fight with us. After considerable conversation on this subject, a Friend asked the officer whether he could think it right to shoot them in case they would be condemned by a court martial, a circumstance which might possibly happen, because they could not conscientiously comply with the mandates of the government in relation to war. The officer took the Friend in his arms, saying, I would not kill you for all the world." The friend thanked him that he had treated him and his companions with so much kindness; and the officer said he hoped the Quakers would stick to their principles, and that he had done no more than it was his duty to do. The officer ever after showed marked respect to the Friend; and on his death-bed desired to have his coffin made by him, although he lived ten miles off.

While the Friends were going through this ordeal, an officer in the army requested that the Quakers might be dismissed and sent home, for he had some given up to him from Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War, and not being able to do anything with them, he ordered them home, to make something for the rest to live on.

They were subjected to this treatment for about two weeks, at the end of which time they were discharged. Bs.

WEIGHT OF THE AIR.

Like all other matter with which we are acquainted, air has *weight*. This property is not naturally evident to our senses, but it may easily be rendered so. By accurately weighing a bladder when filled with air, and afterwards when empty, it will be found heavier when full. This was an experiment of the ancients, but the moderns have ascertained its definite weight. A cubic foot of air, *near the earth's surface*, weighs about one and a quarter ounces, or one eight-hundredth part that of water; a cubic foot of the latter weighing 1000 ounces; hence the expression, "water is 800 times heavier than air." The aggregate weight of the atmosphere has been calculated at 11 pounds of 77 billions of tons, being equivalent to a solid globe of lead 60 miles in diameter; hence its *pressure;* for this enormous weight of gases incessantly upon the earth's surface, and upon every object, animate or inanimate, solid, liquid, or aëriform. The pressure it thus exerts (in all places that are not greatly elevated above the level of the sea) is equal to about 15 pounds on every superficial square inch. Thus an ordinary sized person exposes so large a surface to its influence, that the aggregate pressure which his body sustains is not less than 14 to 15 tons. "Not less than what?" once exclaimed an elderly and corpulent lady. "Why how can that be? We could neither talk, nor walk, nor even move; and besides, sir, if that is the case, why don't we feel it?" For a very simple reason, though at the first view not a very obvious one. Air, as a fluid, presses equally in *every direction*—upwards as well as downwards—sideways and every way. Its component particles are so inconceivably minute, that they enter all substances, even liquids. Air is mixed up and circulates with the blood of all animals; it penetrates all the ramifications and innermost recesses of our porous bodies, and by the pressure of its superincumbent strata is urged through them, almost as freely as through the fleece of wool on a sheep's back, or between the fibres and threads of a ball of silk. Now, it is this circulation through the interior of our bodies that balances its pressure without. If its weight upon us were not thus neutralized, we certainly could neither talk nor walk: the lips of the loudest speaker, when once closed, could never be opened. We should be as mute and *immoveable* as if enclosed in statues of lead. And we should *feel* it, too; that is, for a moment; for it would as effectually crush us to death, as if we were placed in mortars, and *pestles*, each weighing 14 or 15 tons, were suddenly dropped upon us.

Ewbank's Hydraulics.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF PROVIDENTIAL DELIVERANCE.

Pierre Rabinel was a worthy old man, and a minister amongst the little company of Friends at Congenies in the south of France. He earned a livelihood by pruning the vine, as well as from a vineyard of his own, which he cultivated himself. The latter was situated in a distant and retired part of the country on the side of a hill.

One evening whilst the moon shone brightly, Pierre Rabinel was pursuing his usual work of digging about the roots of his vineyard. Hearing a noise near him, he looked up and saw a wolf advancing towards him, growling and shewing his hungry teeth. The good old man did not lose his presence of mind, but keeping his eye on the ravenous wolf, fell on his knees and poured forth an earnest prayer to his Heavenly Father to be his protector, and enable him to drive away or escape his fearful companion.

Rising from his knees, still keeping his eyes steadily fixed on those of the wolf, which was

only distant from him the length of his pickaxe, he walked backwards over a very stony path, if path it might be called, for at least a mile, the wolf keeping close to him all the way, when an unexpected noise frightened the ravenous beast, which after grinning at him, turned suddenly away and very soon disappeared.

The Friend who related the particulars of this circumstance to the writer, is a native of Congenies, and says the story has been familiar to her since her childhood, and that she has often made the good old man relate it to her whilst she sat on his knee. "He never related it," she adds, "without deep seriousness and the recollection of the power which in so remarkable a manner kept his enemy at bay, frequently filled his eyes with tears of gratitude."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 9, 1850.

The simple and unvarnished narrative which appears in our present number of the sufferings to which a few of our Friends were subjected during the last war with Great Britain, on account of their adherence to the principles of peace, serves to show that even in this land of light and knowledge, and in the nineteenth century, a religious professor could give countenance to the absurd attempt to compel a company of peaceable men to engage in the destruction of their fellow christians. The fact mentioned in the narrative, that while some Friends in America were exposed to reproach and abuse because they would not consent to join in the destruction of the English, two members of the same religious society were imprisoned in England for refusing to fight against the Americans, exhibits in a strong light the absurdity of Christian professors requiring the advocates of a common faith, which proclaims peace on earth and good will to men, to slaughter each other at the behest of their rulers.

When we hear of the professed ministers of Christ, who boldly proclaim that the scriptures are the rule of their faith and practice, when separated from each other by an ocean, a mountain or an invisible line, stimulating their respective partisans in the work of destroying each other, and even putting up prayer to the Father of mercies to facilitate the devastation of their fellow Christians, we may well adopt the language of the poet:

> "If not so frequent, would not this be strange?
> That 'tis so frequent, this is stranger still."

The sequel of the narrative may be adduced, with many others of a similar character, which the history of the society affords, as evidence that the principles of peace, when firmly and consistently maintained, must be eventually triumphant.

The remarkable deliverance from the jaws of wolf, which was communicated to the editor by distant correspondent, was well calculated to awake the strongest feeling of gratitude in a mind trained in the Christian school; and the fact that an old man was enabled to walk backward, more than a mile, with his eyes steadily fixed upon a furious animal almost within his reach, may be justly regarded as providential. There was, however, in general as well a special providence manifested in the case. In the benediction pronounced by the Most High upon the family of Noah, they were told that the fear of them and the dread of them should be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air; and this is remarkably illustrated by a fact which is said to be confirmed by experience, that wild beasts will seldom if ever, attack a man who stands unmoved with his eye fixed steadily on theirs. A circumstance, related by a friend, who carried in his memory a large number of instructive anecdotes, shows the importance of being acquainted with this commanding power of the human eye.

The subject of the story was, I think, one of the old men dimly engraven on my childish memory. When he was about seventeen or eighteen years of age, he went out in search of their horses, just as the morning was faintly appearing, and fell in with a panther, which approached within a distance alarmingly small. He had heard of this influence of the eye, and therefore fixed his eyes on those of the panther. The animal instead of advancing directly towards him, began to move as if desirous of getting behind him; but as he still kept his face and his eye directed to his enemy, it commenced a spiral movement, increasing its distance at each circumgyration. At length it turned from him and began to go off; upon which he endeavored to accelerate its speed by raising a shout. But the enraged animal turned back gnashing its teeth, and approached nearer than at first. He still resorted to his former expedient, and the panther after a few more circles, turned and went peaceably away.

The following circumstance, related by Pringle in his notices of Africa, shows that the lion himself is not entirely proof against this influence of the human eye.

"My friend, Diederik Muller, one of the most intrepid and successful lion hunters in South Africa, mentioned to me the following incident: He had been out alone hunting in the wilds, when he came suddenly upon a lion, which, instead of giving way, seemed disposed, from the angry attitude he assumed, to dispute with him the dominion of the desert. Diederik instantly alighted, and, confident of his unerring aim, levelled his mighty *roer* at the forehead of the lion, who was couched in the act to spring, within fifteen paces of him; but at the moment the hunter fired, his horse, whose bridle

was round his arm, started back, and caused him to miss. The lion bounded forward, but stopped within a few paces, confronting Diederik, who stood defenceless, his gun discharged, and his horse running off. The man and the beast stood looking each other in the face for a short space. At length the lion moved backward, as if to go away. Diederik began to load his gun; the lion looked over his shoulder, growled, and returned. Diederik stood still. The lion again moved cautiously off, and the boor proceeded to load and ram down his bullet—the lion again looked back and growled angrily; and this occurred repeatedly until the animal had got off to some distance, when he took fairly to his heels and bounded away.

FRIENDS' BOOKS.—We find by our English papers, that William Irwin has undertaken the publication of cheap editions of the standard works of early Friends; including Barclay's Apology, with a memoir of his life; Sewel's history of the people called Quakers: the Journal of George Fox, Besse's Sufferings of Friends; the complete works of Isaac Pennington; the select works of William Penn, and a number of others.

The Apology, which is in the press, and is expected to be published in a short time, is designed to form the first volume of the series.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting-house in Providence, R. I., on Fifth day, the 3d ult., THOMAS PARKER, of that place, to ANNA E. REYNOLDS, of East Greenwich.

DIED,—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at his residence, in Gilmanton, N. H., on the 18th of Fourth month last, AMOS JONES, in the 33d year of his age, a beloved member of Dover monthly meeting. In early life he was impressed with a sense of Divine regard, and often tendered under the influence of the Heavenly Father's love. After his marriage, he manifested an increased attachment to our religious society, and was much devoted to the welfare of his family. Having, through great affliction and the Lord's mercy, been brought to perceive that no unclean thing can be permitted to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, he was afresh strengthened to make covenant with his God, and measurably to keep it, walking in the obedience of faith. Although suddenly called from time into eternity, his friends have the consoling trust that his peace was made with his maker, and that his spirit is with those from whose eyes all tears are wiped away.

——, Of an affection of the heart, on Fourth day, the 26th of 12th month last, at his residence near Damascus, Columbiana Co., Ohio, JOSHUA LYNCH, a member of Upper Springfield Monthly meeting, in the 72d year of his age.

This dear friend has long been known as a valued minister, it being about forty years since he was recommended as such. He was faithful in support of the ancient doctrines and testimonies of our religious Society, and stood firm to the end of his pilgrimage, in maintaining the order and discipline thereof, as established by our forefathers in the truth. Having, through obedience to the divine law, been redeemed from an undue attachment to the perishing things of time, he was in an eminent manner enabled to say by his example, "follow me, as I am endeavoring to follow Christ." Although his transition from time to eternity was almost instantaneous, such had been the watchful care and circumspection of his life, his deep travail of spirit and lively communications in our religious meetings, as to leave the consoling impression, that through adorable mercy, his end was peace.

——, At Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., on the evening of Fourth day, the 23d ult., THOMASINE, only daughter of William A. Thomas, aged 22 years.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Association of Friends, of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, will be held at the Committee Room, Arch street, on Second day evening, the 11th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.

Friends of both sexes are respectfully invited to attend.

CHARLES ELLIS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, 2 mo. 2d, 1850.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SLAVERY OF FRIENDS IN THE BARBARY STATES.

(Continued from page 319.)]

M. S., 7th mo., 1685.—"A letter from James Ellis, a young man, captive at Sallee, read, giving account that they are in great misery: they work hard all the day, at night are chained, and beat most sadly."

M. S., 11th mo., 1685.—"A letter from J. Ellis, read, that he is put to hard labour and sore blows: they will not allow them clothes, scarce any bread: *they will deliver safe to them what is sent to the captives, nor take any thing from them;* his redemption, he thinks, will be about 1000 dollars. There are about 400 men, women, and children of English, and 1000 of other nations, all captives."

M. S., 3d mo., 1686.—"Account of captives remaining in Algiers and Sallee, brought in by T. Eccleston, read, viz., Roger Udy, at Algiers; John Bealing, and Joseph Wasey, with about four more at Sallee; also account of captives redeemed within about a year's time, read, being seven, whereof six are arrived, the last expected."

M. S., 4th mo., 1686.—"Roger Rummey, of Bristol, (probably the same as was sent to be a slave to the Grand Seigneur,) late captive at Algiers, appears before this meeting, acknowledges Friends' love and kindness for his redemption; he has been a captive six years and eight months, and was convinced of the truth at Algiers. Only one Friend was left there, viz., Roger Udy."

M. S., 5th mo., 1686.—"A letter from Mequinez, from John Bealing, read: There is no appearance for any captive to be cleared, except the Dutch, who have agreed for a certain number of captives so much per head, by the

Dutch Consul, they giving one Moor and thirty musket-barrels for a Dutch captive."

Y. M. E., 1687.—"Also, we thought meet hereby to acquaint you that all our friends (except Roger Udy) that were late captives at Algiers, are redeemed and set at liberty, to the great relief of their relatives and distressed families, wherein Friends' care has greatly tended to the strength and establishment of the sufferers in the truth, engaging their hearts to return thanks to God, and tender acknowledgments to Friends, for their love and care concerning them. But, as concerning the Friends who are captives at Mequinez, (taken by the Sallee men, although a great concern hath been and is upon Friends here about them, and great endeavours used for their redemption, yet no way is found open at present for the accomplishment thereof; only Friends here have found out means to convey some relief to them in their necessities, which they are careful of. The number of the captive Friends in Mequinez is now ten, that is to say, Joseph Wasey, John Bealing, and Joseph Harbin, who being taken and carried captive thither, found two English captives there, who were convinced of Truth in their captivity, before the said three Friends came hither. And five more English captives are convinced since, and they live in great unity and love one with another. The said two Friends have written over to Friends here, a large, tender, and sensible letter, testifying their fellowship and unity with Friends, and acknowledging their love and charity to them in their bonds and necessities. We understand that the people they suffer under are more barbarous than the Turks in Algiers, from whose great oppression and cruel hands we pray God in mercy to deliver them, if it be his blessed will."

M. S., 3d mo., 1687.—"A letter from Joseph Wasey to Theodore Eccleston, read; he had received his two last letters. The names of Friends captives are, Arthur Westcoat, (Cornwall,) James Burgin, (ten years captive,) Joseph Bigland, of London, Robert Finley, of the North of England, Abraham Tarry, of Epsom, Thomas Harle, of the same place, five years a captive. All well reported of, having been convinced there in the place of their captivity," (Mequinez.)

M. S., 3d mo., 1688.—"Theodore Eccleston reports, that nothing is done or likely to be done, by the merchants at Sallee, for the enlargement of the poor Friends, captives at Mequinez, in Barbary. The king of that country saying, he will admit of no particular redemption without a general one. So that, without the Lord doth stir up the heart of our king to make a general redemption of the English, it is probable they may be continued much longer, some of them having been prisoners five years and upwards already."

M. S., 5th mo., 1688.—"Roger Udy, of Devonshire, ship-carpenter, late captive at Algiers, appeared before this meeting acknowledging Friends' love and kindness for part of his redemption. He has been captive upwards of seven years. His patroons had £157 19s. for his ransom. He was convinced of Truth in Algiers; and says, that the Turks approved of Friends' Meetings there, and were very desirous of knowing Friends' way of worship, &c., by reason that they saw them to be a quiet sort of people, and that they would not steal and plunder from their patroons as the other captives did."

Y. M. E., 1690.—"There yet remain some English Friends, captives at Mequinez, and three at Murbay, who have received the Truth there, it being three or four days' journey distant, who correspond with each other by letters. One Friend (to wit, Joseph Wasey) being lately redeemed, and newly come over, gave a large account to this meeting, of their miserable hard usage in captivity; having no lodging but under arches, in deep places on the cold ground, winter and summer, only water for their drink, and no bread allowed them by the king, but of old, rotten, stinking barley; and no clothes but a frock once in two years; and forced to hard labour (except three days in the year) and more especially on the Sixth-day of the week (which is their day of worship) they are compelled to carry heavy burdens on their heads, running from sunrising to sun-setting, *with brutish black boys following with whips and stripes at their pleasure*. Many of the other captives perish and die, through their extreme hardships and want of food to sustain them, as in all likelihood, Friends there had if Friends and their relations here had not sent them some relief: seven-pence a month, formerly allowed them by the king, being now taken from them. Their sufferings are lamentable; yet, the Lord's power has wonderfully preserved them and greatly restrained the fury and cruelty of the Emperor towards poor Friends there; in whose behalf the said Joseph Wasey did, by an interpreter, speak to the said Emperor; giving him an account of their innocent conversation and religion, which he heard with moderation, though he often kills men in cold blood at his pleasure. Joseph Wasey also signified that Friends' day time being taken up with hard servitude, they are necessitated to keep their meetings in the night season to wait upon God. And that the aforesaid captive Friends were very thankful for the relief sent from hence, which was very refreshing to them."

Y. M. 4th mo. 3d, 1691.—"An epistle to George Fox and George Whitehead from the Friends in slavery was read, stating their having but three days in the year allowed them for rest and that they meet on nights to wait upon God. Also hinting how a native was constrained in spirit, and came on purpose, several miles, to speak to the wicked king, and against his wickedness, upon which he called for his gun, and asked if he was not afraid? He said, No; he might call for a cannon if he would. The epistle given Theodore Eccleston, for him and the con-

pondents to answer, and bring to the Second-'s meeting. And that some books be sent m by the correspondents as the Meeting for fferings orders.

'Joseph Wasey, a late captive in Sallee, was e, and gave an account how the Lord's power with Friends, notwithstanding their great dships and cruel usage, and how he was moved o to the king there, and spoke to him, by an rpreter, in Friends' behalf, of their innocent versation and religion. He said, It was well, that Friends might use their liberty about r hat, which had some good effect. Their ur is, on every sixth-day of the week, (which he Moors' day of worship,) to carry, from sun- to sunset, baskets of earth on their heads, ther hard labour, and not suffered to sit down the time, nor to ease themselves, without ger of stripes; no clothes, but a frock once bout two years; no lodging but the ground, ter and summer; no drink but water; nor d, but of perished barley; sometimes not ered to sit down to eat that bread, made of ayed corn which the cattle will not eat. The ives had formerly allowed by the government per month, each, but that allowance is now en from them. The king passed by a Friend ork having his hat on, asked him why he it on? the Friend answered it was his man- The king said, 'The devil take all the Chris- s' manners;' but after returned, and friendly ke to the Friend, and said, 'You Christian, that the work is well done.'

And the said Joseph Wasey signifies, that nds are very thankful for the relief sent from ce, which is very refreshing to them, without ch they might have perished; and that the ve aforesaid was shot to death by the said at Mequinez."

I. S., 1st mo., 1692.—"A letter from Arthur stcoat to Joseph Wasey, (who had himself a captive,) dated Sallee, the 23d of Ninth th, 1691, was read, giving an account of the ease of three of our dear Friends, captives at quinez, after about seven or eight days' sick- each, of a violent fever, which distemper is mortal among the captives, and many die of sorts. The names are Richard Nevit, Thomas rell, and John Bound. Also, he writes, that ert Finley and J. Burgin are very ill; and nentions that the aforesaid young men died he faith, and are at rest," &c.

T.M.E., 1692.—"Several letters from Friends still remain in their long and sore captivity Mequinez, to divers Friends here were read: mating the state of things with them, and that received our epistles from our last Yearly ting, and acknowledged Friends' love and gence here in labouring for their ransom; that e the last Yearly Meeting the Lord hath de- red three of them, by death, out of their great ry and servitude, who ended their days in t content and peace; their names are John Bound, Richard Nevit and Thomas Harrell. The distressed case of the remainder of them (as last year signified) is still before Friends, and divers are engaged in the love of God to use their endeavours for their ransom."

M. S., 5th mo., 1692.—"John Harbing being present, signified to Friends, that by letters, a few days before he came off from Sallee, he had an account of Friends being generally well, and their love was to Friends here; that he also had an account that one of the Friends at Murbay was wounded by a lion, and died of his wounds; and that there are but seven of our Friends now in being there."

Y. M., 1693.—"Yearly Meeting.—Abstracts of letters from John Bealing, captive in Mequinez, to several Friends here, read, signifying he sees no way for his enlargement, although he has been upwards of nine years there. This Meeting desires all possible care may be taken by the Meeting for Sufferings for the redemption and relief of the poor captives in Mequinez, especially John Bealing."

M. S., 6th mo., 1693.—"A letter from James Ellis to his father, Josiah Ellis, dated at Mequinez, in South Barbary, 2d of Second month, 1693, read, stating that the condition of the captives was still very miserable, and that their task-masters have lately killed Joseph Wasey's negro, that was taken with him, for only owning himself to be a Christian, as also an Englishman at the same time, who had his head cut off by the tyrant's own hand with a sword."

M. S., 10th mo., 1693.—"Joseph Bealing writes, that there may be about two hundred and sixty captives of the English nation, and that all the cruisers, except one, that belong to Sallee, are now at sea for the bringing in of more, &c. Accounts received of John Bealing's death, after seven days' illness, having been a captive ten years."

(To be continued.)

Abridged from the North British Review.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Concluded from page 310.)

Having placed on the tube a weight of 86 tons (a load probably as great as will come upon it) upon 110 feet of the centre, he found that the deflection was 1.02 inch. With 135 tons covering 185 feet in the centre, the deflection was 1.08 inch; and with 245, the deflection was 1½ inch, the tube remaining 0.18 inch, or a little more than 1-6th of an inch, below its original level.

A heavy loaded train of 250 tons, drawn by two engines, at the rate of 15 miles an hour, produced a deflection of only 1.08 inch, and scarcely any perceptible vibration. Two locomotives, weighing together about 50 tons, when passed through the tube with a velocity of between 20 and 25 miles an hour, occasioned a

deflection of 0.6, or little more than half an inch, and a vibration almost imperceptible.

Toward the end of 1848, a second tube was erected on the Conway bridge, for the purpose of carrying the down line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

Two locomotives, with velocities up to 25 miles an hour, produced deflection proportional to their weight, and very little vibration. The two tubes were floated from their birth-place, and raised by hydraulic presses to their bed upon the piers.

The Britannia Tubular Bridge over the Menai Straits is a work still more magnificent. This bridge takes its name from the Britannia rock, which stands in the middle of the Straits. The Britannia pier, founded upon this rock, is equally distant from the Anglesey and Caernarvon piers, being 460 feet in the clear from each. The object of these three piers is to sustain the four ends of the four long tubes, which are to span the distance from shore to shore. From the Anglesey and Caernarvon piers other four tubes pass to the abutments on the shore. The pile of masonry on the Anglesey side is 163 feet 6 inches high, and 173 feet in length from the front to the end of the wing walls. These wing walls terminate in fine pedestals, upon which are placed two colossal lions. The Anglesey pier is about 196 feet high, the bottom of the tubes being 124 feet above low-water. It is 55 feet wide and 32 long. The Britannia pier is about 240 feet high; and the Caernarvon one is of the same height and dimensions as the Anglesey pier; and the Caernarvon abutment is of the same size as the one on the Anglesey shore, its wing walls terminating in pedestals for another pair of colossal lions. The two pairs of long tubes, each 470 feet long, have been built on platforms, along the Caernarvon shore; and the two short ones on scaffoldings, at the proper height and in the exact position which they are required to occupy when completed. The tubes are constructed in the same manner as those at Conway, the only difference being, that they are 58 feet longer and 3 feet higher. Four colossal lions ornament the pedestals at each end of the bridge. They are each 25½ feet long and 12½ feet high, and 8 feet wide, and weigh about 80 tons. No less than two thousand cubic feet of stone were required for each lion.

The total length of the bridge from lion to lion is, - -	1835 feet.
The greatest height of the bridge above low-water mark,	240 "
Height of bottom of tube or rails above high water, - -	104 "
Quantity of masonry in the piers and abutments and wing walls,	1,400,000 cub. ft.
The timber used in the various scaffoldings, - - -	450,000 "
The weight of malleable iron in the tubes, - - - - -	10,000 tons.
Weight of cast iron, - -	1,400
Weight of one of the largest, -	1,800
Value of one of these tubes, -	£54,000
Cost of the scaffolding, - -	£50,000

Attempts have been successfully made to apply the pressure of the atmosphere as the motive power on railways. This ingenious and beautiful thought we owe to Mr. Samuda, who actually had it carried into effect on the Railway from Dulkey to Kingston, where it has been successfully used without any accident, since the 1st October, 1843. It was used, too, for a very long time, and afterward abandoned, on the London and Croydon Railway. The atmospheric principle is still in use on the South Devon Railway, on a new portion of this line from Totness to Laira, a distance of twenty-one miles, though intended to be worked like the rest of the line, is to be worked by locomotives.

This species of railway had many advantages. The conducting carriage could not be carried off the rails; and there was no danger from fire or explosion of boilers. The expense, however, of the fixed engines which were necessary to exhaust the tube was very great, and the atmospheric principle has been abandoned on the Croydon line.

The locomotive steam-engine having been found the cheapest and most effective method of applying the force of steam,—a living agent, in short, which we can send where and when we please,—may now be said to be the power which is universally used on railways.

The train is dragged along with a velocity varying from twenty to six miles an hour. On the 13th November, 1839, the Camilla, and on the 16th November the Sunbeam, went on a part of their journey on the Grand Junction Railway at the rate of 68⅛ miles! The greatest railway speed, however, that has yet been accomplished, was displayed by the *Courier* in traveling from Didcot to Paddington, on the 26th August, 1848, with the twelve o'clock express train from Exeter. This engine is one of the eight wheel class, with eight feet driving wheels, a cylinder of eighteen inches, and a stroke of twenty-four feet. From a state of rest at Didcot, to the time when the train entered the station at Paddington, only 49′ 13″ elapsed; that is, at the average rate of *sixty-seven miles* an hour, excluding the time lost when getting up speed when leaving Didcot, and in reducing speed when approaching Paddington. Exclusive, however, of these losses, exactly, in travelling from the forty-seventh mile-post, which the train passed at 3h. 46′ 40½″ to the fourth mile-post, which it reached at 4h. 23′ 26½″, *forty-three miles were performed in thirty-six minutes and four seconds*, or an average speed accomplished of *upward of seventy miles per hour*. While the

n is thus almost on the wing, beating the
le in its flight, the passengers are reclining in
r easy chairs, thinking or sleeping, reading
riting, as if they were in their own happy
es.

erious and well-founded doubts were at one
entertained respecting the performance of
notives, when such a quantity of snow lay
he rails as interrupted all the ordinary com-
ications throughout the country; but these
were dispelled so early as the 20th of
mber, 1836, when snow to the depth of four
ve feet had accumulated in the deep cutting
igh the Cowran Hill upon the Newcastle and
sle Railway. On the morning of that day,
Hercules engine, built in that year by R.
enson and Co., approached the cutting,
e crowds of the people had assembled to
in the emergency. When it reached the
it dashed right into the drift, clearing its
hrough the obstructing mass, and driving
now over the top of the engine chimney,
oam from the surf of a violently agitated
In spite of this, and similar obstructions,
rain came down from Greenhead, twenty
, in an hour and a quarter, and kept its
while all the ordinary roads were either
y obstructed, or entirely blocked up.

account of the present Railway system can
rect, or even honest, without some notice
t nature and character of railway accidents;
e scruple the less to refer to some of the
rightful, because it is necessary that mea-
be taken, at whatever cost, to prevent their
ence, and because we think it very proba-
t, if these means are taken, we may never
gain of such disasters. When we speak of
accidents, we refer only to those which
to passengers without any negligence on
art, and in consequence only of their tra-
on a railway.

he steam navigation of N. York State, in
years ending with 1824, one life was lost
every 126,211 passengers; in the same
ending with 1833, one life was lost in
151,931 passengers; and in the same
ending with 1838, only one life was lost
1,985,787, the safety of the passengers
increased 16½ times. The same result
n obtained in railway travelling. Accord-
he calculations of Baron von Reden, the
g were the casualities which took place
ailways of England, France, Belgium,
many, between the 1st of August, 1840,
y, 1845:—

ngers killed by their own negligence.—
l, 1 out of 869,000; France, 1 out of
00; Belgium, 1 out of 670,000; Ger-
out of 25,000,000.

ffuls killed and wounded from misconduct.
, 1 out of 300,000; France, 1 out of
0; Belgium, 1 out of 280,000; Ger-
out of 9,000,000.

Persons killed from defective management.—England, 1 out of 852,000; France, 1 out of 3,465,996; Belgium, 1 out of 1,690,764; Germany, 1 out of 12,254,858.

We have now before us the returns to Parliament of all the accidents which have taken place on the railways of Great Britain and Ireland for the years 1847 and 1848.

If we take the number of passengers killed from causes beyond their own control, we obtain the following results:—

1847, 19 passengers killed, or 1 out of 2,887,-053 passengers.

1848, 9 passengers killed, or 1 out of 6,428,-348 passengers.

But while the returns place beyond a doubt the comparative safety of passengers, they present a fearful picture of the casualities sustained by the servants of the Company and by the public. *Four hundred and thirteen* deaths, and *three hundred and ninety-three* cases of injury, in the space of two years, affecting, it may be, ultimately, the life or happiness of the surviving sufferers, cannot be viewed without alarm, and call loudly upon the Government and the Companies to inquire into and remove the causes by which they have been occasioned. Circumstances have led us to look at this subject with some care and anxiety. The causes which led to these disasters have been honestly inquired into by the Railway Commissioners, and are clearly set forth in their Reports; but they have not yet been viewed in their generality, and therefore no determined plan has been adopted for preventing their future operation.

Railway accidents may be arranged in two groups, namely, those which occur from imperfect mechanism, concealed from observation, and those which arise from carelessness, and from causes which either are or may be visible, and, if seen, may be prevented.

The experience which we are daily acquiring of the strength of materials, and of its modification by time and pressure and vibratory action, will, we are persuaded, gradually diminish the number of accidents arising from imperfect mechanism.

It is therefore against the other class of accidents,—those that produce collision, or deviation from the rails, that we require to be guarded. The cure for this class of accidents is a legislative enactment to prevent any station from being placed, unless where it can be seen on both sides, and at such a distance as to allow the train to be stopped. The engineers and guards should be provided with telescopes with a large field of view and great distinctness, and it should be their special duty to look along the line both in their front and rear, in order to observe approaching trains, or sprung rail bars, or any other obstacles in the way. When they are seen, powerful breaks will enable them to pause in their dangerous career. We have used such telescopes

as we have recommended; and it is surprising how distinctly even a passenger can see the line when its curvature permits it, and recognize even small stones at a distance, at which it would be easy to stop the train if a serious obstruction stood in the way. If any person would take the trouble of going over the whole class of accidents for the years 1847 and 1848, when much experimental knowledge of their cause had been acquired, he will perceive at once that the most fatal and alarming accidents would have been prevented by adopting the suggestion we have made, but especially by making it the duty of the engineer and guards to observe the line before and behind them with proper telescopes.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

Extract from a letter dated at St. Anthony's Falls, December 17, 1849.

The name of this Territory is said to be from two Indian words, "minne," signifying water, and "sota," muddy. *Muddy or turbid water* is the definition of the name which was originally applied to the St. Peter's river.

In extent, Minnesota reaches from Iowa on the south to the British possessions on the north; from Lake Superior and the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers on the east, to the Missouri and White Earth rivers on the west—containing, as Governor Ramsey states in his message, "territory enough for four large States." That portion of the Territory lying west of the Mississippi is still owned by the Indians, except a small tract on the shore of Lake Pepin, that the United States commissioners purchased of the half-breeds in October last. The same commissioners (Governor Ramsey and ex-Governor Chambers) are authorized to treat with the Sioux for a large share of the remaining territory west of the river. A council has been agreed upon, to be convened in the spring, for that purpose; and will no doubt result in a purchase, which will open for settlement a large share of the finest lands in the Territory.

At present, the only lands in market are those lying between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers. These are well adapted to farming purposes, being composed of fertile prairies, skirted with woodland, and well supplied with springs, streams and lakes of pure water. The soil is sandy, but generally very rich, and occasionally containing a mixture of loam. It brings forward vegetation with great rapidity, and produces plentifully—so far as it has been cultivated—all the products of the Northwestern States. The large Ohio corn was raised here the past season, and ripened long before there was any appearance of frost. Vegetables of all kinds grow most luxuriantly with very little care. This kind of soil extends nearly over the whole Territory; but, as I am informed, depreciates a little in quality seventy or eighty miles above the Falls of St. Anthony, where the pine forests commence.

Most of the immigration to this Territory has taken place during the past summer, and has been principally from the Northern States. St. Paul, which is the temporary capital, stands on the east bank of the Mississippi, nearly four hundred miles above Galena, and six miles below the mouth of the St. Peter's river. It has now about 1[illegible] inhabitants. This place had its origin in an order of the government, which forbade the sale of intoxicating drinks within five miles from Fort Snelling. Those who wished to pursue the traffic retired to the present site of St. Paul, and dealt out the poison there. They erected a Catholic church, and called it St. Paul's, from which the place derives its name. The Falls of St. Anthony are nine miles from St. Paul by land, and fifteen or sixteen by the river. The village has been mostly built during the past summer, and now contains between three and four hundred inhabitants. Those who own the property here refuse to sell lots to any one who will sell liquor; and, as a natural consequence, we have a most quiet and virtuous society. Indeed I never knew so young a village, where there was so little vice. It is said there is no man here who does not earn his own living, and I believe it true. We have already two schools, a public library, and regular preaching by the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist denominations. A large and well-finished school-house serves as the place of worship.

The country around these Falls, on both sides of the river, is very beautiful, and, when this is settled and improved, will be one of the most delightful places in the West. It is now considered the most pleasant site for a town in the Territory. The river at this point is about 1200 feet wide, and is divided by islands which leave about two-thirds of it on the west side. The perpendicular fall is but seventeen feet, but the rapids extend half a mile above, and nearly a mile below.

The water power here is unlimited. There is water enough to drive all the mills in Massachusetts, and plenty of room to place the wheels. The whole river may be used several times over if wanted—for its banks afford excellent mill sites for a mile in length. There is not a finer water power for manufacturing in the Union, and, when its advantages become known, cotton and woollen will be manufactured here, instead of being carried to New England, and back, for that purpose. There is abundance of other water power in the Territory, which may yet make Minnesota the great manufacturing State of the West.

The lumber trade of this country is becoming extensive. It is estimated that six million feet of pine lumber were manufactured on the St. Croix river the past year, and the mills at this place and above will soon outnumber those on the St. Croix. The pine forests commence sixty or seventy miles above the Falls, where logs are cut and drawn to the river in winter, and brought down the current in spring.

Farmers are coming into the Territory quite idly, but the demand for provisions is so great t a large share of what is now consumed, is ught up from Illinois and Iowa, and sold at y high prices. There are causes for this de- nd for provisions, beyond those ordinarily ex- ng in the settlement of a new country. More n three hundred thousand dollars are annually l by our government to the Indians in this ritory, and a large share of this goes to fur- h them provisions, which they are too indolent roduce themselves. There are also two forts, at St. Peter's and one at the mouth of the w Wing river, which now receive their sup- s from below. Add to these the lumber-men, have to be furnished with food, and they all te a demand that will require a large farming ulation to supply. I know of no place more ting to farmers than this. All kinds of pro- e can be raised here as easily as in any coun- in the world, and, when produced, brings e than double the prices common in the stern States.

our steam-boats have been running from St. is and Galena to St. Paul the past summer, from appearances, have been doing a very y business. It is the design of the people to have them come up next summer within mile of the Falls. If they are successful in a mile and a half of land carriage will con- the two steam-boat landings, and render St. nony the commercial depot of the Territory, ad of St. Paul.—*Nat. Era.*

COURTEOUS REPLY TO AN INFIDEL.

n American traveller being unexpectedly ned at the mole or quarantine in Odessa, ery civilly offered "half of his apartments, a sofa to lie on," by a young Englishman acted as translator to the mole. After they formed an intimate acquaintance, and one ng had retired to rest, the traveller asked iend how he could endure the blasphemy h was so constantly heard there.—The g Englishman replied, that "as a gentle- these things were disagreeable to him, but their being intrinsically wrong, it was no r of concern to him, as he denied the truth revelation, and believed Jesus Christ to be postor."

e traveller, without supposing the remark be heeded except by courtesy, replied. er Christ was an imposter, or he was not. was an impostor, we have the inconceivable menon of a base man practising virtue, enial, charity, forgiveness of injuries, gh his whole life, in scourging, contumely, en crucifixion. Is it philosophical to sup- hat a bad man would take so much pains ke others good? But if he was not an im- , then he has told the truth, and we must e him."

"Is it possible that I never saw that before?" —was the only reply of the young Englishman; but the argument sank deep into his heart; and when the traveller had arrived at Alexandria, he received a letter from the former sceptic, acknowledging him as "the best friend he ever had," encouraging him to be equally faithful to others; and praying him not to forget his "Odessa convert."—*Am. Messenger.*

When man, by the exercise of those powers of reasoning and invention, which his Maker has bestowed upon him, has reduced the lion to submission, and confined him to a cage secured by bars and bolts, a triumph has been achieved, which plainly marks the superiority of the victor. But to change the temper of the lion, to divest him of his savage nature, and mould his character to the meekness and innocence of the lamb, would be a much greater achievement. Yet this is what the christian religion, where it produces its full effect, substantially accomplishes. The prophet in describing the gospel day uses the expressive figure, "The wolf shall dwell with the lamb, the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the lion shall eat straw like the ox;" and probably neither prophet nor poet could use more appropriate figures to denote the transforming effect of the christian spirit, which manifested its utmost concentration in the petition, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

EDUCATION.

BY CHARLES MACKEY.

I have a wondrous house to build,
A dwelling humble, yet divine,
A lowly cottage to be filled
With all the jewels of the mine.
How shall I build it strong and fair?
This noble house, this lodging rare?
So small and modest, yet so great!
How shall I fill its chambers bare
With use, with ornament, with state?

My God hath given the stone and clay:
'Tis I must fashion them aright—
'Tis I must mould them day by day,
And make my labour my delight.
This cot, this palace, this fair home,
This pleasure house, this holy dome,
Must be in all proportions fit,
That *heavenly messengers* may come
To lodge with him who tenants it.

No fairy bower this house must be,
To totter at each gale that starts,
But of substantial masonry,
Symmetrical in all its parts—
Fit in its strength to stand sublime
For seventy years of mortal time,
Defiant of the storm and rain,
And well attempered to the clime,
In every cranny, nook and pane.

I'll build it so, that if the blast
Around it whistle loud and long,
The tempest when its rage hath passed,
Shall leave its rafters doubly strong.

I'll build it so that travellers by
Shall view it with admiring eye,
For its commodiousness and grace:
Firm on the ground, strait to the sky,
A meek but goodly dwelling place.

Thus noble in its outward form,
Within I'll build it clear and white,—
Not cheerless cold, but happy warm,
And ever open to the light:
No tortuous passages or stair,
No chamber foul, or dungeon lair,
No gloomy attic shall there be,
But wide apartments ordered fair,
And redolent of purity.

With three compartments furnished well,
The house shall be a home complete,
Wherein, should circumstance rebel,
The humble tenant may retreat.
The first, a room wherein to deal
With men for human nature's weal,
A room where he may work or play,
And all his social life reveal
In its pure texture day by day.

The second, for his wisdom sought,
Where, with his chosen book or friend,
He may employ his active thought
To virtuous and exalted end.
A chamber lofty and serene,
With a door-window to the green
Smooth shaven sward, and arching bowers,
Where lore, or talk, or song between,
May gild his intellectual hours.

The third, an oratory dim,
But beautiful, where he may raise,
Unheard of men, his daily hymn
Of Love, of Gratitude, of Praise:
Where he may revel in the light
Of things unseen and infinite,
And learn how little he may be,
And yet how awful in thy sight,
Ineffable Eternity!

Such is the house that I must build—
This is the cottage, this the home—
This is the palace, treasure-filled,
For an Immortal's earthly home.
Oh, noble work of toil and care!
Oh, task most difficult and rare!
Oh, simple, but most arduous plan!
To raise a dwelling-place so fair,
The sanctuary of a man!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The news of the present week, are not of much general interest. The proceedings in Congress are rather stationary than progressive. The question of the extension or limitation of slavery, has been the all absorbing one, from the commencement of the sessison. In the discussion of the bill for the recovery of fugitive slaves, the outline of which was given in the summary last week, Senator Mason, of Virginia, is reported to have made the singular proposal, that the southern states should assume the losses sustained by individuals in consequence of the escape of their slaves, and compensate themselves by reprisals on the property of northern citizens found in the South. It is not to be expected that the adoption of this measure will be seriously attempted; but the simple annunciation of such an outrageous project, on the floor of the Senate, proves the reckless character of the slave-holding influence. Senator Seward, of New York, propos to amend this bill, by striking out all after the e acting clause, and inserting five sections, securi to the alleged fugitive, the right of a jury trial, a the habeas corpus, and placing the claimant a claimed, in the eye of the law, upon an equal fo ing.

On the 29th ult., H. Clay, of Kentucky, offer to the senate a number of resolutions, designed, he declared, to settle in an amicable manner, t whole question of slavery. He did not then attem an elaborate discussion of these resolutions.

The first resolution proposes the admission, up her application, of California, as one of the stat with suitable boundaries, without any imposition Congress, of any restriction, in respect to the clusion or admission of slavery.

The second proposes the establishment of terri rial governments over the remaining territory quired from Mexico, without any provision for introduction or exclusion of slavery.

The third proposes that the western boundary Texas should be fixed on the Rio Grande; but so not to include in the state, any part of N Mexico.

The fourth proposes that provision be made the U. S. for paying the debts of Texas, contrac prior to annexation, and for the payment of a spe fied sum to that state, on consideration that s shall abandon all claim to any part of New Mexi

The fifth declares it inexpedient to abolish slav in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Ma land, without the consent of that state, without consent of the people of the District, and with compensation to the owners of slaves.

The sixth declares it expedient to prohibit the sla trade in the District, and to prevent slaves from ing brought into it, to be sold as merchandise transported to other markets beyond the District

The seventh declares that provision ought to made for the more effectual recovery of fugit slaves.

The eighth denies the authority of Congress prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between different slaveholding states.

Though nearly all the compromises contained these resolutions are in favor of the slavehold interest, a number of southern Senators raised th voices against them. In reply to one of them, Clay emphatically declared, that no human po could induce him to vote for any measure wh proposed to extend slavery north or south of Missouri line.

On the morning of the 4th inst., a terrible di ter occurred at New York. About half-past se o'clock, the steam boiler on the first floor, in machine and press making establishment of Alva Taylor, exploded with such force, that the ma building of six or seven stories, was instantly molished, and was quickly afterwards on fire. stated, that there were in the building, at the t of the explosion, about one hundred men and b of whom fifty-seven were in the shop. Other counts, however, give a much greater number. large portion of those who were in the building the time of the disaster, must have been insta killed; yet a number were buried in the ruins, some of these were extricated alive. Nume voices were heard amid the fallen materials, cal for help. The number who perished does not pear to have been ascertained when our paper w to press.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

L. III. PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 16, 1850. No. 22.

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rice two dollars per annum, *payable in advance*, or opies for ten dollars.
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noir of ANN ALEXANDER, *who died at Ipswich, Great Britain, on the 19th of the 9th month*, 1849, *aged* 82 *years.*

Respecting a Friend who has been so long and erally known in our Society, and so much nected with the Annual Monitor, a somewhat ended notice will not, probably, be deemed out lace in its pages. The materials for the foling little memoir have been supplied princiy by her own papers.

She was the daughter of William and Esther te, and was born at York, on the 16th of 5th nth, 1767.

n very early life she appears to have been le sensible of the visitations of Divine love; "The perusal of John Woolman's Journal," remarks, "and some others which I met with ut the same time, when I might have attained age of seven years, greatly strengthened these et feelings; and led me to look still more nestly towards him, whom J. W. so emphatiy styles, 'The Fountain of Goodness;' and , I was early impressed with a belief, was py in himself, and created all mankind with view of their being so likewise, both here and eafter. Hence much reasoning assailed my nt mind, in seeing so much misery and opssion as I was soon convinced abounded in the ld; and concerning which I had so feeling a ipathy, that I could frequently make this nowledgment of his, even with tears, in my tary moments: 'I felt the misery of my fellowatures, separated from the Divine harmony, it was heavier than I could bear,' till the rflowings of my heart relieved me of my sors."

'About this time I began to be very sensible the influence or strivings of the two seeds, t of Christ and that of the serpent, in the inward recesses of my own soul, each of them continually endeavouring to counteract the operations of the other; but so clear and distinct was the voice of Omnipotence, when not obstructed by giving way to that of the tempter, as fully to answer the prophet's description of the 'word behind thee, saying, this is the way, walk ye in it; when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left.' I took great delight in reading the Holy Scriptures, and in opportunities of retirement, where I might meditate on them, and passages in other religious books which arrested my attention; and though, at times, I could unite with my associates in play, and for a short season give way to a great flow of spirits, it was seldom unmixed with a feeling of sorrow, and a secret intimation that this was not the source whence it was intended for me to derive much comfort. Indeed, the company of those advanced in years, and especially of religious characters, who would sometimes converse on religious subjects in my hearing, was much more congenial with my feelings; for such were my secret conflicts and exercises of mind in very early life, that I could subscribe to the truth of the expression, that wisdom will even 'torment with her discipline;' till by further degrees of experience, and further submission to her dictates, I found her ways gradually to become 'ways of pleasantness;' and that in 'all her paths' there is eventually peace."

She was favoured with the watchful care of judicious and affectionate parents, and in allusion to this privilege observes: "I did not often, that I remember, incur my parents' displeasure, so far as to be more than severely reprehended; but when correction was resorted to, I dreaded much more the serious conversation that followed, than even the stroke of maternal chastisement; which being mostly for a stubbornness of temper, would indeed have proved very inefficacious, had not my dear mother's appeal to the secret convictions with which she was fully aware I was favoured, and her apparent distress at any disregard of the dictates of this Divine Monitor, operated with the religious feelings manifested on such occasions, even as the fire and the hammer, to melt my hard heart into tenderness, and break down for a season every thing that obstructed its free circulation."

Her education, as was usually the case at that

period, especially with children of her sex, appears to have been of a very limited character. After having for some time attended a day-school in York, kept by a pious female of the Methodist connexion, and subsequently, one kept by a Friend at Sheffield, during a few months spent in a visit to some relatives at that place, she was, in the 13th year of her age, together with her younger sister, placed in the then infant establishment at Ackworth, being the 116th child admitted into that valuable institution; the rules of which, in regard to age, did not admit of her continuing more than a year. In reference to this period she remarks: "The tendering visitations of Divine love and goodness were mercifully, and at times, powerfully renewed while sheltered in this enclosure; and I was afresh induced to enter into covenant, that if the Lord would be with me in this time of separation, and bring me back again to my father's house in peace, He should be my God, and I would serve Him."

"We had often religious opportunities, in which these resolutions were strengthened; and I well remember the affectionate and parental care extended to the children by the superintendents, John Hill and his wife, and their valuable daughter, Ann Hill, our governess." She also makes grateful mention of another Friend in the family, William Sowerby, who occupied the humble position of a labourer on the farm, and an inmate of the kitchen, but who appears to have been rich in spiritual gifts. "This Friend," she continues, "was in the station of a minister, and sometimes had a short testimony in meetings; but his private labours were more particularly impressed on my memory; as he would frequently during play hours come amongst the children; and when little groups had gathered around him, and perhaps been engaged in conversation, silence would ensue for a few moments, and he would then have a word of exhortation, reproof, or consolation, much suited to their several necessities."

In the year 1784, her parents undertook the superintendence of a school opened in York, for about thirty girls, which had originated in a concern on the part of her mother, in conjunction with several other Friends, to provide a guarded and religious education, on very moderate terms, for those who, for various reasons, might not be admissible to Ackworth. In allusion to this change of residence, she remarks: "Our family before that time was much lessened, by the marriage of two of my brothers and my eldest sister; and the prospect of entering into so new and arduous a field of labour was, to some of us who were left, very humiliating. It was so to myself in particular, from various considerations. Quietness and retirement from public observation, where I might have pursued the path to a better and more enduring substance, in silence and obscurity, was what would have accorded the most with my natural inclination; but how different a path was now opening before me, will be exhibited by the sequel of my steppings along thro this tribulated pilgrimage. I was also very u- scious, that my limited education had but l le qualified me for usefulness in the proposed s i- nary."

The services not only of the superintende s, but in the early period of this institution, t e also of most of the teachers, were rendered tuitously; and among the estimable young fem s who took so disinterested a part in carrying the views of its founders, was one with wh Ann Tuke contracted an intimate and las friendship—Jane Taylor, afterwards Jane Ja Her own employment was at first in the dome department; but she was afterwards, associ with her friend in teaching; and both of th feeling their want of qualification for impartin knowledge of grammar, an arrangement was m for their receiving instructions from Lindley M ray, who had recently settled in the vicinity York, and who, with his amiable wife, too lively interest in the welfare of the school. T visits at his house for this purpose, during a cession of winter evenings, were occasions of small enjoyment to the two pupils; and were means of directing the attention of their kind ceptor, to the compilation of the work, with wh the name of Lindley Murray has become identified.

"The new institution," Ann Tuke remarks, believe I may venture to say, was eminently ur the Divine blessing. Seasons of religious ret ment were frequent; and those on First evenings, after the reading of the Scriptures, w several not of the family usually attended, pro many times seasons of peculiar instruction, only to the dear children, but their care-take my dear mother, and brother Henry Tuke, h ing often to communicate to our varied nec sities."

About this time, she appears to have had a cl but deeply humiliating view, that the exercise spirit which she had experienced, were not tirely on her own account, but designed to p pare her for a timely submission to the w whereto she believed herself called: and in year 1786, a little before attaining the age nineteen, after passing through deep preparat baptisms, her mouth was first opened as a mi ter, in one of the evening sittings just alluded A few weeks afterwards, she felt the call of Lord to utter a few words in a First-day Meeti for worship; and having been strengthened overcome the strong reluctance she felt to yie ing to this humiliating service, she ventured repeat the words of her blessed Master to disciples: "Let your light so shine before me that they may see your good works, and glori your Father which is in heaven." A degree peace following this renewed act of dedicatio she was encouraged to press forward in the pa of simple obedience to the voice of the Heaven Shepherd.

er first journey in the work of the ministry a visit to Scotland, in the year 1788, in pany with her brother, Henry Tuke; at the lusion of which, she writes: "Though on ing over it, I was ready to charge myself some omissions of duty, yet the mantle of seemed cast over them; and I was favoured a degree of that peace which passeth all an understanding."

1790, she suffered a very painful bereave-t, in the death of her eldest sister, Sarah bb; to whom she was most tenderly attached, united in spiritual as well as in natural bonds. event, occurred just after her brother, Henry e, and herself had laid before their Monthly ting a concern to visit Ireland, where their r resided, and Ann Tuke having looked for- with much comfort to the prospect of iting with her, and sharing her sisterly, or r maternal care and sympathy, during such rduous engagement," was peculiarly affected . Yet she was so mercifully sustained under rial, that she writes, in reference to the first t passed from home on this journey: "I fully remember, that on retiring to my soli- chamber, my mind was so seasonably re- shed and comforted by the presence of Him n I was endeavouring to serve, that I could the consoling language; 'I will both lay down and sleep, for the Lord sustaineth '

uring part of this journey she had the com- of her beloved friend Jane Taylor, who had ved about a year and a half before, to the l on Suir Island, Clonmel, established by n Grubb, with similar views to those which ed to the formation of that at York. She absent from home about five months, and lled principally on horseback upwards of 1700 ; and on her return appears to have been red, in an unusual degree, with the feeling ine consolation.

the 10th Month, 1791, Ann Tuke again left ome, under an impression of duty, to assist rother-in-law, Robert Grubb, in the care of chool at Suir Island; which, in addition to oss it had sustained by the death of her , was likely to suffer still farther by the re- l of its valued superintendent, Jane Taylor, er proposed connection in marriage with Jacob, of Waterford. Her removal to Ire- was also connected with the prospect of us labour in various parts of that land, continued to be her residence till the 3d h, 1794.

[To be continued.]

For Friends' Review.

EDUCATION.

e subject of education has been frequently ht into notice, in the columns of the Re- and possibly, in some cases, in a manner which is liable to misinterpretation, more particularly in relation to religious instruction. The great, important and fundamental doctrine, which Friends more prominently than any other denomination of Christian professors, have held up to the view of the world, that the spirit of truth which the Saviour promised to send to lead his disciples into all truth, is still the leader and guide of his people, is never to be overlooked or disregarded. Whatever the errors or deficiencies of education may be, here is provided a means to correct the former and supply the latter. Instances, indeed, are not wanting of men becoming conspicuous for wisdom and virtue, who appear to have owed very little to the instruction of parents or teachers. We are hence led to the conclusion that Divine grace, when submitted to, is capable of making wise unto salvation, and wise also among men without the aid of human instruction; and we have ample testimony that when this grace is resisted and despised, no education, either parental or academical, which man can afford, will supply its place.

But taking men as we usually find them, it must be admitted that the principles and opinions which education stamps on the youthful mind, are generally in great measure the opinions and principles which are carried through life. It may be safely asserted, that the number who rise above the principles of their education, is very small, when compared with those who sink below them. The declaration that

"'Tis education forms the *common* mind,"

Is no doubt substantially true. For on most subjects, whether religious, moral or political, the opinions of the generality of men are little else than the echo of the opinions of others. Hence individuals, in one age, possessing a large share of the wisdom and respectability, and even piety of their day, are often found the advocates of opinions and practices, which men of similar character, in another, would reject with abhorrence. What moderate churchman would now vindicate the persecuting laws of Elizabeth or the Stuarts? And what English statesman could now hear, without a blush, that his father was an advocate for the African slave-trade, in the British parliament?

Thomas Story, in his account of his early acquaintance with the religious professors of his time, says, "I observed these several religions, or what they accounted so, every man for himself, to be mostly the effect of education, tradition or chance. For he who is born and educated among the Protestants, of any sect respectively, is such; he who is born and educated among the Romans, is a Roman; and so of all the rest, till, by accident or interest, they change from form to form; and sometimes, though more rarely, through the inward convictions of the Holy Spirit of God, they obtain a right understanding, and worship him in truth."

Robert Barclay, in his exposition of the fifth and sixth propositions of his Apology, defines the conscience to be "that knowledge which ariseth in man's heart, from what agreeth, contradicteth, or is contrary to anything believed by him; whereby he becomes conscious to himself that he transgresseth by doing that which he is persuaded he ought not to do. So that the mind being once blinded or defiled with a wrong belief, there ariseth a conscience from that belief, which troubles him when he goes against it."

This he illustrates by the case of a Turk, whose conscience would smite him for drinking wine, and yet would not trouble him though he kept many concubines; the former being forbidden, and the latter allowed by the Mahometan religion. And the conscience of a Papist would reproach him for eating meat in Lent, or neglecting the adoration of saints and images. Though as Barclay justly observes, "the light of Christ never consented to these abominations," yet we know that many persons, who are piously disposed, live all their days without being led out of them. Hence we readily perceive that the conscience is often defiled by a false education. The conscience of Saul, of Tarsus, must have been defiled by his Jewish predilections when he verily thought that he ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth. But without recurring to the conscientious persuasion of other professions, we may find in the practices which have prevailed within our own religious society, ample evidence that the actions and habits of our most circumspect members are in considerable degree moulded by the opinions and practices of those with whom they associate. With the light and knowledge of the present day, it is hard to conceive that any person educated in the Society of Friends, could, with an easy conscience, purchase and hold the African race in slavery; yet the fact is undeniable, that Friends of fair characters, and, for anything we can discover, of religious sensibility, did take part in this practice; and when the inconsistency of the system with the principles of Christianity was pointed out and exposed, the labours of more than half a century were required to free the society from sharing in this opprobrium of the Christian name.

At a still later period, the customary use of distilled spirituous liquor, as a drink, held a place among Friends of the most respectable standing; and even the traffic in this article was not deemed incompatible with the character of those who were justly regarded as way-marks to others. Yet it would be absurd to deny that the Spirit of truth was as capable of leading our fathers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries out of these evils, as it is now. We can indeed attribute the patient and persevering labours of those who were instrumental in reforming the society, in both these particulars, to no other cause than the illumination of the universal and saving light, to which our primitive Friends bore a noble mony. Yet the practical advancement of Christian testimonies in the society at large pears to have been effected chiefly through medium of education; I do not mean the cation supplied by colleges or schools, but stamp impressed in the morning of life, on susceptible mind, either by the direct influen the Divine light, or by the instructions of who had been thus enlightened. It is a ren able circumstance, that the most efficient la ers in the cause of African freedom, and of a nence from alcoholic beverage, commenced exertions before their heads were whitened the frost of years.

Education may be justly considered in tw ferent aspects; as the development of the lectual, moral or religious capabilities throug instrumentality of guardians and instructors as the cultivation of the same faculties by pendent application and observation. Some who enjoy very slender opportunities of acqu the former species of education, become, not standing, highly educated.

Of the attainments deducible from solitar tellectual culture, Dr. Franklin was a remark instance; and perhaps no age or country has nished a case in which more clear, profound comprehensive views of men and things acquired by a strict attention to the openin heavenly wisdom, without the aid of book instructors, than those of George Fox. N however, but persons of extraordinary power, remarkable devotedness, attain to eminenc self-education.

As in science and art, so also in religion morals; the great majority of our race act depend on the instruction of others for muc what they believe or know. Hence the im tance of giving to the rising generation such cation as will direct them in the path wh they ought to go. To those of ordinary inte the print of education generally marks the racter through life; and to those of sup minds it must be a painful exercise of ripened judgment to be unlearning what they been early instructed to receive as truth. yet if we carefully scrutinize the maxims w are inculcated in many of the books which thrown in the way of the young, we must be vinced that much of what is thus impressed, be unlearned if they become proficients in school of Christ.

As none but superior minds can be expecte cast off entirely the shackles of an improper ed tion; even to persons of this character, the time labour employed in correcting the errors of instructors, may be compared to the time labour required by the traveller who has mi his way, in retraceing his steps to the path which he has wandered. The error cannot to retard his progress or to increase his toil.

E.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SLAVERY OF FRIENDS IN THE BARBARY STATES.

(Concluded from page 331.)

I. S., 2d mo., 1694.—A copy of the names our poor Friends, captives at Mequinez, that by this Meeting ordered to be redeemed, viz: Ahur Westcoat, John Caddy, John King, bert Finley, James Burgin, Thomas Walkden, eph Bigland, James Ellis,* and George Pal-, a Friend's son."

. M. E., 1697.—"And in Barbary there ain several captives, most of which are such ave received the truth in the time of their ivity; the ransom of whom could not hitherto obtained, although great endeavours have n used for it; but farther endeavours are nded to be used as opportunity presents."

. M. E., 1698.—"We also understand that rs of our Friends who were captives at uinez, and suffered great hardships there, are l: and there yet remain five for whose ran- great endeavours have been used, but it is yet effected."

I. S., 1698.—"The case of the captives, their mption, and the consideration of what sum noney should be offered more than formerly, ead of purchasing six Moors to be delivered xchange for the Friends, is left to T. Eccle- and J. Field."

hey soon after report, that they have thought o offer 1000 guilders (83 pounds sterling) in of the Moors proposed to form part of the om.

n the same year it is stated, that an agree- t was made, through Dutch Friends, for the mption of the six Friends for 7895 guilders, one Moses Toledano of Sallee, to be taken vith some Dutch captives. The Dutch, how-, had left Sallee before the order reached e for Friends' ransom.

. M., 1699.—"Earnest endeavours have n been used for the liberty of our friends, ives in Barbary, though not as yet obtained, there being at this time some negotiations on , by the tenderness and care of the govern- t, for the redemption of all the English there, though the persons in Barbary, employed ein by Friends, do wait some time to see the t of that, yet we shall continue our further eavours for their discharge; and, in the mean- e, have, and do take care to send them sup- s for food, they having little allowance in that ntry of anything to support their bodies, er the great severities of labour and unde- ed stripes that captives often endure. Also, her direction by this meeting is given on their lf to the Meeting for Sufferings."

I. S., 10th mo., 1699.—"A letter from G. mer and Joseph Bigland to T. Eccleston and Joseph Wasey read, that Captain Delavall has made an agreement for all the English captives, with the Emperor of Fez and Morocco."

This arrangement of Captain Delavall, on behalf of the English government, does not appear to have been carried into effect immediately.

Y. M., 1699.—The following report concerning the captives was presented to the Yearly Meeting by the Meeting for Sufferings. "Our earnest endeavours for the captives have not obtained their liberty, neither have many been gotten thence under £400, £300, or about £250 ransom, each man, being double the amount Friends have ordinarily given. If the general ransom now discoursed should not succeed soon,—Query: Do Friends think it best to advance such large ransoms? Query: In order thereto, is the meeting willing to allow what money shall be wanting more than is in hand for that service, may be taken out of the other stock, or for want must the Friends remain as they have long done?"

"—— This matter is wholly left to the Meeting for Sufferings, to do therein as they see meet."

M. S., 1st mo., 1700.—"A letter from the Friends, captives at Mequinez, to Theodore Eccleston, acknowledging the receipt of £18, last remitted them; and states, Joseph Bigland has turned his back on truth, and has not been at meeting to wait upon God among them this four months, is grown envious against Friends, and an excessive drinker. It is referred to T. Eccleston to write to the Friends that they publicly disown him."

M. S., 3d mo., 1700.—"T. Eccleston reports, that there being a probability that our friends who are captives may be got home sooner than the generality, this meeting desires him to endeavour the same, though it may cost some charge."

Y. M., 1700.—"Friends' care is also continued for the redemption of our Friends that are captives in Barbary, and (as was hoped) the King has now agreed for the ransom of all the English captives there; and agents are arrived from thence, in order to receive the said ransom. And, although now, as heretofore, Friends have acquainted the government that they intend to redeem our friends at their own charge, nevertheless Friends are so far willing to encourage a public collection for the said service, that when the collectors shall come with the briefs to Friends' houses, we hope Friends will be inclined to extend their charity, in common with their neighbours, towards the redemption of the other English captives."

M. S., 5th mo., 1700.—"Daniel Quare acquaints this meeting that Captain Delavall, employed by the government here about the redemption of the English captives at Sallee, is about going for Sallee in a few days to fetch them.

* J. E. appears to have been ransomed, for £150, in , and the amount refunded by his father.

The Friends appointed are to take care in this business, and we will give security for the payment of such sums of money as they shall agree upon for our Friends' redemption. The captive Friends' names intended to be redeemed by Friends are, John King, Thomas Walkenden, James Burgin, Robert Finley, (captives upwards of seven years,) George Palmer, the Friend's son of Philadelphia, and Richard Robertson, newly convinced. Joseph Bigland, disowned by Friends there, is not included with the other Friends."

M. S., 6th mo., 1700.—"Friends, considering that Joseph Bigland, the person disowned there for his loose conversation, has been a long time in captivity, do, in tenderness and compassion towards him, and in hope of his restoration and amendment of life for the future, condescend that he shall also be redeemed; and Daniel Quare and Joseph Grove are to acquaint the Friends there, by letter, the reason thereof, and also to write a few lines to the said Joseph Bigland."

M. S., 1st mo., 1701–2.—"A letter from J. Walkerden to T. Eccleston, mentioning his being arrived in the Downs with all the other Friends captives; also writes, that he understands there is an intention that such of the English captives on board the ships that brought them as are able seamen, will be put on board men-of-war. It is referred to T. Eccleston, with John Field, to answer said letter, and to endeavour to get a letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty office, or otherwise as they see meet, for our friends to go to their respective homes, seeing that they are redeemed at the particular charge of Friends, and not at the government charge. This application, by the following minute, appears to have been successful."

Y. M. E., 1701.—"The Friends that are in captivity in Barbary are duly taken care of by Friends; and their ransom having been agreed for, for some time, it is hoped will shortly be effected. One young man has been convinced there lately."

M. S., 1st mo. 13th, 1701–2.—"Five of our late captive Friends at Mequinez being present at this meeting, did very tenderly acknowledge Friends' love and care towards them, both for relieving them while in captivity, and paying for their redemption from the same."

Y. M. E., 1702.—"And, whereas, we formerly gave you some account of the hopes Friends had, and endeavours used, for the redemption of Friends captives in Barbary; we now let you know that all who remained alive in that long and sore captivity, have been this year redeemed, whose ransom hath cost Friends upwards of £480, including one George Palmer, a Friend's son in Pennsylvania, recommended from thence, towards whose ransom they also did contribute; divers of which redeemed Friends have tenderly and gratefully acknowledged Friends' love and care of them."

M. S., 1702.—"An account of the captives which were lately redeemed at the cost of Friends:—John King, aged about 50 years, p- tive 18 years 5 months, convinced of the t- h about 15 years, has a wife and four children v- ing at Poole, in Dorsetshire, a seaman. Tho- s Walkenden, born in London, aged about 0 years, captive 19 years 6 months, convinced 2 years back, no family, a seafaring man. Rich- d Robinson, born at Market Harborough, Lei- tershire, aged 33 years, captive 4 years; - vinced 14 months; a single man, by trad- a leather-dresser. Robert Finley, born at Er- n in Scotland, aged 43 years, captive 19 years, - vinced 16 years, single man, a seafaring n- James Burgin, born in Kinton parish, near H- ter, Devonshire, aged 50 years, and captive 6 years 3 months, convinced 18 years 6 mon- , single, a seafaring man. Joseph Bigland, b- at Lynn, Norfolk, aged about 50 years, cap- e 19 years 6 months, broke his leg on board e ship coming over, and at present in the Que- 's Hospital at Plymouth for a cure."

At the Yearly Meeting in 1702, report - made "that the Friends formerly captives - Barbary are all, in number seven, ransomed - returned, and some monies remain in balance - that cash." The sum paid for the ransom of e- of these parties appears to have been £150. - account of the receipts and disbursements is - served, from which we find that the amount f subscriptions from Friends amounted to ab- £3000. Several hundred pounds paid on acco- of captives were refunded by themselves or th- friends after their return. No further occas- for the fund arising, the account was closed the year 1709, when the outstanding balance £563 14s. 11d. was added to the Yearly Me- ing stock.

The foregoing details of the proceedings of - Society on behalf of its absent and deeply afflic- members, taken in connexion with the letters George Fox, afford an instructive and very gra- ful illustration of the right working of a Christ- Church. The members suffer one with anoth- and care one for another temporarily and spiri- ally. George Fox, in one of his letters to t- captives, seeks to strengthen them by pointi- out the trials of their friends at home. He sa- "I think you have more liberty to meet th- than we have here, for they keep us out of o- meetings, and cast us into prison, and spoil o- goods." So similar is the working of an e- spirit, under all names as to religion, and in - countries. And no less observable is it that t- working of true religion is essentially the sam- under all the various circumstances to which th- who possess it are exposed. The same divi- power which in England enabled the suffere- under their persecutions to bear their hardshi- even joyfully for Christ's sake, strengthened t- poor Algerine captives, under all the horrors - their situation; and not only did they exerci- the virtue of endurance, but, like their brethr-

home, they made an open profession of the
th in acts of public worship, and in spreading
knowledge of it around them, especially among
other English captives. Their light evidently
ne brightly, and a considerable number of their
ow-sufferers appear to have been drawn by it
religious fellowship with the captive Friends.
w sweet this fellowship and the sympathy of
ir brethren at home would be, and how instru-
ntal in keeping them alive spiritually and
llectually, may easily be conceived. It has
n asserted that the ordinary influence upon
ropeans of long continued slavery in Barbary
a very debasing influence on their general
racter and feelings; but the power of religion
he case of the poor captives, whose sufferings
have narrated, appears to have been sufficient
preserve them, with a single exception at least,
n the natural influence of the circumstances
ler which they were placed. The pastoral let-
of George Fox, addressed to the captives on
coast of Barbary, (which will be found in the
me of Selections from his Epistles, a second
ion of which is just published,) will, it is
ed, be read with increased interest in con-
ion with the preceding particulars respecting
n.

A LETTER FROM GEORGE FOX,

the Captives who meet together to worship God in Algiers.

London, the 17th of the First Month, 1682.

DEAR FRIENDS,—I understand by a letter
a Friend, a captive amongst you, dated the
h of the Tenth Month, 1681, that you have
eeting in Algiers of about twenty. I am glad
ear you meet; and it is very well, that you
e so much liberty from your Patroons; and
desire is, that the Lord may preserve you all,
do meet in the name of Jesus, that in your
s, and conversations, and words, you may
ch righteousness and holiness, and godliness,
the life of Truth; so that you may answer
Spirit of God, both in the Turks and Moors,
the rest of the captives; that God's city may
et upon the holy hill there, which cannot be
; but that all may see it with the light where-
Christ hath enlightened every man that
eth into the world. And that Christ's ensign
be set up in those parts; that with his light
ll men, they may all see it, and flock to it;
Christ the ensign furnisheth all that come
Him, with heavenly armour and spiritual
pons.

ow Christ enlightens every man that cometh
the world, that every one may believe in the
t, and may become a child of the light, and
eternal life, and be saved; and so the Gos-
of salvation, the power of God, is to be
ched to every creature under heaven. And
hat believes is saved, and hath the salvation;
for Christ, by the grace of God, hath tasted death for every man. And the grace of God that brings salvation hath appeared to all men; and therefore all men, if they will have salvation it must be by believing, receiving, and walking in the grace of God, which brings it. And the Lord pours out of his spirit upon all flesh; and therefore all men and women must come to this Holy Spirit of God, by which the spirit of enmity may be slain and crucified in them; that in this Holy Spirit of God, they may all be in love and unity; and, with the Spirit of God they may all come to know the eternal, immortal God, and serve and worship Him in his Holy Spirit of Truth, which he hath poured upon them. And in this, all will honour God, and glorify Him through Jesus Christ, in his new Covenant of light and grace.

And so, my dear friends, be faithful and valiant for God's Truth upon earth, and do not deny the name of Jesus, in whom you have salvation; whose name is above every name under the whole heaven; that ye may all be with his light built upon Him, your Rock and Foundation that stands sure. And now, my dear friends, though you remain as captives, yet if ye be the freemen of God and Christ, who leads the devil into captivity, that led you captive into his prison of death, darkness, and corruption;—if Christ, I say, has led you out of that prison of captivity, into the glorious liberty of the sons of God, stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free; and be not entangled with any yoke of bondage, to bring you out of that heavenly, spiritual liberty. For in this you are free, notwithstanding the prisons and captivity of men; and they are but small matters to it: and therefore trust in the arm of the Lord's power, who can lay the mountains low, and remove the hills out of their places, and make his lambs to skip over all. And therefore mind the Lord and his power, that is over all that which makes you to suffer.

Now your sorrows and afflictions may bring many to call upon the name of the Lord, when He hath brought you low; for God is merciful and gracious to the righteous; and his mercies endure for ever. And though hunger and thirst and cold, many times you are in, and many distresses, yet the Lord is able to support you. And now, may you mind the Lord in your poverty, and prize his mercies; and consider whether you did enough prize his mercies and liberty and plenty! And ye may read the 107th Psalm throughout; there ye may see how the Lord brought down such as contemned his counsel, and rebelled against his words: well, what can you tell, but that this may be the day of the Lord with you, in your captivity, to bring down your hearts and spirits, that with the Spirit of the Lord you may turn to Him, who is a God at hand; and that you may call upon the Lord in truth and righteousness, that all your sufferings,

afflictions, and captivity may be sanctified to you. So that you may say: "All things shall work together for good, to them that love God." And so, with Job, you may bless God, "who giveth and taketh away," and that you may glorify God in whatsoever condition you may be; that no trouble may move you; and that you may rejoice in afflictions, persecutions and tribulations in the Lord, through his Spirit that doth uphold you. And as you do walk in the light, grace, spirit, and gospel, you may turn others to it: that you may have unity with them in it; and that they may come out of the spiritual prison of death, darkness, and corruption and captivity, into the liberty of the sons of God in Christ Jesus. Amen.

So, with my love to you all in the holy seed Christ Jesus, that reigns over all from everlasting to everlasting, the Lord preserve you all tender vines in Him. Amen. G. F.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 16, 1850.

The death of Ann Alexander, of Ipswich, England, was briefly noted in the seventh number of the current volume; but the Annual Monitor for the year 1850, which has been recently received, containing a much more ample account of the life and services of this devoted and highly gifted gospel minister, we have transferred the first moiety of that memorial to the pages of the Review. Although nearly half a century has rolled away since her visit, in the service of her Master, to the churches of our western world, there are yet a few remaining who clearly remember her fervid and inviting communications. The statement in the Annual Monitor, that she received only a limited portion of school learning, in her youth, was no doubt made by one who knew the fact, yet, if the reminiscences of more than forty years are to be trusted, she carried with her the evidence of a well cultivated intellect; and particularly of an intellect matured in the best of schools.

As the present number contains the concluding portion of the narrative relative to the sufferings of Friends who were prisoners among the Barbary Powers, it appears an eligible place for introducing one of George Fox's epistles to these sufferers. The first in the order of time, as they appear in Samuel Tuke's collection, is accordingly inserted in this week's Review. In this letter we find a Christian spirit recommended in the most unqualified terms. Though few men were more sensible than George Fox of the odiousness of cruelty and oppression, yet no sentiment appears in this epistle which could give encouragement to a spirit of hardness toward their barbarous masters. This was not only carrying out in his advice to those afflicted Friends, the principle on which he uniformly acted himself to overcome evil with good; but it was actually the wisest policy. The admonitions of George Fox to his captive brethren in the Barbary states, is similar in purport and design to that of the Apostle to those who, in his day, or in any subsequent age, were under the yoke. Yet it will scarcely be asserted by any one, that George Fox indicated by these exhortations, an approval of the Algerine laws which subjected his fellow believers to such cruel servitude. And it is devoutly to be wished that the spirit and temper manifested by G. Fox and his friends, in procuring the liberation of these slaves, may be properly cultivated by those who are laboring to promote the liberation of another class of captives in the present day.

We cannot suppose that our predecessors of the seventeenth century, were less sensible of the intrinsic injustice of the Barbary laws, by which the captives taken by their corsairs were reduced to slavery, than we are in regard to those in our southern states by which the colored race are held; yet we find that they united in raising the funds required under sanction of those laws, for the redemption of their brethren.

The attention of our readers, particularly of those in this city, is respectfully solicited to the appeal in behalf of the Managers of the Infant School Society. Contributions, if forwarded to Cornelia Davids, treasurer, or to our friend, Edward Yarnall, No. 9 Market street, will be thankfully received and promptly applied.

MARRIED,—On the 1st of Eleventh month last, at Friends' Meeting house, at Short Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, GEORGE, son of David Cattell, (deceased,) to JANE, daughter of Mahlon Patterson, of the same place.

For Friends' Review.

CIRCULAR OF THE BIBLE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

In again calling the attention of Auxiliaries to the annual Queries to be answered previous to the general meeting of the Association in Fourth month, the Corresponding Committee would press upon Friends who have been engaged in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, the importance of obtaining accurate information of the wants in their respective neighbourhoods, and forwarding their reports to the Depository before the first of Fourth month.

It may be recollected that in making donations to auxiliaries, the Board is guided in deciding what number of Bibles and Testaments are

uired by each, by the information given in its port. Hence those Auxiliaries who do not re- rt in time, are liable to be left out in the dis- ibution.

It is desirable that specific directions should be ven in every case, how boxes should be marked d forwarded; and that their receipt should al- ays be promptly acknowledged.

Address John Richardson, No. 50 North ourth street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS KIMBER,
CHARLES YARNALL,
SAMUEL BETTLE, JR.,
Committee of Correspondence.

Queries.

1. What number of families or individuals ve been gratuitously furnished with the Holy riptures by the Association during the past ar?

2. What number of Bibles and Testaments ve been sold by the Association within the st year?

3. How many members, male and female, are ere belonging to the Association; and what mber of families of Friends reside within its nits?

4. Are there any *families* of Friends within ur limits not supplied with copies of the Holy riptures, in good clear type and on fair paper; d if so, how many?

5. How many *members* of our Society, capable reading the Bible, do not own such a copy of Holy Scriptures?

6. How many Bibles or Testaments may pro- ly be disposed of by sale within your limits?

7. Is the income of the Auxiliary sufficient to ply those within its limits who are not duly nished with the Holy Scriptures?

8. What number of Bibles and Testaments, in d clear type and on fair paper, would it be ne- sary for the Bible Association to furnish gra- tously, to enable the Auxiliary to supply each ily?

9. What number would be necessary to fur- h each member of our religious Society, capa- of reading, who is destitute of a copy, and ble to purchase it?

For Friends' Review.

CHRONOLOGY.

A discussion of little visible importance has n running the round of the papers, which es to show that there is at least one subject, des the extension or limitation of slavery, n which a dispute may be raised. It is rly remembered that about fifty years ago question was canvassed in some of the public ers, whether the year 1800 was the last of 18th century, or the first of the 19th. The utants of that day are now mostly sleeping h their fathers, but their successors of our time have revived the dispute, in the form of an inquiry whether the year 1850 belongs to the first or second half of the passing century. A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette, has undertaken to render the matter so clear, that no person of common intelligence can doubt that we are now in the second half of the current century. For this purpose a considerable array of ordinal and cardinal numbers, is presented to our view. A train of reasoning, with some criticisms upon one or two Latin phrases, seems to have left the subject quite as much in the dark as it was at first; while the real question at issue has not been touched.

Now, the point to be decided is, when, according to the common reckoning, did the Christian era commence? It is historically known that as a period from which dates were to be reckoned, this era was not in use until long after the event to which it refers; and it is now agreed that an error of about four years was committed in fixing the period. This, however, is not the question in controversy. The disputants tacitly admit that the era was correctly assigned, and fairly understood.

Let us suppose, then, that at the birth of our Lord, the event had been generally so well known and acknowledged, as to be immediately introduced as the epoch from which the following years were to be reckoned; can we suppose that any mode of noting the years but that generally used would have been adopted; or that the dates would have been made in any way different from what they actually were; except so far as the mistake above noticed was concerned? Will any man suppose that the interval between the Saviour's birth and his attaining the age of one year, would have been considered as either more or less than the *first* year of the Christian era? This is the manner in which the ancient dates were reckoned. The flood, we are told commenced in the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month. It will certainly be agreed that Noah's age was then five hundred and ninety-nine years, and a fraction of a year; that one month and a fraction of a month of the current year had passed, before the event described took place. Solomon began to build the temple in the four hundred and eightieth year from the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, in the fourth year of his reign, in the second month. Of course it will not be pretended that they had been 480 years out of Egypt; that Solomon had reigned four years; or that two months of the current year were past. When we find in notes to Blackstone a citation, 9 George IV., and another 1 Vict., we know that the former was passed between 29th of 1st mo., 1828 and the same day of 1829, and that the latter was enacted prior to 6 mo. 20, 1838; for George came to the crown on the day above mentioned in 1820, and Victoria in 1837.

American Independence was declared 7th mo., 4, 1776, and it is agreed on all hands, that this is the 74th year; and such as annex the date from that event to the Anno Domini, must now use the number 74. Let us imagine that the Declaration of Independence had been made on the same day on which the Saviour was born, and that both events had been introduced as they now are, can we suppose that different numbers would have been assigned them?

It is well known that the French nation introduced, in the year 1792, a new era* dating from what they considered the establishment of liberty in France, instead of the birth of Christ. Had this chronology prevailed to our time, the first half century of their era must have ended on the autumnal equinox of 1842, or the end of their year 50.

We find in this chronology, or in any other, no such date as the year 0; and whether we give to the date of the year the ordinal or cardinal form, the number always indicates the current, not the past year. The Cincinnati writer intimates that his essay bore date 1st mo. 10; yet he certainly did not suppose that one month and ten days of the current year had then passed.

If we suppose the year subsequent to the birth of our Lord to have been called the year 0, this would be to admit an anomaly for which there is no authority. But if we assign the character to the years of the Christian era, which belongs to the years of all other cycles or periods of time, we have a consistent system, in which the number of the day, month, year, or century indicates the one that is passing, and not the one that is past. Upon this view there is no room to deny that the year 1801 was the first, and that 1850 is the fiftieth year of the nineteenth century. Hence this is the last year of the first moiety of the century in which we live.

E. L.

CULTURE OF THE TEA PLANT.

In the ninth number of our second volume, a brief notice was given of the attempt of Junius Smith to cultivate this plant on American soil. It was then announced that he designed to fix upon some location in Alabama or Georgia for his experiments. The following notice is copied from the North American and United States Gazette, and will, no doubt, be read with interest.

Junius Smith, of Greenville, S. C., has been engaged some three years in experimentin upon the Tea Plant, with the view of introducin it into this country. The result has, after man disappointments, proved most promising. It wa at first almost impossible to secure the transmis sion of the Tea Nut from Asia, in a sound state but that difficulty was finally overcome. Th plant buds and blossoms here at the same time i does in Asia. As regards the Tea-nut, he says

"The Tea seed, as generally denominated, is c the size and colour of a hazel nut. An average sized nut equals, in weight, eight cotton seeds The bulk of a full sized Tea nut is, in circumfe ence, 2¼ inches, of a middle sized nut 1¼ inche average perhaps 1½ inches. Like all nuts, contains an oily kernel, covered with a shel thicker than that of a cotton seed, but rathe thinner than that of a hazel nut. The publi mind is misled by calling it Tea seed. It shoul be called *Tea nut*, denoting more distinctly t those unacquainted with it its true character."

An abundant supply of water is necessary fo the perfect growth of the plant; and of the pr gress he has made in the culture, and the chara ter of the plant, he says:—

"The Tea Plants in my garden, although the have had to form both root and branch, hav grown since April from 6 to 18 inches. Th foliage and every twig is the growth of this se son. Many of them are covered with blosso buds, 20 in number, all pressing forward to the blossom. The first full blossom appeared on th 20th September. Other plants, both black an green, have continued, and now continue to fo low. The Tea Plant blossoms in China and Ind in September and October. It is a pleasant fe ture to observe the appearance of the blossom in this climate, at the same time. It is a pec liarity of the Tea Plant that it blossoms sparing at one time, but continues to put out its blo soms until spring; and pods containing the ri Tea nut may be gathered at the same time as th blossoms, in the autumn. The blossom is crea coloured, with a delicate fragrance like a wes violet. The petals inclosing the flower before i full blossom, drop off in three or four days aft it is fully developed. There are seldom more tha two blossoms at the same time upon the san plant, but others follow soon after the loss of th first."

This information is contained in a letter to th Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, Sou Carolina; and is now published for the first tim in due form, in the Charleston Mercury. In subsequent letter, dated the 7th of November, the same Society, he says that what was tr concerning the blossom, in October, is not so November; and adds:—

"I remarked that there was seldom more tha one blossom at a time upon my Tea Plant, a that I had not seen more than two. From th period to the present time, the number of blo soms has continued to increase, so that nc

* This era commenced with the autumnal equinox, (9th month 22,) 1792; and a new series of names was assigned to the months. The scriptural division into weeks was discarded, and a decade or period of ten days was substituted. This absurd and impious attempt to remove a landmark of the Christian religion was abandoned after an existence of about fourteen years. The ancient era was restored in France at the beginning of 1806.

veral plants have each from six to twelve blos-
ms; such numbers opening at the same time,
esent the appearance of a hyacinth in full blos-
m. It appears, therefore, that not only the
ne of blossoming in this district corresponds
th the time in China and India, but the man-
r also in which the blossoms appear, manifest
identity of climate and temperature, affording
esumptive evidence that the Tea Nuts will
ture here equally to the nature of the plant in
eign countries. So far as I can judge from the
ogress already made, the cool and frosty nights
the mild and balmy days peculiar to the moun-
n district, are perfectly congenial to the health
d vigorous growth of the Tea Plant. Con-
ering that every branch, leaf and blossom, is
e produce of this year's growth, I deem it pru-
nt to shelter the plants when appearances indi-
e a frost at night, otherwise they remain with-
t shelter, and I trust another year they will
require any, whatever the weather may be."
The experiments of Mr. Smith have a deep in-
est; and he will add a new and most valuable
partment of production to the United States, if
can demonstrate the correctness of his asser-
ns and realize his prospects.

The following extract from the Washington
respondence with the Pennsylvania Inquirer,
ms to prove that a similar culture is going on
South America.

n conversation with a Brazilian gentleman the
er day, we learned some interesting facts with
rence to Brazil, which perhaps may be new to
readers of the Inquirer. It will be remem-
ed that some ten or fifteen years ago, one hun-
l Chinese were imported into Brazil for the
pose of attempting the cultivation of the Tea
nt. The experiment has completely succeed-
and our informant states that large quantities
ea, put up in boxes marked with Chinese
racters, are now exported to Europe, and sold
e as Chinese Tea. All the Chinese who had
n brought into the country have died, and the
ivation of the plant is now carried on exclu-
ly by Brazilians.

IR MATTHEW HALE AND JOH BUNYAN.

ord Campbell has recently given to the world
volumes of the "Lives of the Chief Jus-
," a supplement to his remarkable biography
e Chancellors of England.

he following passage is extracted from the
oir of Judge Hale. Little did that great
think that the compassion which he evinced
he desolate wife of a poor tinker, would be
ed down to posterity among the choice
ds of English History; little did he imagine
his own well-deserved fame would be in-
creased by his connection with the despised field-preacher, whose name alone has preserved from oblivion that of the bigot who was Hale's associate on the bench.

We quote from the Athenæum. C.

"Hale must have suffered much pain when those with whom he was formerly associated were brought before him under the new Acts; and his kindly feelings seem to have been always touched when the poor Quakers and Baptists were subject to such severe measures. On one occasion, the case of that illustrious writer, John Bunyan, came before him, brought by his faithful wife, Elizabeth; who was quite a heroine—indeed far better—a most devoted and high-minded woman. Bunyan was committed to Bedford jail, and Elizabeth, his wife, actuated by his undaunted spirit, applied to the House of Lords for his release; and, according to her relation, she was told, 'they could do nothing; but that his releasement was committed to the Judges at the next assizes.' The Judges were Sir Matthew Hale and Mr. Justice Twisden; and a remarkable contrast appeared between the well-known meekness of the one, and fury of the other. Elizabeth came before them, and, stating her husband's case, prayed for justice:—'Judge Twisden,' says John Bunyan, 'snapt her up, and angrily told her that I was a convicted person, and could not be released unless I would promise to preach no more.' *Elizabeth:* 'The Lords told me that releasement was committed to you, and you give me neither releasement nor relief. My husband is unlawfully in prison, and you are bound to discharge him.' *Twisden:* 'He has been lawfully convicted.' *Elizabeth:* 'It is false, for when they said: "Do you confess the indictment?" he answered, "At the meetings where he preached, they had God's presence among them."' *Twisden:* 'Will your husband leave preaching? if he will do so, then send for him.' *Elizabeth:* 'My Lord, he dares not leave off preaching as long as he can speak. But, good my Lords, consider that we have four small children, one of them blind, and that they have nothing to live upon, while their father is in prison, but the charity of Christian people. I myself *smayed* at the news when my husband was apprehended.' *Sir Matthew Hale:* 'Alas poor woman.' *Twisden:* 'Poverty is your cloak, for I hear your husband is better maintained by running up and down a-preaching than by following his calling?' *Sir Matthew Hale:* 'What is his calling?' *Elizabeth:* 'A tinker, please you, my Lord; and because he is a tinker, and a poor man, therefore he is despised, and cannot have justice.' *Sir Matthew Hale:* 'I am truly sorry we can do you no good. Sitting here we can only act as the law gives us warrant; and we have no power to reverse the sentence, although it may be erroneous. What your husband said

was taken for a confession, and he stands convicted. There is, therefore, no course for you but to apply to the King for a pardon, or to sue out a writ of error; and, the indictment, or subsequent proceedings, being shown to be contrary to law, the sentence shall be reversed, and your husband shall be set at liberty. I am truly sorry for your pitiable case. I wish I could serve you, but I fear I can do you no good.' "

"Little do we know what is for our permanent good," remarks our author :—

"Had Bunyan then been discharged and allowed to enjoy liberty, he no doubt would have returned to his trade, filling up his intervals of leisure with field-preaching; his name would not have survived his own generation, and he could have done little for the religious improvement of mankind. The prison-doors were shut upon him for twelve years. Being cut off from the external world, he communed with his own soul; and, inspired by Him who touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire, he composed the noblest of allegories, the merit of which was first discovered by the lowly, but which is now lauded by the most refined critics; and which has done more to awaken piety, and to enforce the precepts of Christian morality, than all the sermons that have been published by all the prelates of the Anglican Church."

CHEMICAL INQUIRIES.

Experience had long taught the Scotch that oats, such as they grow in their climate, are a nutritious food; but the habits of the more influential English, and the ridicule of a prejudiced lexicographer,* were beginning to make them ashamed of their national diet. Chemistry has here stepped in, and by her analysis of both, has proved not only that the oat is richer in muscle-forming matter than the grain of wheat, but that oatmeal is in all respects a better form of nourishment than the finest wheaten flour. But what is more, chemistry has brought us acquainted with the value of parts of the grain, formerly considered almost as waste. The husk or bran of wheat, for example, though given at times to pigs, to millers' horses, and other cattle, was usually thought to possess but little nutritive virtue in itself. Analysis, however, has shown it to be actually richer in muscular matter than the white interior of the grain. Thus the cause of its answering so well as food for cattle is explained; and it is shown that its use in bread (whole-meal bread) must be no less nutritive than economical. The true value of other kinds of food is also established by these inquiries. Cabbage is a crop which, up to the present time, has not been a general favourite in this country, either in the stall or for the table, except during early spring and summer. In North Germany and Scandinavia, however, it appears to have been long esteemed, and various modes of storing it for winter use have been very generally practised. But the cabbage is one of the plants which has been chemically examined, in consequence of the failure of the potato, with the view of introducing it into general use, and the result of the examination is both interesting and unexpected. When dried so as to bring it into a state in which it can be compared with our other kinds of food (wheat, oats, beans, &c.), it is found to be *richer in muscular matter than any other crop we grow.* Wheat contains only about 12 per cent., and beans 25 per cent., but dried cabbage contains from 30 to 40 per cent. of the so-called protein compounds. According to our present views, therefore, it is pre-eminently nourishing. Hence if it can but be made generally agreeable to the palate, and easy of digestion, it is likely to prove the best and easiest cultivated substitute for the potato; and no doubt the Irish kolcannon (cabbage and potatoes beat together) derives part of its reputation from the great muscle-sustaining power of the cabbage—a property in which the potato is most deficient. Further, it is of great interest—of national importance, we may say—that an acre of ordinary land will, according to the above result, produce a greater weight of this special kind of nourishment in the form of cabbage than in the form of any other crop. Thus twenty tons of cabbage—and good land will produce, in good hands, forty tons of drum-head cabbage on an imperial acre—contain fifteen hundred pounds of muscular matter; while twenty-five bushels of beans contain only four hundred pounds; as many of wheat only two hundred, twelve tons of potatoes only five hundred and fifty, and even thirty tons of turnips only a thousand pounds. The preference which some farmers have long given to this crop, as food for their stock and milch-cows is accounted for by these facts; while of course they powerfully recommend its more general cultivation as food for man. Again :—In many parts of our island furze or gorse grows up as unheeded weed, and luxuriates in favourable spots without being applied to any useful purpose. In other districts, however, it is already an object of valuable though easy culture, and large breadths of it are grown for the feeding of stock and yield profitable returns. Chemical researches show its nutritive property to be very great. Of muscle-building materials it contains, when dry, as much as 30 per cent., and is therefore in this respect superior to beans, and inferior only to the cabbage. Under these circumstances we can no longer doubt the conclusions at which some experimental feeders had previously arrived, nor the advantage which might be obtained from the more extensive cultivation of gorse, on many poor and hitherto almost neglected soils—*Edinburgh Review.*

* Johnson's definition of oats, is, a grain which in England is generally given to horses; but in Scotland supports the people.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

A WORD IN SEASON.

It is one of God's commands that we comfort ıe feeble-minded, support the weak;" and again, ıat we "bear one another's burdens, and so ful- l the law of Christ." Love to the brethren re- uires that we endeavour to relieve their spiritual stresses. Charity to the soul, is the soul of ıarity. "We have great joy and consolation thy love, because the bowels of the saints are freshed by thee, brother," says Paul to Phile- on. But consolation must be seasonable, as ell as appropriate. "A word spoken in due ason, how good it is." The skilful, spiritual ıysician will know when to speak, what to eak, and how to speak. "The Lord God ıth given me the tongue of the learned," says aiah, "that I should know how to speak a ord in season to him that is weary." It was ely said of Job, "thou hast strengthened the ak hands, thy words have upholden him that is falling, and thou hast strengthened the feeble ees." A word in season will do more to othe the bursting heart, and relieve the troubled nscience, than volumes of choice sayings if not ely applied. The interview between David d Jonathan in the woods, we have reason to lieve, was short; that few words passed be- een them; but the effect was wonderful. It said that "Jonathan, Saul's son, strengthened vid's hands in God." "Ointment and perfume oice the heart, so doth a man his friend by urty counsel." More than once has the writer this article felt deeply depressed, supposing re was something peculiar in his experience, aking there was something singular in his ws and feelings, especially those of a sorrowful d; but a fellow-believer has, by opening his erience, turned the stumbling-block into a -mark, and a change, a delightful change, come over the spirits, called by Isaiah "the of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for spirit of heaviness." Such power do words sess when fitly and timely spoken: they are apples of gold in pictures of silver. There a time when Doddridge could get no com- from books, found no power to use the pro- es, but, says he, passing a cottage door, a d commenced reading, "as thy days, so shall strength be." The effect on my mind, says he, indescribable; it was like life from the dead. h is done by a word, if it be spoken in due on. To know how to bind up the broken- ted, is a kind of knowledge after which every istian, and especially every Christian minister, ld aspire. To know how to speak a word in on to him that is weary, is a gift to be earn- coveted. I think it was a declaration of cher, if he could be the means of encouraging poor pilgrim in the way to heaven, he should ider it ample reward for ten years' toil. But heavenly skill, we wish here to recommend, st learned in the closet, and when sharply tried in the furnace of affliction. "Tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience," says Paul, and he presently adds, "that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are com- forted of God." If we have the tongue of the learned, to speak a word in season to him that is weary, God must give it to us. And Oh, that He would anoint us for the work speedily. De- spondency in the Church is as ruinous as pre- sumption. It has the same effect on all holy obedience as frost on the streams—it chills, hardens and stagnates; and, if we mistake not, is alarmingly prevalent in many of the churches just now. Oh, that the Spirit of the Lord God may rest down upon us, then we will "proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, bind up the broken-hearted, and comfort them that mourn." "Strengthen ye the weak hands," says the pro- phet of the Lord, "confirm the feeble knees; comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God."

J. ABBOTT.

Waterbury, Jan. 1st, 1850.

NEW PROCESS OF SUGAR MAKING.

We learn from the Franklin (La.) Banner, that Messrs. Lyman and Todd of that parish have adopted Meslen's process in sugar making and met with decided success. The sugar, according to the Banner, is a splendid article, and the con- trast between it and sugar made by the old pro- cess, is represented as quite wonderful. The sugar yielded but a very small amount of mo- lasses, and what it did yield was uncommonly thick. The process by which this result has been obtained is as follows:—A small quantity of the bisulphate of lime was mixed with water, and the mixture placed in a tin vessel over one end of the mill-bed in such a position that a small stream issuing from the vessel would mingle with the cane juice as it passed from under the cylinders to the spout leading to the cistern. By this means the fresh juice, as soon as it left the cans, mingled at once with the liquid, and such is the character of the bisulphate of lime, that it at once neutralizes every tendency to acidity that previously existed in the juice. Professor Meslen is of the opinion that the mo- ment the juice leaves the cells of the cane, it commences changing to an acid, and that if the bisulphate of lime is at once mixed with it, this tendency, so injurious to crystallization, is at once destroyed. The experiments of Messrs. Lyman and Todd are necessarily imperfect, but the results are highly satisfactory. Whether this sugar will bear shipping as well as other sugar, and is in all respects superior to other sugar, we do not know. Time will show both its perfec- tions and imperfections. — *Mobile Herald and Tribune.*

THE CREEK INDIANS.

Messrs. Benj. Marshall, L. McIntosh, G. W. Stedham and David Burnett, delegates from the Creek Nation, west of the Mississippi, arrived in town yesterday, on their way to Washington. The object of this visit, is to close up the unsettled business existing between their people and the United States Government. Our old friend Edward Harnick, of Montgomery, who has spent the past five months among the Indians, came in company with the delegates. He speaks in glowing terms of the rapid progress of the Creek Indians in the various pursuits of civilized life. The chase has been given up entirely, and now the whole nation is devoted to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. Many of the Indians have large and commodious dwellings, broad farms in a high state of cultivation, numerous herds of cattle, &c. Education also receives a due share of attention. The state of public morals would, we are assured, put to shame many communities of the "pale faces." The use of intoxicating drink is almost unknown, the introduction of it into the nation being strictly prohibited.—*Mobile Tribune.*

PUBLIC BATHING AND WASHING HOUSES.

Some time since a project was started in New York city for the establishment of bathing and washing houses, for the use of poor families; and we learn, from the Evening Post, that about $10,000, or one-half the required capital, has been secured. A new effort is being made to raise the required sum. The circular issued by those who have the matter in hand says:

"The price of baths in the English establishments is from 1d. to 2d. sterling—and the charge for all necessary facilities for washing, drying, and ironing clothes, in one quarter of the time that would be required at home, is 1d. per hour; less than the fuel would cost at their own homes.

"So great has been the eagerness of the poor, in the English cities, to avail themselves of these opportunities, that in some cases great numbers of women have been seen awaiting their turn; and the number of bathers in one of the London establishments, during the first year, was 113,000; and the number of washers 20,000—thus proving that the poorer classes are not uncleanly in their habits, from choice, but from the necessities of their condition."

It is probable that the matter will finally result in the City Council furnishing the building and the water, some action to that effect having already been had.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE DNIEPER.

The cost of the great suspension bridge over the Dnieper, at Kieff, in Russia, is four hundred thousand guineas. The model, and the three thousand tons of iron used in the bridge, were furnished from England. It took two years t complete the model and stand, of which the co was six thousand pounds sterling. The passag over which the bridge is thrown, is half an En lish mile. Your bridges across the Ohio do n escape European notice and admiration. Nothin has struck my imagination more, than the stupe dous Britannia (tubular) bridge over the Men Straits.—*Jour. of Com.*

POVERTY IN FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur, of the 19th ult., co tains the ample report of the Committee of t Legislative Assembly, on a scheme of Poor La or *Public Assistance* for France. The expos tion of the ills from indigence, especially in t manufacturing districts, is dreadful; and t agitation of the subject, in the Assembly and t press, has brought forth details of the numb and the condition, physical and moral, of t French Poor, nearly as harrowing as those fro the inquirers by whose agency the London Mor ing Chronicle is rendering more service to En land, than ever journal did, in one particular, any other country. Dr. Reveille Parise, an a medical and philosophical writer, is publishin in the Moniteur, a series of essays founded long and extensive observation, on the public a medical aid due to the rural population of Fran He exhibits a deplorable picture of wretchedn and privation of every kind,—of ignorance, sup stition, bad and inveterate habits, and obstin adherence to mischievous prejudices and custon He complains of the public neglect of the ills the country, compared to the attention paid those of the large cities.—*Journ. of Com.*

AN APPEAL.

The Managers of the INFANT SCHOOL SOCIE wish to present to their friends and patrons t case of their School for colored Infants, which, is probably well known, was founded some ye ago by the donation of a lady in our city.

The interest of this money not being sufficie to support a School, and it being very difficult procure subscriptions for the purpose, the Ma gers were *compelled* to draw upon and absorb t whole.

For some years past, they had to make t most desperate efforts to keep it up; at this ti they know not where to look for their future su plies.

The number of *colored* children in the city a liberties, amounts, to many thousand; for thes very inadequate means of instruction are p vided.

Two Public Grammar Schools, one primar three or four maintained by the Society Friends; one by a Society of Abolitionists; a a few *private* ones, comprise the whole stock education for this increasing portion of the co

unity, who cannot, from their low and poor condition, obtain any advantages for their children, it through the aid and influence of the whites.

Our School is the only one in the city for eir infants, and it is as interesting a one as can y where be found. *One hundred and fifty* tle ones, neat, orderly and intelligent, repay by eir attention and progress in learning, the care stowed on them by their most excellent Teach- and would delight by their behaviour and citations the heart of a Christian pilanthro- st.

Would it not be a pity to disband such a hool? The thought of it makes our hearts sad; t what can we do to obtain the necessary sup- rt?

We look to you, friends of humanity; shall we k in vain?

The School is between 10th and 11th and th and Shippen streets, in the basement of a ored church. You are invited to visit it any r except Saturday, between the hours of 10 l 12.

OFFICERS.

First Directress,—Mary P. Moore.
Second Directress,—Theodosia P. Smith.
Secretary,—Katharine Linnard.
Treasurer,—Cornelia Davidson.

DEATH OF A NATURALIST.

We have to record the death of Mr. Edward bleday, which took place at his residence, rington Square, on the 14th of December, in 39th year of his age Mr. Doubleday was descendant of an old and well-known Quaker ly, long resident at Epping,—and many of se members are well known for their attach- t to science. The deceased and his brother ry, who survives him, first became known in scientific world on account of the extent and ty of their collections of British birds and ts. In 1835, Mr. Doubleday, in conjunc- with Mr. Foster, another member of the ty of Friends, paid a visit to the United s of America; and returned with large col- ns of specimens in all branches of natural ry,—which he distributed to the British um and various local institutions. On the ture of the ill-fated Niger Expedition, Mr. leday wished to accompany it as naturalist; is friends considered that he might be more lly employed in this country,—and he was nted Assistant in the zoological department British Museum. His time in this institu- as chiefly spent in the arrangement of the ological collection,—more especially in the ication and delineation of the various species idopterous insects. Under his persevering ntendence the collection of butterflies and in the British Museum has become one of ost complete in existence. At the time he was suddenly seized with the disease which has terminated his existence, he was engaged in the publication of a catalogue of the Diurnal Lepidoptera, as well as his magnificent work on the genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera. He has published numerous papers, chiefly on entomology, in the various natural history journals of the country. His death will cause a blank not easily filled up: for he combined with a deep and accurate knowledge of the science of entomology and its literature, extensive general knowledge,—and had great delight and facility in communicating what he knew.—*Athenæum.*

COAL.

The immense beds of bituminous coal found in the valley of the Ohio, fill the mind with wonder and surprise, as it reflects on the vast forests of arborescent and sandstone, until the whole series had accumulated plants required in their formation. Age after age, successive growths of plants, springing up in the same region, were entombed beneath thick strata of shale to the depth of more than a thousand feet; while beneath the whole lay the bed of an ocean floored with fossil salt. Indications of coal are found at intervals, across the great valley, from the Allegany to the Rocky Mountains. It is found near the surface in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and, without doubt, may be found beneath the extensive tertiary deposits, which form the substratum of the great prairies in the central and northern parts of the Western States. As low down as New Madrid on the Mississippi, coal was thrown up from beneath the bed of the river, by the great earthquake of 1812—a sufficient proof of its continuation in the most depressed part of the great valley.

That coal is of vegetable origin no one who has read much on the subject, or personally examined the coal beds, will now deny. Time was, when it was considered a peculiar mineral product formed in the earth in the same manner and at the same time, with the rocks that surround it. The product of its chemical analysis, being altogether vegetable, and the artificial formation of coal from wood by Sir James Hall, have silenced all doubts on the subject. The only mystery now is, how such vast quantities of vegetable matter could be accumulated and grow on the spot where they were buried. That they grew in general on the surface now occupied by the coal, appears certain from the perfect state in which the most delicate leaves and stems are preserved. Had they been transported by currents of water, and especially from any distance, it is hardly possible that they should not have received more damage. The climate at that period must have been more warm and more humid than at present, as many of the plants are of families which now grow only in tropical climates; and as the laws of nature never change, this may be deemed a correct inference.—*Scientific American.*

Studious people, and the serious part of them especially, generally spend much time in possessing themselves of the ideas of others, ranking in their own and each other's estimation, according to their acquisitions in that way; but we may infer from what the poet Cowper says of his library, which consisted only of his own books, that nothing, strictly speaking, is properly and genuinely a man's own, but that which he is enabled to draw out of his own mine and fashions in his own mint: the rest is all borrowed.—*Dillwyn.*

For Friends' Review.

"*And the angel of His presence saved them.*"—Isa. 63: 9.

When sorrow like a torrent
Hath rushed in upon thy soul,
And thou'st turned from earth's physicians,
Who can never make thee whole;
When blest with strength to call on Him,
Whose presence void doth fill,
Hath not his angel floated down
And whispered, "Peace, be still?"

When tempted, sorely tempted,
To forsake the narrow way,
And obtain some fleeting pleasure
That but glitters to betray;
When thou'st prayed unto thy Saviour,
From this bond to set thee free,
Oh! hath not then the angel
Of His presence saved thee?

And hast thou never lingered
By the dying bed of one,
Whose day's work in the daytime
Had with diligence been done;
When listening to the Hope and Faith
Made audible in prayer,
Felt e'en through the shadowy valley,
That blest angel lingered near? E.

New York, 1st mo. 25th, 1850.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The steamer Europa from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the 8th inst., bringing European intelligence to the 26th ult., but the political news is of little general interest.

An unusual degree of cold is reported to have prevailed, during some part of last month, throughout Tuscany and Piedmont. The thermometer had fallen in the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy, to 8 degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit. Genoa and the adjacent coasts were for a time completely blocked up with snow.

Official relations have been revived between Russia and Turkey, the difference respecting the refugees of Whiddin having been fully adjusted. The Poles implicated in the Hungarian insurrection, are reported to be confined to the town of Konia, in Asia Minor. It is said that difficulties still exist, which have hitherto prevented the resumption of diplomatic relations between Austria and the Porte.

The British cabinet has manifested a decided opposition to the movement in Canada, relative to a separation from the parent state; but the prospect of a quiet settlement of the question appears quite remote and questionable.

The steamer Empire City, which arrived at New York late on the night of the 8th inst., brings intelligence from Chagres to the 26th of last month; and from San Francisco to the last of the year just closed. This vessel is reported to have brought gold dust the value of $1,133,657, and the trunks of the pa sengers are supposed to contain a million mo Among the passengers are George W. Wright a Edward Gilbert, representatives elect from the st of California.

The California legislature convened on the 17 of Twelfth month, but had done little more th elect the officers of the state government, and t senators to the United States. The Senators elect are the well known Col. Fremont and Dr. Gwi the latter of whom has arrived at Washington. C Freemont was detained at Panama in consequen of the indisposition of his wife. The inaugurati of the governor, Peter H. Burnett, and the lieut ant governor, John McDougal, took place on 20th, when governor Burnett delivered his inaugu address. In a message communicated on the n day, the governor expressed a belief that it was pedient to proceed at once, in the business of le lation. Among the first objects of attention he commends the establishment of a code of civil criminal law for the state. He suggests the ex sion of free people of colour, as a means of preve ing the introduction of slaves under contracts w southern masters. He advises the immediate im sition of taxes to meet the expenses of governm

On the 24th of 12th month, a destructive occurred at San Francisco, by which property mated at a million and a half of dollars destroyed.

The proceedings of Congress, as far as kn when our paper went to press, were of little p tical importance. The speech of Henry Clay u his compromise resolutions, does not appear lil to gain the favour of the north or south. The t retical admissions of the evils of slavery, do not the views of the slaveholders; and the general dency of his arguments in favour of slavery, r ensure their rejection by the advocates of freed

Sixty-three bodies had been recovered from ruins of the building demolished by the late a explosion at New York, but a number of indivic were still missing at the latest account. The c of the explosion is undergoing a strict investiga

FREE PRODUCE STORE,

N. W. corner of Fifth and Cherry sts., Philadel

At considerable labour and care, and a large o of capital, this assortment of free labour goods been collected. Those who are desirous of prom the extinction of slavery by turning the curre trade in a channel not polluted by unrequited toi invited to procure their supplies from this store.

A greatly enlarged stock over former years of

Free Labour Dry Goods and Groceries,

is now on hand ready for sale by WHOLESALE RETAIL.

The cotton fabrics are manufactured by orde under the supervision of the subscriber, exclus from material raised and handled by Free Labo only, and procured through conscientious agents ployed by the

PHILADELPHIA FREE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION OF FRI

In purchasing GROCERIES and all other articles in this store, especial care is taken to trace thing to its source, to ensure entire freedom from labour.

The prices are mostly as low as similar artic the general market.

Terms Cash. GEORGE W. TAYL

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Memoir of Ann Alexander, *who died at Ipswich, Great Britain, on the 19th of the 9th month*, 1849, *aged* 82 *years.*

(Concluded from page 339.)

About six weeks after her return to York, she was liberated by her Monthly Meeting for extended religious service in various counties in England; and during the course of this engagement, which occupied her about sixteen months, she sustained a severe loss in the decease of her justly loved and valued mother. This event, the intelligence of which reached her at Exeter, took place after eight days' illness, in great quietness and peace. "I felt for a time," she writes, "as if natural on such an occasion, as if every nerve were unstrung, and the floods of affliction ready to overflow their banks; which, by my remote situation denying me the privilege of surrounding her dying bed, or of administering one drop of consolation during the illness of my endeared parent, was indeed greatly increased. But the feeling of that holy, invisible Arm, which led me from my father's house, and which had supported through a variety of trials, that, in the course of probationary steppings thus far, had been my appointed lot, again lifted up my head in hope, and anchored my soul in the deeps of resignation to Him, who, in His infinite wisdom and goodness, had taken the gift He had so long spared to me and the Church; and who enabled me, I trust, in humble acquiescence, to bless His holy name."

In the 9th month, 1796, she was united in marriage with William Alexander, then residing at Needham Market, in Suffolk. The retirement of that location, enlivened by domestic ties, was very congenial to her feelings; she was, however frequently called upon to leave her agreeable home in the service of her Lord, and, during the next seven years, in the course of which time she became the mother of two sons, she visited various parts of England and Wales. In 1803, she apprehended the time was fully come for her to avow a prospect which had, for some years been before her mind, of religious service on the American continent. After receiving the usual testimonials of the unity of her friends, she embarked at Liverpool; and on going on board the vessel in which her passage had been engaged, she thus describes her feelings: "My mind was sweetly favoured with the incomes of peace, as I came to the vessel this morning, which greatly alleviated the trial of this separation from my dearest husband, and enabled me to utter the language, 'All within lies peaceful, all composed.'" The gratification of approaching the desired haven, after a passage of five weeks, "had," she remarks, "its mixture of alloy; not only from my recollecting it was not the country which contained my greatest earthly treasures; but from the painful intelligence brought by the pilot, of the yellow fever prevailing in New York, which occasioned no small anxiety to most or all of us; though I have to acknowledge, at the same time, a feeling of secret and sustaining confidence, which is not very easily interrupted or disturbed." She visited most of the Meetings of Friends throughout the United States, and attended all the Yearly Meetings. Her heart was enlarged in love to all, of whatever name, in whom she found the marks of true discipleship to her Lord; and in her ministerial services (especially in public meetings) she was led chiefly to dwell on the great truths of the Gospel—the blessings freely offered through Jesus Christ to all who truly repent, and the standard of holiness to which all who believe in him are called. Her services appear to have met with the cordial acceptance of Friends, and to have left an impression on many minds, which the lapse of nearly half a century has not been able to efface. In reference to the last meeting she attended on that Continent, she records, "I was measurably strengthened by my great and good Master, not only in conveying what appeared to me the counsel of God to individuals, like that to the Church formerly, who thought herself rich and full; but, in humble commemoration of his goodness and mercy, to cast down all crowns

at his footstool, and intercede for the different states of his church and family."

On the 26th of 6th month, 1805, she embarked at New York, and landed in Ireland on the 21st of the following month. After visiting some Meetings in Ireland and Scotland, and her relations in Yorkshire, she reached her own home, with a grateful heart, for all the mercies which had been so abundantly vouchsafed to her. In the year 1808, William and Ann Alexander removed from Suffolk, and undertook the superintendence of the girls' school at York, in which the latter had formerly been engaged: but the state of her health, which had suffered considerably from almost unremitting exercise of mind, and hard travelling on horseback, during the latter part of her residence in Ireland, and subsequent labours and travels in America, was at this time such as to disqualify her from taking a very active part in the concerns of the institution. The death of her youngest son, in an attack of typhus fever, whilst at school in Lincolnshire, was a severe trial to her maternal feelings, and increased the feebleness of her health, so that, in 1812, the establishment was relinquished by its original proprietors, to two female Friends, who continued it on their own account, till the marriage of one of them, a short time afterwards, when it was finally relinquished.

About the year 1811 her thoughts appear to have been directed to the desirableness of attempting a little Annual for the use of Friends, who had not then any periodical publication devoted to the interests of the Society. In a memorandum penned during her recovery from an attack of illness, she says, "After getting well enough, I employed my time upstairs, in writing, &c., and also in a little prospectus for a pocket and memorandum book for our own Society; which might also contain an obituary of its members, with such accounts of them as might prove instructive and interesting. Such a work, I had long thought was much wanted; and it was undertaken by my dear partner, then commencing the bookselling business; and the Annual Monitor prepared for 1813, under much discouragement. This continued several years, the sale being very limited; but as interesting matter increased, the sale did also; and I had no cause to regret being the first mover and encourager therein; as it seems by many documents we have received, to have been made, under the Divine blessing, a source of comfort to many weary travellers, in tracing the footsteps of their fellow probationers towards the 'City which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.'" Such was the origin of the present publication, in the form in which it appeared for thirty successive years; and to the earlier pages of which its projector furnished frequent little contributions.

The love and commiseration, which had in early life led her to weep over the miseries of her fellow creatures living in a state of alienatio from God, continued remarkably to pervade he mind, and she was ever ready to unite in object for promoting their temporal, moral, and religiou welfare. The poor slaves, some of whom sh had seen labouring on the plantations in Americ and the degraded children employed by chimne sweepers in our own country, alike called fort the tender feelings of her heart. And such wa her commiseration for the latter class, that sl seldom passed one of them in the streets, unn ticed or unpitied: and encouraged by some effor which had been made for the improvement their condition, in 1817 she published a litt tract in furtherance of that object, which it believed was not without its effect in strengthe ing the current of public feeling, which result in the abolition, by law, of a practice which h entailed no small degradation and cruelty on th class of our fellow subjects.

From the year 1816 to 1825, she was mu occupied in the work of the gospel, sometim holding public meetings in York and the villag adjacent; at others, visiting many parts of t nation, including the attendance of the Ha year's Meetings of Scotland and Wales, and t Yearly Meeting for Ireland; participating, dou less, in feelings similar to those which animat the apostle, when he accosted his fellow-labou with the words,—"Let us go again and visit o brethren, in every city where we have preach the word of the Lord, and see how they d In returning from a journey in Lancashire, 1825, she makes the following memorandu "I reached home with the feeling of peace poverty of spirit, under which, reviewing earlier labours in that and other countries, could gratefully commemorate the Lord's ki ness in youth, his support during the meridia life, and his fatherly regard now, as the shad of the evening of my days seem to be stretch out."

In the following year, accompanied by relatives, Hannah and Maria Middleton, (af wards Maria Fox,) and Cornelius Hanbury, embarked for Rotterdam, and after some religi service in Holland, and visiting the few prof ing with Friends in Germany, she remarks closing their labours at Minden, it was with feeling and ascription of praise and thanksgiv to that Almighty Power, which had again ope a door of utterance in their public and more vate assemblies; and they had humbly to lieve, a door of entrance into the hearts of ma

Notwithstanding increasing debility, and own apprehension that this journey might bably be the close of her public ministerial bours, she was in the year 1828, engaged holding some public meetings in the neighb hood of York, and also in visiting the familie that Monthly Meeting in conjunction with nephew, Samuel Tuke, and her friend, S Baker; and occasionally, during the succeed

irteen years, in religious services in various arts, mostly in connexion with social visits to er relatives.

In 1841, she was deprived, by death, of her luable husband, soon after which event, she moved her residence to Ipswich, and, during r remaining days, occupied a small house near that of her son, who, with his family, were to e last, objects of her lively and affectionate terest.

Before again becoming a member of the onthly Meeting to which she had thus returned, e felt constrained to visit, in the love of the spel, the families of Friends at Ipswich; and, the following year, she paid a like visit to most the remaining members of Suffolk Quarterly eting; the last sitting, she remarks, "was one be remembered with thankfulness to the thor of all our sure mercies, and left me at erty to return in peace to my own habitation." some time afterwards, she was able occaally to attend part of a meeting; but dur the last six years of her life, she was quite cluded from testifying, in this way, her conied love and allegiance to her Lord and ster.

Her closing years were marked by many infirmes of the flesh and of the spirit, yet there was er heart, a chord that ever vibrated to the d of truth, and of aught that was good; and occurrence of any striking incident, or the of a long-loved friend, would recall a measure r wonted power and liveliness; and on these other occasions, she would often conclude expression of her grateful feelings in the s of the poet:

"What thanks I owe Thee, and what love,
A boundless, endless store,
Shall echo through the realms above,
When time shall be no more."

it was remarked by her attendants, that g the last few weeks of her life, she seldom d to rest without repeating a favourite piece, Star of Bethlehem;" often hymning the tanza again and again:

Now safely moored, my perils o'er,
I'll sing first in night's diadem,
For ever, and for evermore,
The Star, the Star of Bethlehem."

hough a greater degree of feebleness had pparent for a few days, yet on the morning decease, she pursued her usual occupations ling and knitting; coming down stairs and g a short time in her little garden; and one o'clock, after taking some refreshment, as attempting, with the assistance of her t, to rise from her chair, but, unable to do back into it; and in about ten minutes d her last; thus peacefully and gently away, through the mercy of that Re- in whom she had believed, to her ever- home of joy and peace.—*Ann. Monitor.*

NOTICES OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the first particular objects that strikes the beholder after the mind has recovered from the impression which the colossal whole never fails to produce, especially when the skeleton of a full grown male is viewed in front, is the enormous size of the cranium; and few of those who are not conversant with the organization of the skull, with its broad anterior expanse, fail to express their surprise at its proportions, or to inquire how a weight apparently so great is supported.

The muscles necessary for working the complicated, powerful, and delicate evolutions of the trunk or proboscis, require a broad surface for their attachment; and ponderous as the skull seems, it is in great part weighty in appearance only. The chamber of the brain, which last forms in the elephant 1-500th of the whole body, is but of comparatively small extent, although there is ample room for that grand centre of the nervous system, in proportion to the necessities of the animal; and many who have heard of or witnessed its sagacity, deceived by appearances, come to the conclusion that the development of the brain is commensurate with the external surface. If this had been the truth, we should probably have had in the elephant a forty-man reasoning power imprisoned in a frame utterly unfit to carry out the ideas and reflections engendered in that brain, which would have been but inadequately protected from the dangers surrounding a creature whose food is principally obtained by breaking down large branches of trees, and uprooting others of no small dimensions. But as it is, the forehead, with its great frontal sinuses, which are larger in the elephant than in any other animal, may be safely used as an immense battering-ram to clear away all obstructions in its path, whilst comparative lightness is secured by the extensive, thin, but firm cellular texture which is so largely developed between the outer and inner tables of the cranium, and becomes an almost impregnable fortification to secure the brain from external danger. It is well known to hunters that the place to which their aim is best directed in elephant shooting, is behind the ear,—the vulnerable point by which the massacred Chunee was reached at Exeter Change, after his cruel and clumsy foes had been blazing away at him in front till they were weary; and the back part of the cranium is the thinnest and least protected, because it is less exposed to danger.

The cervical vertebræ of the ruminants generally, are so modified as to enable the animal to crop with ease the herbage of the field; and in the giraffe, the neck is so extremely lengthened as to lift its towering head above the acacias on which it principally browses, while its flexibility enables the animal to apply its prehensile tongue and lips to any food that may suit it, from the ground to a height of eighteen feet. In the horse and other pachyderms, which are grazers,

the proportions of the legs and neck are so adjusted, that the mouth reaches the ground with ease, as the spectator immediately perceives when he sees their skeletons only. But place a man who has never seen an elephant in the flesh, or a pictorial representation of the animal, before its skeleton, and one of his first mental inquiries will be, "how was the creature fed?" The moment you explain to him that the shortness of the neck was compensated by a long flexible proboscis, which depended from the head, between the tusks, capable of touching the ground, or of reaching to that extent above the head, the problem is solved.

This wonderful organ—almost equal to the hand of man, superior to that of the apes—is, perhaps, the most elaborate piece of mechanism as yet known to us. In consequence of the space necessarily occupied by the sockets of the tusks, the nasal bones are limited in their development; and the nostrils in the skeleton are situated towards the upper part of the face. But in the living animal they are prolonged into a cylindrical proboscis, endowed with exquisite sensibility, the utmost facility of motion, and enormous strength. At its distal extremity is a small muscular appendage, which has aptly been termed the finger. Between thirty and forty thousand muscles enable the elephant to extend this animated instrument, shorten it, and bend it in every direction, so that there is hardly any curve or position which it cannot assume at the will of the animal, nor any substance, large or small, with which it cannot grapple. One of the most philosophical poets of ancient Rome uses the term "anguimanus," or "snake-hand," to designate an elephant; and her greatest orator terms the proboscis "the elephant's hand." Even the rude Caffre, when he has slain one of these huge beasts, is said to amputate the trunk with a feeling of awe, and, as he solemnly buries it, to exclaim, "The elephant is a great lord, and the trunk is his hand."

But this is not all. The proboscis is the elephant's pump, his drinking-cup, his water reservoir, his *jet d'eau*—from whose fountain he besprinkles his broad back and ample body—his powdering apparatus, wherewith he puffs the collected dust over his moistened hide to protect it from flies, his foraging instrument with which he collects his food, from the enormous leafy branch torn from the lofty tree, to the stalk of grass, or the barleycorn picked up from the ground, his tooth-brush—we have seen one rub his teeth with mud dentifrice by its aid—and his all powerful arm. Such is this wonderful concentration of might and skill, capable of the most tremendous exertion, and the most delicate adjustment, now dashing a strong living man against a wall, from which he falls a mashed and blood-stained inanimate mass, at the behest of an eastern tyrant, and anon gathering up the comfits granted as the terrible brute's reward.

The average height of the elephant seems be under ten feet, measured from the wither top of the shoulder: that of the skeleton Chunee, in the Museum of the Royal College Surgeons, is about nine feet six inches from t pedestal on which it stands to the top of t head; and the male elephant, now in the gard of the Zoological Society of London, in the P gent's Park, measures about nine feet six inc from the ground to the top of the shoulder. O belonging to a vizier of Oude was twelve f two inches high when his head was raised, as marched in state, and measured ten feet inches from the ground to the top of the should This was the only instance known to Mr. Co who was indefatigable in collecting accurate formation on the subject, of an elephant exce ing ten feet in height. He had indeed so trouble in getting at the truth of rumors spr abroad by those who had seen the animal, r tive to the ultra-gigantic proportions of one Dacca belonging to the nabob, and said to about fourteen feet high.

Now Mr. Corse had formerly seen this elephant, and then, judging from his eye, supposed the height of the animal to be tw feet. Determined to ascertain the fact, he out for Dacca, where the mahout of the elep in question assured Mr. Corse that his ch was from ten to twelve cubits high—in o words, from fifteen to eighteen feet, but tha dared not bring the animal for Mr. Corse's ex ination without the permission of the na Mr. Corse, however, who from experience k that the eye is occasionally endowed with a magnifying power, especially in cases where prejudices exist, was not to be satisfied with evidence, direct as it was, and good as it see He asked the nabob's permission to apply test of actual measurement, it was granted, the dimensions of the animal immediately sh under its exact severity. Its height did no ceed ten feet. Le Vaillant, it is true, men an enormous African elephant, which he wou and which, he says, was at least thirteen high, with tusks which, to judge by the could not have weighed less than a hundred twenty pounds each. But the animal esc and Le Vaillant had no opportunity of meas it accurately.

Pringle, too, came suddenly upon a ma this species, which two officers of engineers were with him, and had been familiar wit sight of wild elephants, agreed was at least teen feet in height: here again there wa actual measurement.

The quantity of food necessary for the su of this colossal frame is great, and the ex of keeping a large body of elephants, as wa merly the practice in India, for war or cere must have been excessive. Akbar's own kept for his personal use, amounted to one dred and one, and the daily allowance to

was two hundred pounds of food. The greater number of them had, moreover, ten pounds of sugar, in addition to rice, pepper, and milk. Three hundred sugar-canes were daily supplied to each during the cane season. The elephant kept by Louis XIV. had a daily allowance of eighty pounds of bread, twelve pints of wine, and an enormous mess of vegetable soup, with rice and bread. These were his ordinary provisions, and he picked up no small gleanings besides in the shape of grass and presents from visiters.

The daily rations of Jack, the male elephant kept in the garden of the Zoological Society of London, and now about thirty-three years old, are a truss and a half of hay, forty-two pounds of Swedish turnips, a mash consisting of three pounds of boiled rice, a bushel of chaff, and half a bushel of bran, ten pounds of sea-biscuit, a bundle of straw for his bed, weighing about thirty-six pounds, which he usually eats by the morning, and thirty-six pails of water.

Besides this he collects no small portion of savoury alms from the public. Formerly his allowance was larger, and he had oats and mangold-wurzel; but at that time Sunday was a day of fasting with him (as it still is to the *carnivora*), duly broken by a slight morning meal. Some four or five years ago he determined to stand this hebdomadal privation no longer, and for two or three successive Sabbath-nights he made such a disturbance that the keepers had small repose. Finding that this hint was not taken he went a little further next time, and so bestirred himself that, like other agitators who have known exactly how far to go, he carried his point; for he made an attack upon his door with such good-will and effect, that they were fain to get up in the middle of the night to feed him. Since this demonstration of physical force he has enjoyed his full meals on Sundays.

While writing this, a curious instance of his ingenuity has come to our knowledge. The arched ceiling in front of his apartment is low, compared to the height within, but still it was thought to be sufficiently lofty. He has lately, urged probably by his long winter confinement, commenced operations upon it, and pulled down one of the boards. The nice application of the tools with which nature has furnished him was cleverly manifested on this occasion. Raising his head suddenly, he drove his tusk through a board, splitting it with the blow; he then applied the finger of his trunk to the aperture, and tore away it he was found out and stopped. Nothing could be more unpromising than the smooth surface of the planks above his head, or could have afforded less opportunity for grasping; but he tried it with his proboscis, found it hollow, and forced it with his tusk, so as to obtain trunk-hold. This was very like reasoning.

The necessary daily aliment for the elephant in a state of domestication may be stated, on an average, at about two hundred pounds in weight. Twenty-five rupees a month is the modern Asiatic allowance for each elephant.

Le Vaillant had a view of the mode in which the wild African elephants feed, and he describes their method of purifying their ligneous salads before they become the grist of the powerful mill which we have attempted to describe. From the top of an eminence at the edge of a wood he perceived four in some very thick bushes, and taking care to get to the leeward of them he approached with great precaution. For half an hour did he survey them while they were eating the extremities of the branches. Before they took the branches into their mouths, they beat them three or four times with their trunks, in order, as he imagined, to shake off the ants and insects. This done, they grasped with their trunks all the branches they could, and conveying them to their mouths always on the left side, swallowed them without much chewing. He remarked that they preferred those branches which were best furnished with leaves, and that they were, besides, extremely fond of a yellow fruit, when it was ripe, which in the country is called a cherry.

Great longevity was attributed to these quadrupeds. More than four hundred years of life were anciently supposed to be their portion, if their career was not shortened by sickness or accident. This enormous duration seems to have been allotted to them principally on the faith of a story relating to one marked in a particular manner, which was captured by a king of Lydia four hundred years after a battle in which this remarkable animal had figured. A little cross-examination might possibly have thrown some doubt on the identity, and it is hardly necessary to observe how improbable it is that any living frame could sustain the wear and tear of four centuries. Still there are cases on record of elephants having been in captivity, in more modern times, for a hundred years, and even for a hundred and thirty, to which credit ought not to be rashly denied. In a vegetable-feeding quadruped the duration of the teeth offers a fair criterion by which to judge of the probable extent of life, and we think that Sir Everard Home is the physiologist who has observed that the teeth of the deer and sheep are worn down in much less than fifteen years; those of the ox tribe in about twenty years; those of the horse in forty or fifty years; while those of the elephant will last for a century. The longevity of the last mentioned animal must be, therefore, in all probability very considerable, although falling far short of the ancient estimate —*Broderip's Zoological Recreations.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.—*Proverbs.*

For Friends' Review.

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.*

A brief notice of the memoir of these worthy Friends, recently published in England, has already appeared in this journal. A more extended selection from the correspondence, which forms its chief interest, can scarcely fail to be acceptable to our readers. Whatever throws additional light upon the daily life of the founders of our religious Society,—whatever exhibits them in the practice of those domestic duties which history and biography too frequently pass unregarded; and in the exercise of those charities which are so intimately connected with a life of Christian devotion, possesses for us, at this day, a more than ordinary interest. Their own records are apt to be brief upon these points. Contending for the great principles of their religion, they do not always tell us how earnestly they carried them out in the ordinary intercourse of society. Estimating at its true value the life that now is, in the comparison with that which is to come, and more concerned to make this world a preparation for the next than to promote their own enjoyment; their journals give us little knowledge of those acts of tenderness and love which we are yet sure were the results of their Christian sympathy with each other, and for those who were still "separated from the Divine harmony." The letters of William Ellis, especially those written in the unreserved expression of feeling to his wife, are full of that home-bred kindliness, which, with him, seems to have been a natural sentiment, sanctified and deepened by the obedience of faith. The fatherly care with which he watches over the members of the Meeting with which he was connected by the tie of religious fellowship; the interest which he manifests in his labouring men and apprentices; and the deep flow of conjugal affection which breaks forth in his letters to her, for whom his love was sanctified by mutual submission to the power of Divine grace, give an interest to those memorials of a good man which is exceeded by few other biographies. The author thus introduces William Ellis to his readers.

"Among the grassy hills in the upper part of Airdale, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, a group of villages, named Airton, Calton and Scostrop, lie in close contact with each other. These villages are six miles east of the town of Settle, they are included in the parish of Kirkby Malhamdale, and are near to the remarkable limestone cliffs of Malham Cove and Gordale Scar. In one of these villages a cotton manufactory is now carried on; but in former days many of the inhabitants were hand-loom linen-weavers. Of this class, in the 17th century, was Stephen Ellis, of Calton, who had several children, an whose son, William, was born on the 5th of th 8th month, 1658.

"William Ellis lived with his father until he at tained his sixteenth year, and he then remove to Skipton, having engaged himself to John Stott of that place, who was also a linen-weaver, an who, with his wife, had joined the Society o Friends. Two years after William Ellis had re moved to Skipton, Roger Haydock, of Penketl near Warrington, in Lancashire, appointed meeting at Lower Bradley, two miles from Skip ton. This meeting was attended also by Eleano Lowe, afterwards the wife of Roger Haydock and her cousin, Elizabeth Hodson, both of whor had likewise received gifts in the ministry, in th exercise of which they were travelling. Williar Ellis having heard of this meeting, signified wish to attend it, which was readily acceded t by his master and mistress. Eleanor Haydoc describes this meeting, in a testimony concernin her husband, published in 1700, as "a goo meeting, where William Ellis and some other were convinced."

Abigail Stott, the wife of the master of Wi liam Ellis, in a notice respecting the convince ment of the latter, describes him before attendin the meeting at Bradley, as being in bondage t the spirit of the world, and much carried awa by folly and vanity; but afterwards, not only a convinced of the way of truth and righteousness but as being, in a good measure, brought int obedience to the same; and maintaining a humble peaceable and self-denying life, circumspect bot in his words and ways, lest he should offend th Lord. She also says, that he was a good ex ample to her servants, and a reprover of vice an the appearance of evil in her children, whom h often restrained from vanity and that which co rupts youth; that he often laboured with hi hands when he might have slept, in order tha he might get to meetings; that after he had don his work, he often retired into places more fre from noise and hurry; that he loved hones minded Friends, and all the neighbours who wer in any measure well-minded, whether rich or poo but was especially a visitor of the needy; tha through faith in Christ Jesus, he denied himse of the glory and friendship of the world; an that he often suffered and was reviled for co fessing Christ before men.

When about twenty-one years of age, Williar Ellis removed to Airton, where he resided durin the remainder of his life. There is reason to be lieve that in his settling at Airton, he establishe himself in a very humble way as a linen-weaver but, that by industry and good economy, h gradually improved in his temporal circumstance until he became a master-weaver, employing considerable number of men. He was libera according to his circumstances, when his mean were small, and his liberality increased with th increase of his means.

* The Life and Correspondence of William and Alice Ellis, of Airton. By James Backhouse; London, 1849.

Soon after his removal to Airton, he came th in the ministry, bearing a public testimony the truth of which he was made a partaker, l in which he walked uprightly, so as to be a od example. In process of time he became an le minister of the Gospel, and a diligent la-urer in the vineyard of the Lord. He cherished deep concern for the maintenance of Gospel der in the Church of Christ, and while but a ung man, began to express what was upon his nd in meetings for discipline; but not being ward to speak in these meetings, and having a rerent regard for those who were in Christ be-e him, and being careful to speak in the fear God, and in a sense and savour of the Divine upon his mind, and demeaning himself with eat humility, his labours were well received.

In the early part of 1688, William Ellis was rried to Alice Davie or Davy; he was then out 30 years of age. Of the early days of ice Ellis no account appears to have been pre-ved; but she proved a true helper to her hus-nd, and was zealously concerned for the promo-n of the cause of truth; and for this object, erfully gave him up to travel in the Lord's vice; and she heartily united with him in acts hospitality and benevolence: she also became inister of the Gospel, and several times accom-nied other Friends in religious visits to different ts of the country, but her labours were chiefly rcised in her own meeting and the other meet-s of Friends within the Monthly Meeting of tle.

"*Launceston, 1st of the 1st mo.* 1691.

"*To William Ellis,*—My dear and loving nd, unto whom my love flows and abounds! he blessed and unchangeable Truth of our l, very dearly doth my love salute thee; and desire is, that as the blessed and holy ap-rance of the truth hath been made known o us in our day and time, so we may walk live in it, to our mutual comfort and conso-n. Oh, my dear and well-beloved friend! I not forget the many heavenly opportunities rein we have been comforted and refreshed ther; and our God is loving and kind to us, ending his children and servants to visit us, his remote part of the country. And now, ng this opportunity, and the company of dear n Richardson and Mary Frost, whose labour ve and service are well accepted of in these s, I could do no less than give thee a few s, whereby thou mayest know that I love , and all the dear children of my Father, who ll begotten of the seed immortal, and born e Spirit of Truth; and that I should be glad e a few lines from thee, as opportunity hap-. Blessed be the Lord! Friends in these are well, and the blessed truth prospers; gh the enemy and adversary of mankind s, as ever he did, to hinder it; yet the Lord's r is over all, and his seed is growing, and plant of renown is springing. Glory and praise to the name of the great God for ever-more! I have not time to enlarge to thee at present; but this take, as the remembrance of my dear and unfeigned love, wherewith I bid thee farewell. Give my dear love to thy wife, though unknown.

"JOHN REAL."

(To be continued.)

THE ADVANTAGES OF RAILROADS.

A writer in the Mobile Herald and Tribune, in advocating the interests of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, makes use of the following statement, as showing the beneficial result of combining capital with labour.

Georgia has 640 miles of railroads, costing $11,500,000—138 miles of which were built by the State at a cost of $3,500,000. South Carolina has 244 miles, costing $65,000,000. Virginia has 373 miles, costing $7,000,000, and a general law authorizing the subscription on the part of the State to 2-5ths of the stock of any railroad chartered and built within the State. Maryland, 571 miles built and building at a cost of $22,000,000, upwards of $5,000,000 of which the State has furnished by the loan of State bonds. Pennsylvania, 1,050 miles, costing $35,000,000—82 miles of which were built by the State, at a cost of $4,225,000. New Jersey, 206 miles, costing $6,800,000. New York, 1,009 miles, costing $35,637,000, of which the State has furnished, by loans and gift, over $4,000,000. Massachusetts, 954 miles, costing $46,700,000, of which nearly $6,000,000 have been furnished by the State, $1,000,000 in stock subscription and $5,000,000 by loan of State bonds. New Hampshire, 212 miles, costing $7,700,000. Ohio, 429 miles, built and building, at a cost of $8,400,000. Michigan, 354 miles, which cost $8,100,000, about $6,000,000 of which were furnished by the State—making together in twelve States, 6,180 miles of railroads, upon which there are daily at work 750 locomotive engines and about 24,000 men, doing an amount of work, which, if it were possible to be done in twice the time by horses and men, would require 1,400,000 horses, and 350,000 men. The labour performed by these 750 engines and 24,000 men, in one year, costs the people of the United States $36,600,000, all of it being done *in time* totally impracticable by any other mode. But suppose the year's work were done in the old way by horses and men in five years, requiring 100,000 horses and 25,000 men constantly at work, then the cost to the people would be $95,000,000 or $58,400,000 more than by the existing railroads, in four-fifths less time. This $58,400,000 is all of it the indirect advantage to the public for which nothing is asked or paid. The capital employed in building the roads, assumed at an average of $30,000 per mile, and amounting in the aggregate, for

6,180 miles, to $185,400,000, is fully compensated and all expenses of transportation, repairs and wear and tear paid in the sum of $36,600,000, actually charged and paid for the work done. Thus showing the annual public gain to be, through the labour-saving capacity of railroads, over 30 per cent. of the capital invested, or in other terms, $9,665 per mile.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 23, 1850.

The article relative to the mortality of coloured prisoners in our penitentiary and county prison, which we have extracted from Dr. Parrish's report, may well suggest some interesting considerations respecting that class of our fellow-men—considerations which neither time nor the space which we have now to spare, will permit us to enter upon, except very transiently, at present.

It is a supposition very revolting to the feelings or prejudices of many among us, that at a future day the different races which now compose the population of the United States, may be melted into one. David Rice, in a speech delivered many years ago, in the Convention of Kentucky, laid it down as an unquestionable truth, that the future inhabitants of this country must be mulattoes. If such an event is ever to occur, the people of the present day may have the consolation to believe, without doubt or hesitation, that the period of its accomplishment is very remote; so much, indeed, that neither our pride nor patriotism need be wounded by the reflection.

The experience which we have hitherto had, is scarcely sufficient to settle a question which must have an important bearing on the character of the future population of North America. Neither in the free nor slave States, have the coloured population been placed in such a condition when compared with the whites, as to furnish the data for ascertaining the relative capacity of the two races to maintain or to augment their numbers.

The doctrine which was once confidently advanced, that the black colour of the negro race was the consequence of the climate of which they are natives, has been powerfully and successfully attacked by Dr. Prichard. But the question whether any other than the sable race can maintain their numbers in the region of the tropics, is quite another thing. It is well known that the climate of Africa is usually fatal in a short time to Europeans, and it may well be questioned whether white emigrants could ever become so far acclimated as to remain from generation to generation, and keep up their numbers, in the tropical regions of Africa. This being the case with the native climate of the ne[gro] race, we may rationally question whether, wi[th] the northern and middle States of our Union, [the] coloured race, if placed on an equality in regar[d to] privileges and the means of life, with their w[hite] compatriots, would not gradually decline in num[bers], and eventually disappear, without either violenc[e or] amalgamation.

Looking upon the effect of climate upon he[alth] and longevity, it appears not improbable that, w[ith] the existing system of slavery shall have pa[ssed] away, as pass away it certainly must, the colou[red] race will disappear from the North, and, conc[en]trating in the South, gradually root out the w[hite] population. The laws of nature seem to poin[t to] this result; and require neither violence nor fr[aud] to consummate it.

MARRIED,—At Springfield meeting house, Clin[ton] Co., Ohio, on the 17th of 12th month last, JA[MES] CAMMACK, of Chester, Indiana, to ELIZABE[TH], daughter of Isaac Hadley, of the former place.

Report of the Committee on the Comparative Health, Mortality, Length of Sentences, &c., of White and Coloured Convicts.

The Committee conceive that no candid m[an] can doubt that a wide difference exists betw[een] the deaths of white and coloured inmates of [the] Eastern State Penitentiary and of the Cou[nty] Prison; nor that the average length of senten[ce] is considerably greater in the latter than in [the] former class.

The existence of a higher mortality amon[g] the coloured prisoners at the former institut[ion] was first publicly noticed as early as the y[ear] 1837, in the annual report of Dr. Darrach, [at] that time the physician of the prison, and in [the] report of the inspectors for the same year. It [was] further commented upon in the reports of [the] inspectors, warden, and physician, for the follo[w]ing years, and may be found abundantly verif[ied] by the official reports and tables down to the p[re]sent time.

In the year 1840, the subject was ably d[is]cussed by Dr. B. H. Coates, of this city, a me[m]ber of the Prison Society, in a paper which [was] read before it, but which was not at that ti[me] made public. Subsequently Dr. Coates m[ade] this topic the subject of an elaborate and sci[en]tific communication to the meeting convened [on] the occasion of the centennial anniversary of [the] American Philosophical Society, under the t[itle] of "The effects of secluded and gloomy imprisonment on individuals of the African variety [of] mankind, in the production of disease." T[his] paper was published in 1843, and has attrac[ted] considerable attention, though it did not lead [to] any practical measures for the mitigation of [the] evil which it so clearly exposed.

Since this publication, facts have been accu-
lating which give increased importance to the
ject, and which have roused the renewed at-
tion of the friends of prison reform.

Reviewing the history of the Eastern Peniten-
y from its opening, in 1829, to the close of
year 1848, with reference to this question,
summing up the tables of mortality which
e been carefully compiled by its officers, we
ive at the following general results.

The whole number of white prisoners admitted
ing this period is 1,631; of coloured prison-
, 790. Of the whites, 73 have died; of the
oured, 141 have died; that is, there has been
nortality amongst the whites of about 4.50
cent., and amongst the coloured, of nearly
per cent.

There has been, of course, considerable fluctu-
n in different years; but the above is the
eral average, as arrived at by an analysis of
tables for the entire period of nineteen years.
m the opening of the prison to the first of the
r 1840, a general summary of results gives
mortality of 100 prisoners, out of 1,287
nitted up to that period, or nearly 9 per cent.
he whole number of both colours; and at the
e of 1848, a mortality of 214 from 2,421,
whole number of prisoners of both colours,
g about the same per centage during those
periods.

t the County Prison, though the average
tality is considerably less than in the Eastern
e Penitentiary, yet the disproportion between
two colours is nearly the same. Of 2,818
oners sentenced to hard labour in the institu-
, from its opening, in 1835, to the close of
year 1848, 155 have died, making a per
tage of 5.50 per cent. of both colours.

)f the whole number of 2,818, 1,526 were
tes, of whom 37 died; and 1,292 coloured,
hom 118 died—being about 2.50 per cent.
he former, and 8 50 per cent. of the latter.

These figures convey to the mind the facts of
case more impressively than an elaborate and
iled statement of the tables from which they
drawn, could do; and they are presented in
summary form to avoid confusion and em-
assment. The fact of a large disproportion-
mortality between the white and coloured
oners, being thus distinctly shown, several
stions forcibly present themselves.

irstly, Is there any difference in the mortality
nese classes in the community at large?

econdly, Do causes which operate with com-
tive innocuousness upon the white man, pro-
e dangerous and even fatal effects on the
ured man?

astly, Is there any distinction made in the
tment of the two classes in prison, which can
unt for this high mortality of the coloured?

hat there is a difference in the average mor-
y of the white and coloured inhabitants of
adelphia, attributable to the combined ope-
ration of physiological laws, and to the wide difference in the external circumstances of these two classes in the community, is generally admitted.

But if any confidence is to be placed in the accuracy of the statistics which have been collected upon this point by careful and unprejudiced inquirers, this disproportion is altogether inadequate to explain the high rate of mortality which prevails amongst coloured prisoners.

By reference to the admirable tables of Dr. Emerson, on the vital statistics of Philadelphia, we find that during the decennial period from 1830 to 1840, the annual average of mortality, including both sexes and all ages, amongst the white inhabitants of the city and districts, compared with the general white population, was 1 in 43; the highest rate of mortality being 1 in 29, in 1832, (the year in which the Cholera prevailed,) and the lowest, 1 in 52.

During the same period, amongst the coloured population of the city and districts, the average mortality for all ages was 1 in 31; the mortality in 1832 being 1 in 22½, and in 1840, 1 in 38½.

The white mortality, therefore, was 2.37 per cent., and the coloured mortality, 3¼ per cent.

It has also been found—by a comparison of the rate of mortality of the coloured population during this decennial period, with that which preceded it, viz., from 1820 to 1830—that there has been a considerable improvement in the health of this class, the average mortality during this latter term having been as 1 to 21.

If the above estimate be correct, and allowing that the present decennial period should exhibit no improvement beyond the past, we should still have a difference of 13.34 in the hundred, between the deaths of the white and coloured inmates of prisons, and not quite 1 in the hundred between the mortality of the two classes in the community at large. That is, 4 blacks to 1 white die in prison, and in the community not quite 2 to 1. The high mortality in our prisons, is rendered more striking from the fact, that at least three-fifths of their inmates are between 20 and 40 years of age, or at that period of life when there is the greatest physical energy, whereas the general average of mortality in the community includes infants, young children, and the aged, who die in a much larger ratio.

It is evident, from these facts, that the difference which is found to exist in the average mortality of the white and coloured inhabitants in the community at large, will not of itself furnish an explanation of the disproportionate mortality in prison.

Causes must therefore be in operation in the prison to produce results which do not exist outside of its walls; and if the treatment pursued there be the same to the white and coloured, then these causes must operate with greater intensity upon the latter. How far, then, is the large mortality of the coloured dependent upon a natu-

ral intolerance of the race to the confinement to which they are subjected? and how far does it depend upon an inequality in the measure of their punishment?

An inquiry into these points will throw some light upon the question under consideration. That there is an essential difference between the white and coloured races in their susceptibility to solitary confinement, is, we think, as clearly established, as any medical fact. A degree and duration of confinement which can be borne with comparative safety by the healthy white man, often proves highly detrimental, and even fatal, to the black or mulatto, of the same age and state of health.

Assuming it as a fact, that there is in the coloured race, as a class, less power of resistance to the enervating effects of long continued confinement, let us next inquire whether any other causes exist, which will aid in the explanation of the large mortality to which our attention has been drawn.

There are several elements in the consideration of the question of treatment, which we think very important to be taken into the account.

The most prominent of these are, the disparity in the length of sentences, and the infrequency of pardons amongst the coloured convicts. It is well known, and the fact is verified by the official records of the Eastern State Penitentiary, that the coloured prisoners are more frequently visited with long terms of confinement than the whites.

Taking a general average of the length of sentences of the two classes, during the period of 19 years, it will be found, that 2 years, 8 months, and 2 days, is the average duration for the whites; and 3 years, 3 months, and 14 days for the coloured.

This fact, viewed in its relations to the administration of our penal code, is worthy of serious inquiry, while it furnishes a ready explanation of one cause at least of the high mortality which visits the coloured prisoners.

The length of sentences, it is well known, exercises a powerful influence in determining the health and mortality of all penal institutions, and more especially of those conducted on the separate plan.

The influence of long sentences is forcibly illustrated by the difference in the ratio of mortality in the State and County Prison. In the former, as before remarked, the per centage for both colours is nearly 9 per cent, while in the latter it is only 5½ per cent.; the disproportion between the two colours being about the same in each. This wide difference is doubtless mainly attributable to the fact, that in the State institution, the sentences for grave crimes range from one to twenty-one years, their average duration being, at least, three years; while in the County Prison, the period of confinement does not exceed a year in the large majority of cases, and in many is under six months. Thus, in the year 1848, of 160 prisoners admitted to hard labou 67 were committed for less than six months, 4 for over six months, 39 for one year and over, 1 for two years and over, and 3 for three years an over. This diminished rate of mortality in th County Prison is the more striking, inasmuc as the inmates of that institution are derived fro the city and suburbs, many of whom have bee exposed from childhood to the depressing infl ences which abound in a crowded population, ar to the effects of vicious and intemperate habit while a majority of the prisoners in the State in stitution come from rural districts, and are alt gether a more robust and healthy class.

Another circumstance which operates powe fully to the disadvantage of the coloured convic is the fact that he is seldom the object of exec tive clemency.

Of the 1,631 white prisoners admitted prev ous to the close of the year 1848, 253 have be liberated by pardons; while of the 790 colour prisoners received during the same period, on 25 have enjoyed this boon!

In the one case, the seat of power is besieg by a troop of anxious relatives and interest friends, who touch the chords of sympathy, un there is a response to their desires; while in t other, no voice is raised for the deliverance the captive; or if a word be spoken, it is wi distrust and diffidence. Thus it is that the wh convict is frequently liberated before he has e perienced the full effect of a prolonged senten while the friendless negro must toil on, until l enfeebled frame yields to the unrelenting ma date of the law.

Notwithstanding the shorter sentences of t white prisoners, they are liberated before the e piration of their terms, in the proportion of 15 every 100 convicted; while the coloured are p doned at the small rate of 3 to every 100.

The trades pursued at the State and Cour Prison are especially inimical to health, and ex cise a marked influence upon the mortality of t coloured convicts.

These are chiefly shoemaking, weaving a bobbin winding, and are carried on in the sa cell in which the prisoner eats and sleeps.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The interest felt in the missing Arctic voyag seems to be rather on the increase than otherw since the return of Sir James Ross,—as is te fied by the various rumors which point at schen in project for his release. The Behring's Stra expedition is, we know, so far advanced towa readiness, that it will be in a condition to sail the first week of the new year. We have ev reason to believe, too, that an expedition will sent to Barrow's Strait: in which direction must, after all, hope to glean some tidings of c lost countrymen. The *United States Serv Gazette* alludes to the enterprise said to be fitti

it by private enterprise, and intended to be com-
anded by a distinguished Arctic officer, the
mor of which we mentioned to our readers some
ecks ago. The *Gazette* names the officer too,—
r John Ross; which we declined doing, because
e thought our information not sufficiently authen-
, and felt there were improbabilities on the
ce of the statement.—The Hudson's Bay Com-
ny have liberally offered to keep Mr. Rae out
ring the summer, if his services can be of any
e. There are rumors, too of Expeditions get-
g up in the United States to assist in the
rch; and Capt. Lynch it is stated, has proposed
fit out an expedition by private subscription,
Government will sanction it. We may men-
n in connection with this subject that the First
rd of the Admiralty has awarded a vacant
tain's good service pension of £150 per annum
Sir James Ross.—*Athenæum.*

THE BOILING SPRINGS OF ICELAND.

The boiling springs of aqueous eruption of Ice-
d, called Geysers, are among the most interest-
phenonema in physical geography and have
n ranked among "the greatest wonders of the
ld."

These volcanic fountains are situated about 16
es north of Shalholt, to the east of a small
ge, separated by a swamp from a group of high
ntains. The principal fountains are the
at and Little Geysers and the Tunguhver.
Great Geyser rises from a cylindrical pipe or
8 or 10 feet diameter, 75 feet in perpendicu-
lepth, opening in the centre of a basin from
to 56 feet in diameter, and four feet deep.
water, having silex in profusion, rises gra-
ly through the pit till it runs over, deposit-
silicious matter at the bottom and round the
ty. When the basin is full, subterraneous
osions, like the firing of distant cannon, are
d at intervals of some hours, accompanied
a tremulous motion of the ground; the water
rushes up from the pit, and sinking again,
ates the water in the basin, and causes it to
flow. A stronger rush of water now takes
, clouds of vapour follow, and loud explo-
are heard. Steam escapes in large quan-
, and the water is thrown up to the height
00 to 150 feet. The cold air condenses the
into vapour, which is tossed about in dense
ls, tumbling one over another with singular
ity, and forming a sight of great interest
magnificence. When the basin and its pipes
hus emptied, the explosions cease, and are
ved after they have been again filled from
. Mr. Henderson found the temperature
e water in the basin 203 degrees before an
sion, and 183 degrees after it. The new
er, or Strocker, 140 yards from the Geyser,
irregular shaped pit, 6 feet in diameter, and
ep. The water is seen in a state of great
ion about 20 feet below the orifice. At variable intervals a prodigious rush of steam issues with a roaring noise. And so great is the force of propulsion that the mass of vapour rises perpendicularly to the height of 100 and 200 feet, even when there is a good deal of wind. When large stones are thrown into the pit, they are shivered to pieces and thrown upward to a height often greatly exceeding that of the columns of vapour and water. In the valley of Reikholt is situated, among a great number of boiling springs, the celebrated spring of Tunguhver; it consists of two cavities, distant only two feet, from which the water is ejected in alternate jets; while the water is thrown up from the cavity, in a narrow jet, ten feet high, the water in the other cavity is in a state of violent ebullition. The narrow jet, after playing for about four minutes, subsides, and the water in the other cavity instantly rises, in a great column, to the height of three or four feet. After playing three minutes, this greater jet subsides, and the other rises to repeat its singular alternations.

The general phenomena of the Geysers are obviously caused by the generation of steam in cavities containing water, and of such a strength that when the steam occupies a certain space it overcomes the pressure of the water, which is thrown out and followed by the steam. It is not easy, however, and has not been satisfactorily done, to explain the irregular alternations of the Tunguhver springs. Although the principal Geysers have been playing 600 years, yet they are subjected to great changes in the internal fires by which they are produced. One of the springs which George Mackenzie mentions as very active when he visited the Island in 1849, and the surface of the neighbourhood, was so changed that the appearance described by the older travellers could not be recognized. In the same valley there is a small rock, from the top of which hot springs issue; and at Reikholt, the hot bath, excavated six hundred years ago, is still to be seen. It is fourteen feet in diameter, and six feet deep, and is supplied with hot water from a spring one hundred yards distant, by means of a covered channel, which has been injured by an earthquake, and by the cold water from another neighbouring fountain.—*L. S. News.*

PLANK ROADS.

This kind of road is now an important feature of American enterprise. There are nearly 1000 miles in the State of New York, and the progress of them is onward. Utica and Oswego plank road unites the valley of the Mohawk with Lakes Oneida and Ontario, and opens up a most interesting district of country to the advantages of convenient commercial transit. We look upon plank roads in America as a new and important feature for social and commercial benefit to our people.—*Scientific American.*

BRIEF MEMOIR OF WILLIAM WILSON,

Of Bradford, Yorkshire.

Such was the characteristic modesty of the subject of this imperfect memoir, that, as he ever shrunk from praise and popularity, so he as carefully avoided every position which could expose him to public notoriety; and to this ruling passion is to be attributed the silence, which he imposed upon his immediate executors, upon the subject of his "poor doings." And it is only under a conviction that the eminent qualities of so remarkable a man become a great moral heirloom to posterity, that the writer could be prevailed upon to enter the sanctuary of his lamented friend's personal history, knowing that he was ever anxious "to do good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame." But of whom shall we venture to speak, if we are to pass over in silence one, who, paradoxical as it may appear, was the most *retiring*, and the most *illustrious* of our citizens!

William Wilson was born at Esholt, in the parish of Otley, on the 28th of October, 1767. His parents were "Friends," and of this interesting and exemplary society, he continued to be a consistent and worthy member to the day of his death. His father was an American cloth merchant, whose commercial disasters—having, owing to the outbreak of the American war, prevented him from the prompt and entire payment of his debts—so preyed upon his spirits, as to bring him down with sorrow to the grave; it should be mentioned, however, that his children, as they acquired the means, most honourably discharged in full all their parent's obligations, and it ought to be added, that they all lived to acquire a competence, and to retire from business with a well earned inheritance. He died before the birth of the youngest child, leaving a widow and ten children to lament his early removal. Mr. Wilson's mother was a very superior woman, and succeeded in training up her large family in an exemplary manner; so that, although they all grew up to years of maturity, they exhibited the most correct and reputable conduct; some indeed acquiring considerable wealth, and all maintaining a decided respectability of character and station.

The subject of this notice was apprenticed to a respectable grocer at York, where he conducted himself to the satisfaction of his master. He commenced business on his own account in Bradford, and conducted the trade of a grocer and draper. Here, it is supposed he carried on business about ten years, with great industry and intense solicitude. After having carried on the retail trade with considerable success, he was induced to relinquish it, in favour of some other members of his family, and transferred his capital into a wholesale department, as a stuff merchant. In this he was still more successful, and at fifty years of age he retired from business, having realised, by the blessing of God upon his exertions, the sum of twenty thousand pounds.

The fact of his having relinquished his business, when the full tide of prosperity was flowing in upon him, forms in itself an interesting and instructive feature of his personal history; since it proves, that however anxious he might have been at one period to make money, his mind had now undergone, under the influence of Christian principles, an important change, for instead of desiring to accumulate more and more wealth as but too many do, whose minds are thereby only rendered more sordid, his desires and perceptions had acquired a new and heavenly mould, so that he was enabled, by divine grace, to come to the eminently wise and magnanimous resolve, not to employ his remaining strength and opportunities in the further prosecution of worldly acquisition, but to devote his time, and the ample means placed by Providence at his disposal, to the case of neglected but suffering humanity. His beneficent efforts were carried out upon a large and systematic plan, as time and opportunities furnished the continuous occasions for their exercise, and the objects upon whom his warm benevolence operated so freely, required no other recommendation than that of suffering and want! His noble benefactions were not the result of a fitful and capricious charity, nor were they lavished upon a favoured few; his sympathies were always on the side of suffering humanity, without respect to person, party, or denomination.

For more than thirty years, it became the business of his life, to explore and to relieve cases of poverty and distress. And in the accomplishment of this Christian undertaking, he employed the same assiduity and care, which he had been wont to exercise in the management of his secular calling; and, in the prosecution of this higher eleemosynary employment, which had now become his sole occupation, he commissioned two prudent and trustworthy persons to make domiciliary visits to the poor of Bradford, and the surrounding villages, in order, that he might ascertain the real objects of distress. They were instructed to make notes of the particular circumstances of each family, deemed to be proper objects of Mr. Wilson's benevolence, and to each was given a ticket with a certain number on it. In this manner, about three villages were carefully visited each winter, and in order to meet the cases, Mr. Wilson made up a parcel from his large stores, of such articles as might be the most useful at the time; and being thus duly prepared, a horse and cart were procured, and loaded with shoes, clogs, stockings, flannels, serges, cottons, blankets, bedding, &c. &c., which being duly conveyed to the place, a room was hired, and the parties who had previously been favoured with tickets, came to the depot, and were carefully supplied, in the most quiet and unostentatious manner.

Bradford and its suburbs were carefully visited once in four years by Mr. Wilson, and his agents, and in this manner, he has distributed many

nes, after the rate of A THOUSAND POUNDS A AR! During the urgent distress of 1826, sides giving more than his ordinary supplies in thing, &c., he caused to be distributed three at loads of potatoes, and whilst others contented emselves with a pecuniary subscription of fifty a hundred pounds, he personally attended to the stowment of immense sums! One of Mr. Wil-'s executors, who has had access to his private ounts, is of opinion, that he has not given ay, since his retirement from business, much s than FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS. And, ilst dealing out with an unsparing hand, the ostantial proofs of his liberality, he was at all nes, a true financier, and a thorough practical nomist.

As a steward of the gifts of God, he carefully ested his money, so as to secure a fair rate of erest, and on no occasion did he relax from utmost exactness in his monetary dealings; l yet it is believed that his personal and mestic expenditure never reached £150 per num!

His house, like his person, was a pattern of inness and simplicity. His furniture consisted nothing superfluous; and his table was equally rked by comfort and frugality. Mr. Wilson s a bachelor, and on that account had the per-t command over his own movements; and ring a long series of years he continued, at at personal labour and frequent inconvenience, lay himself out for the bestowment of timely l acceptable supplies to the poor. So much that he had justly acquired the designation of "Benevolent Mr. Wilson," and "Good Mr. lson."

Finding, however, that he was not unfrequently, l sometimes grossly, imposed upon—for the le-spread benevolence of his character rendered n liable to almost innumerable applications for ritable aid of one kind or another,—he began reflect, whether some method could not be ised, by which the poor, and especially the provident, should be led to improve their own dition, wisely considering, that "prevention s better than cure," and that the highest rity of all would be to enable poor persons of racter and prudent habits to help themselves; about ten years ago he commenced the prac-of lending small sums of five, ten, and fifteen nds to such persons, to enable them to emerge of their temporary embarrassments, and in way, his generous and often truly delicate stance has been the means of rendering essen-aid to most worthy families. He was also ngly impressed with the idea, that the most ctive charity would be that of permanently eliorating and improving the condition of the r by raising their moral and social character. s, but too many of the recipients of his bounty e those whose destitution and misery, were ught on through *intemperance;* and, although condemned, as he also deprecated, the conduct of the miserable drunkard, he pitied, and hence he relieved, the hapless and ruined family! These considerations and the sound views which he had long entertained, on the nature of intoxicating liquors, predisposed him to embrace, with eagerness, the proposal, which originated with our present worthy Chief Magistrate, in the year 1829, to form a *Temperance Society;* which, as it was the first established in England, had not only the energetic influence and ardent co-operation of its founder, but in the late Wm. Wilson, it found, also, a most active and liberal promoter. Mr. Wilson saw at once, in the Temperance Society, that great moral lever which was so necessary, and so well calculated, to improve the personal and social condition of the labouring poor; and, believing, as he did, that the vice of intemperance owed its existence to the universal fallacy which had prevailed for ages, as to the nourishing and invigorating properties of intoxicating liquors, he instantly and heartily identified himself with the Temperance cause; and by his counsels and co-operation, but above all, by his unparalleled liberality, in furnishing the means of spreading information through the press, he rendered incalculable service, in the diffusion of Temperance principles. Mr. Wilson had great reliance on the beneficial effects of TRACTS, and hence, he selected such materials as, in his opinion, were best calculated to tell upon the public mind; and in this sort of editorship, he proved an excellent compiler, and had them printed, by *tens of thousands!* At one period he was almost as busy in arranging and selecting the subjects for publication and in corresponding with his chief printer and publisher, Mr. Pasco, of London, as any man in the trade; and through his London agent, he supplied, at his own expense, large parcels of Tracts, to almost every Temperance Society throughout England, and the principality of Wales.

In connection with the Bradford Temperance Society, Mr. Wilson held successively the office of *Secretary, Treasurer and President;* and although his singular modesty would rarely suffer him to occupy a place on a platform, he was most exemplary in his attendance at the meetings of the Committee; and in every way, influenced by his strong views of the paramount claims of the Temperance cause, did he render the most essential and efficient service. Nor should it be forgotten, that for nearly two years, he furnished the means of providing an excellent Temperance Missionary in Bradford.

But devoted as Mr. Wilson was to the Temperance cause, he was deeply interested also in the subject of "the prevention of cruelty to animals;" and he procured and circulated largely, *Tracts* on this important subject. And here the writer may now be permitted to mention, what, during the life time of Mr. Wilson, he was precluded from making known. Some years ago he called upon the writer, and expressed his deep concern for the

CRUELTIES which were inflicted on the lower animals; intimating at the same time his desire to be instrumental in some way or other, in calling public attention to the subject. After some conversation, Mr. Wilson proposed to offer the sum of £100 for a Prize Essay on the subject, if the writer would correspond with the "Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and propose to them to advertise for the essays, and adjudicate upon their merits; stipulating, however, that neither the committee in London, nor any other party, here or elsewhere, should be informed of the name of the donor!

The society cheerfully undertook the details connected with advertising for the production of essays, and the Earl of Carnarvon and another distinguished individual, were chosen and acted as adjudicators upon forty essays which were sent in, all of which were carefully examined, and the late Dr. Styles was declared the successful competitor. This essay was immediately published, and it is not Mr. Wilson's fault, if it has not eminently tended to plead successfully the claims of those who cannot plead for themselves! The humanity and the Christian feeling, which triumph in this beautiful and delicate act of benevolence, require no comment.

It is well known, that Mr. Wilson was a confirmed *Vegetarian*, and his aversion to the use of animal food, which he had abstained from, during the long period of forty years, may have arisen, in the first instance, from his abhorrence of the cruelties which are inflicted upon animals, when slaughtered. Although it cannot be denied, that of late years he has been a thorough, if not a zealous convert, to the principles of the vegetarian system.

Of Tracts, Mr. Wilson must have paid for, and circulated gratuitously Millions! Among his papers is found one invoice for *half-a-million*, and evidence that through Mr. Pasco, his printer, he employed agents, to distribute tracts against cruelty to animals, in Smithfield market, and the adjacent knackers' yards. He also employed agents to distribute tracts on Temperance and the social virtues generally, in the steam packets, ships, and lighters on the river Thames. Such was his faith in the silent power of the press! And for the space of thirty years, his time and energies were fully employed, and often heavily taxed, in devising and carrying out schemes of mercy and benevolence! His life, from the period when he commenced his career of unexampled benevolence, presented one uniform tenor of consistent piety. To strangers, he might appear reserved, but his apparent reserve, only resulted from his constitutional modesty and retiring habits, whilst to those who enjoyed his friendship, he was frank, open, and intelligent, in no ordinary degree.

It was expected that he would dispose of nearly the whole of his property before his decease, but from the improved condition of the people, since the revival of trade, and from the circumstance of his death occurring perhaps sooner than he had anticipated, he left behind him about £2,7[illegible]; but, instead of dividing it amongst his relatives with whom he ever lived on the most affectionate terms, knowing that they needed not his worldly substance, he bequeathed it, with the exception of a few sums, of not more in any case than two hundred pounds to one individual, and a few of fifty to attached friends under peculiar circumstances, as follows:—

The sum of £40 per annum to his faithful housekeeper.

Fifteen legacies, varying from forty to [illegible] pounds, to his old servants, a few poor people.
£100 to the Female Refuge for Female servants.
" " Female Penitentiary.
" " Vegetarian Society.
" for Tracts for the Anti-Slavery Society.
" " on Temperance.
" " on Cruelty to Animals.
£200 to the Peace Society.
" to the Voluntary School Association.
" to be divided amongst females in indigent circumstances, within the borough of Bradford, not more than £10 to each.
£500 for the establishment and maintenance of a Ragged School. ALL DUTY FREE.

In person, Mr. Wilson was tall, and of spare habit, not robust at any time, but remarkably intelligent, active and persevering. Of late, his feebleness has become more apparent; for more than a week, he was confined to his bed, and without any urgent symptom of disease. His mind was calm and peaceful; and having served his day and generation, by the will of God, he fell asleep at five minutes after 12, A. M., November 23d, 1849, in the eighty-third year of his age.—*Bradford Observer.*

AN INCIDENT OF SLAVERY.

Yesterday morning we witnessed a scene that we little believed could be enacted within the borders of Kentucky. The steamer G. W. Kendall was lying at the wharf at the foot of Wall street, preparing to start to New Orleans. On the forecastle deck stood a group consisting of a *master and five or six slaves, including a woman with a child at the breast*, who were apparently going to the South. Just as the last bell of the steamer rang out its peal for departure, and the lines were about to be cast loose, the mother was bidden to give up her infant, and was told she must go without it. At this intimation the poor creature was frantic with grief. She caressed the child a moment, then flew to her trunk in which had been packed various little articles of clothing that she had made up for it to wear. These she first pressed fervently to her lips, and then bestowed them upon the child. Her owner then ordered her to follow him, and she mechanically started to obey, but the promptings of nature

ere too strong within her swelling breast to be sisted, and with loud sobs of grief she turned, braced her child and clung to it with the tena- y of despair.

The heart-rending grief of the woman, and her ntic gestures, attracted the attention of persons ssing along the levee, and strongly excited the mpathies of many. The owner was asked by gentleman if he would sell the woman and child. this he assented, and demanded $650 for m. Upon inquiry, however, it was ascertained t the woman was to be sold down the river, l that the child would be disposed of here. The standers volunteered to raise a subscription to y the child, and send it with its mother, and eral of them proffered $10 apiece. At this cture, Capt. Norton, the captain of the boat, ne forward and told the owner of the slaves t he would not take him on his boat, and sent whole party ashore, and in a few moments steamer was seen dashing over the falls with- them.—*Louisville Courier.*

LARGE TREES.

We referred a day or two since, to a very large in California, which measured thirty-six in circumference and twelve feet across the np. Probably the largest trees in the world to be found in Mexico. The banyans and resses in particular grow to an extraordinary , and there are pines between Puebla and city of Mexico, much taller and larger than in New England—or at least than any we happened to see. At the foot of Chapulte- is the farfamed cypress of Montezuma. It sures forty-one feet in circumference and -one over some of its excrescences, and from teen to seventeen feet in diameter! It is a ster to behold—a monarch of the wood—and egal crown is tasseled as if with silver threads, h glistened in the sunlight, like the twigs of of our trees, when the morning finds them red and interlaced with icicles or new snow. presume there were more canes made from ches of the Montezuma cypress, by Ameri- in Mexico, than from the flag-staff of Cha- pec, or any other of those objects of interest h the knife of Yankees abroad is always to lay under contribution.—*Lowell Courier.*

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hile the fallibility of the human understand- universally acknowledged; and while none laim for themselves a total exemption from there are many who seem to admit their allibility in general, with a tacit exception the particular cases. To hold our opinions loose a tenure as to allow them to be shaken ery breath of opposition, indicates weakness; hold them with a grasp, which no reasons, ver clear, can relax, manifests pride and acy. L.

NEGROES IN LOUISIANA.

The Courts of Louisiana are more humane in their decisions in relation to the blacks than those of any other States, though we are not aware that any that have hitherto been made have influenced, in any degree, the condition of either bond or free among the coloured people. Here, however, is one which, if permitted to have any weight, cannot fail to be of great importance. On the question whether free negroes could be allowed to testify in the Courts of Louisiana, Judge King, of New Orleans, recently gave the following decisions:

"We have been referred to decisions of the Courts of Carolina and Maryland, in which it has been held that free persons of colour are incompetent to testify in cases in which the rights of white persons are concerned. It is urged that the rule is founded on the degraded condition of the African in States where Slavery exists, and should equally prevail in this.

The decisions to which we have been referred cannot be considered as authority in our Courts. They appear to be based upon statutes which expressly prohibit free persons of colour, not only in criminal, but also in civil cases, in which white persons are parties. No such prohibition exists here.

In South Carolina, the principle of exclusion has been carried still further. It has been there held that free persons of colour are incompetent witnesses in any case in a court of record in that State, although both the parties to the suit be of the same class with themselves—Gronning *v.* Devana, 2d Bailey's Rep. 192, 1 McCord, 435, 1 Harris & Johnson, 750.

Our legislation and jurisprudence upon this subject differs materially from those of the slave States generally, in which the rule contended for prevails. This difference of public policy has no doubt arisen from the different condition of that class of persons in this State. At the date of our earliest legislation as a territory, as well as at the present day, free persons of colour constituted a numerous class. In some districts they are respectable from their intelligence, industry and habits of good order. Many of them are highly educated, and the instances are by no means rare in which they are large property holders. So far from being in that degraded state which renders them unworthy of belief, they are such persons as courts and juries would not hesitate to believe under oath. Moreover, this numerous class is entitled to the protection of our laws, but that protection would, in many cases, be illusory, and the greatest offences against their persons and property might be committed with impunity by white persons, if the rule of exclusion contended for were recognized. They are also included in article 2,260 of our Civil Code, as competent persons to testify in civil matters.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE STRANGER AND HIS FRIEND.

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Has often cross'd me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief,
That I could never answer, "Nay:"
I had not power to ask his name,
Whither he went, or whence he came,
Yet was there something in his eye,
That won my love, I knew not why.

Once, when my scanty meal was spread,
He enter'd; not a word he spake;—
Just perishing for want of bread;
I gave him all; he blessed it, brake,
And ate,—but gave me part again;
Mine was an Angel's portion then,
For while I fed with eager haste,
That crust was manna to my taste.

I spied him, where a fountain burst
Clear from the rock; his strength was gone;
The heedless water mock'd his thirst,
He heard it, saw it hurrying on;
I ran to raise the sufferer up;
Thrice from the stream he drain'd my cup,
Dipt and return'd it running o'er;
I drank, and never thirsted more.

'T was night; the floods were out; it blew
A winter hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof;
I warm'd, I clothed, I cheer'd my guest,
Laid him on my own couch to rest;
Then made the hearth my bed, and seem'd
In Eden's garden while I dream'd.

Stript, wounded, beaten, nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side;
I roused his pulse, brought back his breath,
Revived his spirit, and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment; he was heal'd;
I had myself a wound conceal'd;
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next, condemn'd
To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
The tide of lying tongues I stemm'd,
And honour'd him midst shame and scorn;
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He ask'd, if I for him would die;
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill,
But the free spirit cried, "I will."

Then in a moment to my view
The stranger darted from disguise,
The tokens in his hands I knew,
My Saviour stood before mine eyes:
He spake: and my poor name He named;
"Of me thou hast not been ashamed:
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not, thou didst them unto Me."

MONTGOMERY.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

No steamers having arrived since our last paper was issued, we have no European intelligence to offer this week.

The proceedings at Washington have been unusually barren of results. Three acts are reported, as the legislation which has been effected during the time, nearly three months, since that body convened. The first directs the binding of certain executive documents; the second authorizes the purchase of President Washington's manuscript farewell address; and the third relates to the collection of the revenue. The address, however, is said to have been purchased by Dr. Boardman, and to have become the property of James Lennox, a wealthy citizen of New York.

An authenticated copy of the Constitution of California was presented by the President to the Senate, on the 13th inst. Senator Benton moved a reference to a select committee, of which Henry Clay should be chairman. But this proceeding was strenuously opposed by some of the southern members, who appear determined to raise every practicable obstacle to its admission, evidently because of the exclusion of slavery. The message and constitution were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the subject postponed. On a subsequent day, Senator Benton moved for a reference, with directions to report a bill for the admission of California; but the subject was finally postponed to the following week. It is not probable that the question will be settled in the Senate without a protracted and stormy debate.

This Constitution was also transmitted on the same day to the House of Representatives, and after attempts to refer it to different committees, it was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On the 18th, J. D. Doty, of Wisconsin, moved that the committee on territories should be instructed to report a bill for the admission of California on an equal footing with the original States, and with the boundaries defined in the Constitution. The bill to include no matter out of California. A motion was immediately offered to lay this resolution on the table, but the motion was negatived. A series of motions of various kinds were made with the evident design to stave off the decision on Doty's resolution. Several attempts at adjournment were unsuccessfully made; but by numerous motions, questions of order, and votes by yeas and nays, the session was protracted, without bringing the main question to a vote, until twelve at night, when the Speaker declared that the *morning hour*, apart by their rules for the reception of resolutions, was past, and the one before the House must, of course, pass over. At a quarter past twelve the House adjourned to twelve of the day then begun.

The Legislature of Virginia has been engaged in discussing a bill providing for a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. But the existence of slavery there exerts a deleterious influence. The western counties having few slaves, claim a larger representation than their slave-holding brethren in the eastern counties are willing to accord to them. The bill had not passed at the last account.

A very destructive fire is reported to have occurred at New Orleans on the 16th inst. Nine buildings, most of which were large stores, were reduced to ashes; and the fire not extinguished when the intelligence left the place.

An earthquake appears to have occurred on the 27th of 10th month, at Nicaragua, of more violence than they usually experience there. Several walls of houses were cracked, and some old ones thrown down. The undulations, which do not appear to have lasted much more than two minutes, were felt throughout Nicaragua, and in San Salvador and Honduras.

By recent information we learn that the forcible seizure of the Island of Tigre has been disapproved by Admiral Hornby, commander in those seas, and the British occupation withdrawn.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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imony of the Monthly Meeting of Purchase, Y., concerning our Friend, JAMES MOTT.

ir dear Friend, James Mott, the subject of nemoir, was born near Hempstead Harbour, ong Island, in the year 1742. While he et a child, his father died: and although nformation respecting his early life, is im- t, yet sufficient appears, to show, that, deprived of the care of his earthly parent, is preserved in a good degree of innocency. hough, from his own account, he learned "childhood and youth are vanity;" yet, g his early, as well as his more mature he was enabled, by Divine Grace, to resist allurements of vice, to which his temper tuation seemed to incline him. For, hav- turally a warm and social disposition, he xposed to those "evil communications," by "good manners" are so often corrupted. n after his marriage with Mary, the daugh- Samuel Underhill, of Queen's County, on Island, he removed to the city of New and engaged in mercantile business. And gain, though exposed to the many dangers it to those engaged in "buying and sell- nd especially to such as have exchanged a y for a city life; he was mercifully ena- ot only to "provide for his own house- but to be "faithful in the true riches" tted to his trust. Thus he was made use- religious society, in the business of which ame more and more interested and en- But in the year 1776, the declining state wife's health, together with the political ies of this country, induced him to remove aroneck, within the limits of this Monthly g, of which he ever after continued to be ber. A few months, however, after this , he experienced a deep and sore bereave- ment, in the death of his wife, a woman whose "many virtues" are mentioned by him in a memorandum made many years after, in the most striking and affectionate manner. Her "humble piety," her "tender affection," and her "studious care to promote conjugal harmony and happiness," are particularly enumerated.

Being left with a family of five small children, he devoted himself to their instruction with a pious and affectionate care. To this circumstance, together with the recollection of the situation in which his own childhood had been passed, may be traced that warm and affectionate interest which he ever after took in the education of youth. For when his own children no longer required his immediate care, his time was devoted to this important object, which he wisely concluded to be the most certain means of promoting the reformation of the world. Under this conviction, he was much engaged in giving counsel and assistance where he thought they would be useful. His labours, in this, as well as in other respects, were rendered the more acceptable, by the kindness of his disposition, and the mildness of his manners, which insured, from his young friends, a ready and willing ear. His pen, also, was often employed, during the latter years of his life, in promoting the cause of a pious and guarded education, a service in which it is believed, he was eminently successful.

From some of his letters, which are still in the hands of his friends, it appears, that he very early evinced his religious concern in relation to spirituous liquors, and although the views of the Society had not, at that time, been expressed upon the subject, yet he saw the pernicious effects of the common use of ardent spirits too clearly, to withhold his concern; but was earnestly engaged, both by example and precept, to discourage the vending and consumption of this destructive article. He was also concerned to refrain from the use of articles produced by the labour of slaves; yet he never urged his opinions upon the subject, but was content to let his scruples be known and adorned by his practice. He was especially careful to let moderation appear in all his conduct, being not only an example of simplicity and plainness in his own dress and manner of living, but endeavouring also to inculcate the sentiment that real christianity will lead its followers to guard against unnecessary ex-

pense, as well as to avoid superfluity and show in appearance.

A few years after his removal amongst us, he was appointed to the station of an elder. This important trust he continued, during his life, to exercise with great faithfulness; for as he entertained a weighty sense of the importance of the station, and had a clear and discriminating view of the excellency of a sound and living ministry, it is believed he often besought the Lord with solicitude and humility, for a right qualification to fulfil the duty. This religious concern, joined to the natural tenderness and delicacy of his feelings, made him a kind friend, and a sympathizing fellow-helper, to those in the ministry, and qualified him to speak a word in season, by way either of counsel or encouragement, as the case required.

To promote the increase of truth and righteousness in the earth, and to aid his fellow-creatures in "escaping from the pollutions of the world, through the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ," he cheerfully devoted much of his time in travelling in different parts of the United States, with such as he believed to "minister in the ability which God giveth." When he found himself at liberty to remain at home, he was industriously engaged for the comfortable support of his family, (for he did not aspire after riches,) and it was evident to those who were best acquainted with him in private life, that his affections were habitually drawn to that centre, where true peace and safety are only to be found. By thus endeavouring to "use this world as not abusing it," his mind was preserved in a lively and feeling state, which was often manifested in an especial manner for the welfare of our Society, and the promotion of its testimonies; as it was more generally for the prosperity of genuine christianity amongst his fellow-men, under whatever particular name.

He was remarkable for his diligent attendance of our religious meetings, and for the reverent and humble state of his mind, which was evinced by his deportment in them. He was also eminently qualified for the service of our meetings for discipline, in which he was frequently and usefully employed. He possessed an uncommon degree of modesty; a quality, which, while it prevented him from being improperly officious in religious matters, gave weight to his sentiments whenever they were expressed. In this respect, his conduct was not only a striking example to the youth, but a convincing proof, that modesty is an ornament, even to age and experience. Having himself derived much comfort and benefit from the Holy Scriptures, and the writings of our early Friends, he took great care in his own family, to encourage the reading, and to promote the love of those excellent writings; a concern which he often expressed with an earnest and pathetic tenderness. He was a kind and obliging neighbour; and the respect and love in which he was held by those of his acquaintance, o enabled him to be a peace-maker among th Indeed, it may be truly said, that in all walks in life, he was an example of tempera gentleness, integrity, and purity. He was ciously permitted, in his closing moments, experience the promised rewards of such a lif a peaceful death, and the blessed hope of a rious immortality. And, having "kept the fa and finished his course," he departed this life the city of New York, the 9th of the 5th mo 1823, in the eighty-first year of his age. " hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be foun the way of righteousness." Prov. xvi. 31.

For Friends' Review.

BENEVOLENCE.

It is one of the remarkable characteristics which those who have been distinguished piety have always been attended, that they keenly sensitive to the sufferings of others, prompt to relieve them.

When the venerable patriarch on the plai Mamre, while sitting at the door of his te the heat of the day, raised his eyes and be three men standing by him; though from tenor of the narrative we can hardly suppose he immediately recognized in them, any superior to the human character, yet, old a was, he ran to meet them, and invited the partake of the comforts which the climate period of the day required. And when he a wards came to understand the nature and o of the visit with which he was favoured benevolent feelings are beautifully manifest his petition for an offending people. Her find him humbly acknowledging his own u thiness, yet pleading for the pardon of an ob ous city; still narrowing the conditions un obtained an assurance, that if ten righ should be found there, the whole city shou spared for their sake.

The conduct of his nephew, when the angels came to him, as he sat at the ga Sodom, manifests the regard, which his re had taught him, to the wants and comfor others. Though appearing as men, yet apparently strangers, he not only offered, urged upon them the hospitality of his Thus we find in the earliest history, which any insight into the privacies of domestic life those who are held up as examples of piety, also exemplary in their attention to the co of their fellow men. In other words, be lence was a conspicuous trait in their charac

We are told that Obadiah, the servant of A and governor of his house, feared the greatly, and this was manifested by acts of e sive benevolence. For when Jezebel, the of the man whom he was serving, and, on favour he must have been dependent, cut o prophets of the Lord, he not only incurre

k of concealing a hundred prophets, whom he
l by fifty in a cave, but he sustained the charge
feeding them.

We might run over a great part of the history
pious men, and discern the trait of benevo-
ice marked on them all; but in none do we
d this spirit so forcibly, conspicuously and
iformly displayed, as in the life and actions
our blessed Lord, during his personal con-
uance among men. Of the countless numbers
o applied for relief from their various mala-
s, we may reasonably and confidently suppose
t not a few were suffering the consequences
ich the laws of nature impose upon vicious
l irregular lives. Yet we do not find that he
r stopped to reproach them with the errors of
ir previous courses, but finding they had
h in him, a faith which duly maintained,
ld preserve them from further transgression,
laid his healing hand upon them, or gave forth
all-powerful word; frequently adding the
nction *to go and sin no more.*

Nor was this merciful regard to the physical
erings of the people, confined in its manifes-
on, to cases which human power and skill
e incompetent to relieve; the wants which
ur and industry could supply, were not over-
ed. The subsequent is a pleasing exhibition
Saviour's tenderness for the physical wants
e people. In those days the multitude being
great, and having nothing to eat, Jesus
d his disciples, and said unto them, I have
passion on the multitude, because they have
with me three days, and have nothing to
and if I send them away fasting to their
houses, they will faint by the way: for
s of them came from far. Mark viii. 1, 2.
g there in a wilderness, with only seven
s, and a few small fishes, he condescended
rform a miracle, to supply the wants of four
and men.

the awful description which he has left us,
e final separation between the righteous and
icked, we find the address to those on the
hand, predicated on the works of benevo-
which they had done; emphatically de-
g that their acts of kindness to the least of
ildren, were accepted as rendered to him-
The Apostle James testifies, that pure re-
and undefiled before God and the Father,
, to visit the fatherless and widows in their
on, and to keep himself unspotted from the

No doubt, critically speaking, this sen-
lescribes the fruits rather than the essence
l religion. By a metonomy not uncom-
scripture, the effect being expressed in-
f the cause. It, indeed, is plainly a scrip-
ctrine, that faith is the origin from which
orks must proceed. We frequently find
claration of our Lord to those who applied
to be healed, that their *faith had saved*
or that their petition was granted *accord-*
their faith. When an inquirer asked what
he should do that he might work the works of God, the answer was a remarkable one; the work of God is that ye believe in him whom he hath sent But a vital and saving faith will necessarily lead to good works; and where the means and the capacity exist, these works will be of a benevolent character.

The eminent minister who may be justly regarded as a pioneer in the revival of vital christianity in modern times, informs us that when he had arrived at man's estate, he was accustomed, at the time called Christmas, while others were feasting and sporting themselves, to look out poor widows, from house to house, and give them money; yet he probably had little more to distribute than the fruits of his own industry. This was before he commenced his public labours of the most exalted benevolence, which constituted the great business of his active life, the promulgation of the doctrines of christianity in their original purity.

That the benevolence which marked the early career of George Fox, was the fruit of the divine illumination with which he was favoured almost from his childhood, may be safely inferred from the fact, that as his mind became still further enlightened, his benevolence became more expansive. His comprehensive mind seemed to embrace every subject in which the welfare of man was concerned. The severity of the penal laws, and the miseries as well as the corrupting influence of the prisons, attracted his notice, and called forth his remonstrances. The enslaved negro and wandering Indian, were not forgotten in his expansive benevolence. His advice to the Friends in Barbadoes, in regard to the treatment and instruction of their slaves, if strictly observed, would have divested their slavery of its oppressive character, and have left to the condition little more than the name, and a fit preparation for the freedom which he recommended.

The founder of Pennsylvania, who learned his lessons of benevolence in the same school with George Fox, and who had, withal, the advantage of an intimate personal acquaintance with him, interwove into his system of government, an unprecedented share of restorative ingredients. Well knowing that the Son and sent of the Father came into the world to save sinners, and that it was the duty of the disciple to imitate his Lord, as far as his limited powers could go, he made the reformation, not the destruction, of offenders, the object of penal inflictions. And it would be an interesting inquiry how far, and through what channels, the character stamped upon the early legislation of Pennsylvania has contributed to the melioration of the penal code on both sides of the Atlantic. But this is not the place for the investigation.

As a spirit of benevolence is the invariable fruit of a strict and careful attention to the monitions of grace, so, on the other hand, we seldom meet with consistent and uniform benevolence

among any other than pious persons. The man of wealth, whose mind has never been softened by the influence of religious feeling, may make splendid contributions to objects of a benevolent character, from motives of ostentation; but the benevolence which is manifested by acts of private charity; which patiently bears with the faults and follies of those whom it relieves; which enters into the feelings of the lowly, the destitute and the degraded; and which labours at the expense of its own comfort and ease, to decoy the victims of negligence and vice, into the paths of virtue and respectability; this is a benevolence which must owe its origin and its support to an emanation from the fountain of purity and love. E. L.

For Friends' Review.

JOHN LOCKE.

The following letter, from the justly celebrated John Locke, was sent to Rebecca Collier, a minister of the Society of Friends, after a meeting held in London, which he and King William III. attended, the latter incognito. It was accompanied by two papers of sweetmeats, one for Rebecca and one for her companion, Rachel Brachen, to which the letter alludes. This meeting was so agreeable to Locke, that it removed his objections to a female ministry.

Copy of a letter from John Locke to two Friends, November 25th, 1696.

My Sweet Friends,—A paper of sweetmeats by the bearer, to attend your journey, comes to testify the sweetness I found in your Society. I admire no converse like that of Christian freedom, and fear no bondage like that of pride and prejudice. I now see that acquaintance by sight cannot reach the height of enjoyment, which acquaintance by knowledge arrives unto. Outward hearing may misguide us, but *internal knowledge* cannot err; we have something here of what we shall have hereafter, to know as we are known; this we, with other Friends, were, even at the first view, partakers of; and the more there is of this in the life, the less we need inquire, of what nation, country, party, or persuasion our friends are; for our own knowledge is more sure than another's is to us. Thus we know when we have believed.

Now, the God of all grace grant that you may hold fast that rare grace of charity, and choose that unbiased and unbounded love, which, if it decay not, will spring up mightily, as the waters of the sanctuary, higher and higher; until you, with the universal church, swim together in the ocean of Divine Love. Woman, indeed, had the honour first to publish the resurrection of the Lord of love; why not again, the resurrection of the spirit of love? and let all the disciples of Christ rejoice therein together, as doth your partner, and affectionate friend,

John Locke.

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.

No. 2.

In the year 1694 William Ellis visited Irel[and] under a sense of religious duty. On this occas[ion] he received from the monthly meeting to wh[ich] he belonged the following certificate which is int[er]esting as one of the earliest documents of this k[ind] of which we have a record.

At our Monthly Meeting, at Settle, in the cou[nty] of York, the 5th of 10th mo., 1694.

To our Friends in the unchangeable truth [of] our God, in the nation of Ireland, whom he h[as] called to believe in the light of his Son: Gr[ace] and peace be multiplied in and among you.

Whereas William Ellis, a friend and mem[ber] of our meeting, unto whom the Lord hath co[m]mitted a gift in the ministry of the word of l[ife], and sent him forth many, or several times in [his] work and service, hath put it into his heart, [and] laid a concern upon his mind, to go to visit [the] meetings of Friends in Ireland, of which he h[ath] given us to understand; and also how he h[ath] ordered and disposed of his outward concerns [to] the care and comfort of his wife, and his wi[lling] willingness and freeness to give him up in t[he] service, to our satisfaction. All these thi[ngs] being weightily considered, in the fear of God [by] us, and we finding nothing but that all was w[ell] in all things concerning him, do certify y[ou], or whom it concerns, that we have good and [per]fect unity with him, and do commend him u[nto] you, to receive him as a brother in the truth, [and] fellow-labourer in the Gospel of our Lord [and] Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for e[ver]more.

From your Friends and brethren in the tru[th], met at the Monthly Meeting at Settle, in E[ng]land, the day and year above written.

Signed on behalf, and by appointment of, [the] meeting, by John Tatham.

The following letter to his wife presen[ts] a homely record, but by no means an uninstruc[tive] one, of his deep Christian interest in all t[hose] with whom he was brought into close relati[on]s, either as employer or as a fellow member watch[ing] over them for good. The lessons which it tea[ches] are applicable to our own time, although the i[n]dividuals named have long since ceased to be obj[ects] of human concern.

"*Daiford in Ireland, 26th of 11th mo.*, 16[94].

Dear Wife,—After my dear love to thee [and] this thou mayst know that I am now in Irel[and], but I stayed at Liverpool two weeks, because [the] wind served not. It was some exercise to [my] mind, but when we got to sea, we went well a[way], and got to the Irish coast in about thirty-[six] hours. There were several passengers who [were] given to much wickedness, which was a g[reat] disturbance to my mind; also I was sick; [but] when we got to land, I soon mended, and [my]

nd rose again. Our landing was at Dublin, e 21st instant, where we were kindly received Friends, who received account of me from ngland. The report of our coming to shore t soon into the city, and several Friends soon ught us out. The first man I knew was honest omas Trafford, whom I found in the city, who med more than ordinarily glad to see me. The ght we were on the seas, were two Whitehaven ps taken by a privateer, I suppose in or near way we went, but we escaped all dangers; l now being here with Friends, the goodness the Lord hath come upon me, in the like man- as it often did in my own country, when the ercise of this journey was upon me. So calling mind all these things, with more than I'll now ak of, doth much confirm me, that my service the precious truth is, and will be acceptable ore the Lord, for which my soul hath much vailed; blessed be his pure and holy name for r and evermore! Now the next thing that I e to remind thee of is this, that thou take e of thyself: first of thy mind, that thou not overbow it; and that thou take care of body, that thou do not overwork thyself: it be enough that thou see the work done. ce I dreamed of my men, how that they were quiet one with another. Tell them to be sure they live in love; and though I be not with n, yet the presence of my Master will be with n, to guide in all the ways of quietness, if do but incline to his counsel. My dear love hem all: and whatsoever thou seest would be place to speak if I were present, thou speak; as to doing, do in like manner; and let none ise thee. Truth is one, in wife and husband; I know none fitter to do the husband's work a wife; fail me not in this my desire, for soul is concerned for the honour of God, let he unruly say what they will. My dear love ichard Wilkinson and wife and family; and ure thou keep open the door of kindness; let nothing be wanting that you can serve another with. Mind my love to Thomas kdale and his family, to old Phineas Parkin- who comforted me, and to Friends generally; let me have a full account how Friends man- their affairs, and what is come of William ley and Francis Atkinson, and whether John ers be quiet or not. If you let in that un- spirit, it will lay the vineyard desolate; and wall being thrown down, the boar of the will enter in, and then will devour every thing; therefore, be zealous that the wall h is God's salvation, is not broken down. I ensible that as the mountains are about alem, the Lord is round about his people: s to my zeal for the truth, that hath been me when among you, I am more and more med; because the goodness of God doth pen upon my spirit. My mind is greatly of all those things that I spoke of to thee, engages my mind, to love and serve thee Lord with all my soul and strength: and further, it is great ease to my mind, that thou parted so freely with me; for though we be separated one from another, yet I well consider what it is for; for, for this cause, even discharging our duty when required, our days may be lengthened to live together to the praise of God, and the comfort one of another. My dear love to thyself and to all my men, bidding them have a care of an angry mind, that leads out of the fear of God. My love once more to Richard Wilkinson and his wife and children; I earnestly desire his edge may be kept sharp at all times, that he may help his fellow in the day of battle, who doth fully intend, by the strength of the Lord, not to fail him in any of his exercises, he may meet with. Bid George Leemin keep out of foolish pity, which will blind the eye; that is his danger; and as to such as love this world more than the truth, blend not with them, let them pretend what they will: the Lord hath opened mine eye to see beyond that spirit. The farewell that some gave me, when I think of it, saddens my heart; but who they are, it makes no matter, for they have lost their place in my mind. One thing more I have to tell thee of; James Dickenson hath gone through that great city of London to cry against it. My love to sister Jennett Davy and Jennett Stall, and bid them mind the time, to war when they have their armour on. So with dear love I rest, thy truly loving husband,

WILLIAM ELLIS.

James Dickenson, referred to in the preceding letter, was from Cumberland: he became a minister in early life, laboured diligently in the exercise of his gift, in various parts of the world; he died in 1741, aged 82.

The following interesting letter was addressed to William Ellis soon after his return, by that excellent minister of the Gospel, William Edmundson.

Rosenallis, the 23d of the 5th mo., 1695.

Dear Wm. Ellis:—I received thy lettter two days ago, and am glad to hear of thy safe coming home, and of thy well-being. Finding things well in thy family is great encouragement to be diligent in the Lord's service, in his vineyard and husbandry. There is much work to do, and it is fair weather; the Lord having commanded the winds and storms to cease, so that it is a calm time; and the Lord's labourers that he hath called into his vineyard, and gifted with his Holy Spirit, for the work of the ministry, are to follow his work and business close, and finish their work in the day time, and to be rewarded with "Well done, good and faithful servant," and not to stand idle in the market place, about the affairs of this world, and so neglect the Lord's work and service. There is need of good workmen, both in doctrine and discipline; for the old enemy is hard at work, sowing tares, briers and thorns, to surfeit men's minds and understandings; and his old engine is this world, and the things and king-

dom of it, to twist and draw men from the Lord's business, and cumber them in the affairs of this life, and load them as with thick clay, so that they cannot follow the Lord and his work, truly and faithfully, as they ought to do. And here many sit down at ease, in the flesh and will, and in their own time and place; and this is not right: and they lose a good and right understanding, as in a mist, and lose their way, and are clouded and darkened. So whilst the light shines, all are to mind the Lord's business; and he is and will be with them to the end, who is our Overseer, Director, and Counsellor, who is with his workmen, that are diligent in his garden, vineyard and husbandry; that put their hand to the plough, and look not back, but look to the Lord and the prosperity of his blessed work of reformation, and love it and delight in it, more than in all visibles, that will come to an end. And blessed be the Lord! he owns his work and workmen, that seek not their own, but the honour of his great Name, and the comely order of his gospel, which keeps all in their ranks, from first to last, in the church and body of Christ, to do their service, in their places, according to their ability, gift and calling. And blessed be the Lord! a concern comes upon many, for close order and discipline in the church; and the Lord blesses their endeavours and care for his honour, and the good of all, and gives them wisdom and understanding beyond expectation; and his heavenly power makes way through all opposition, to their great encouragement. Everlasting praises to his name forever! Friends in this country are generally well, and truth's discipline goes on closely; and the Lord renews the strength of such as are concerned to maintain it; and I believe they will not be weary in their well doing. My true love is to thee and thy wife, and all honest, true-hearted Friends. Remember my kind love to them that may inquire after me. I bless the Lord I am in health, and yet able, beyond the common course of nature in these latter ages, considering my years and hard exercises attending me from my youth. And I do not see but if the Lord hath yet more service for me to do, he can give ability to perform his will in my old age, as well as in younger years. So in the fellowship of the gospel of Christ, thy true friend and brother,

WM. EDMUNDSON."

For Friends' Review.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Dr. Kirkbride's ninth Annual Report has been recently published, and exhibits the institution over which he so ably presides, in a condition no less flourishing than when it was referred to in the 24th No. of the last volume of the Review, a year ago.

The crowded state of the hospital during the last summer, would naturally increase the anxiety attendant on the probable appearance of t cholera among its inmates; and it is certainly remarkable circumstance, strongly attesting t vigilance of all concerned, that this appalli visitation, which passed over so many parts our country with fearful devastation, should ha found no entrance within the walls of this no establishment.

"The actual breaking out of the epidemic our vicinity," says the report, "could not fail be a source of great anxiety. Although radical change in the mode of living of our mates was enforced, every reasonable precauti was taken to avoid the exciting causes of t disease. Greater care in reference to exposu and undue excitement of every kind was prope insisted on; a few kinds of food were discard entirely, and moderation in the use of all, recommended. These means, with strict instructi for a prompt report of all cases of even trifl indisposition, by day or night, constituted principal dependance for preventing seri disease among our inmates.

"When it is recollected that the epidemic p vailed for some time in our immediate vicini we must all feel that we have cause for dev thankfulness to a protecting Providence, tha I am able to record the fact, that not only is there not a single case of cholera in our hou hold, but that there was no serious acute sickn of any kind, and less general indisposition th is commonly prevalent in the institution and s vicinity."

In pursuance of the plan adopted last y additional buildings for the accommodation f twenty patients and their attendants, have b erected at a cost of about $8 00, includin complete steam heating apparatus and all e necessary fixtures. Ample room is now provid for 220 patients, and for all those whom it l be necessary to employ in taking care of th Inasmuch as the hospital receives a very la proportion of "cases requiring curative tr ment," Dr. Kirkbride's previous convictions e confirmed by an enlarged experience, "that y great increase of its present number would t promote the interests of the insane."

The improvements contemplated in future e not to erect other and more extensive buildin but they will consist "in the perfection of th already occupied; in the substitution of anot mode of heating for that originally adopted; in introduction of a system of forced ventilation of a better and more economical mode of lighti and the provision of every other means that m be thought likely to conduce to the comfort d recovery of its patients."

The receipts of 1849 were $40,977.18, d the expenditures $41,726.23. The average nu ber of patients was 210, the cost of which as $3.82 per week. Of this number of patie 37 were free, upon whom was expended of he funds of the institution, $7,349.68. The cos

new buildings is not included in the above ount of expenditures. One hundred and four tients were discharged in the year, cured, and neteen died.

No mode of treatment of the insane can have proached that degree of perfectness which ould be its aim, that does not recognize the im- rtance of employment. The peculiar condition this class renders it of the utmost consequence t the mind should by all possible means be erted from its own morbid tendencies, and ured unconsciously to itself, to dwell upon er objects. This sentiment is kept constantly view, and practically enforced at the Institution which we are speaking. "The farm, garden, l pleasure grounds, comprising more than 111 es, continue to furnish a large amount of a st desirable form of employment for a consider- e number of patients. They are important to Institution, in connection with its domestic nomy, but their value, from giving active rcise and healthful labor, suited to the tastes, bits of life, and previous occupations of many the insane, is of so decided a character as to der them indispensable in every large Institu- which aims to furnish its inmates with all means that tend to their temporary comfort ultimate recovery." Many persons of cul- ted and refined minds are among those who stitute Dr. K.'s household; and to these the lities for indulging a literary taste should be e and varied. The report states that, "al- ugh periodical literature is more universally ght than any other kind, the number con- tly using books of a standard character is e and gradually increasing." The last course orty-six lectures to the patients was given by Curwen, the late assistant physician. They e on American Ornithology, Astronomy, ctricity, Vegetable Physiology, Heat, the aosphere, the Eye and Vision, and the Ear principles of Acoustics. "They were highly reciated by the very attentive and orderly ience, embracing nearly one-half of the house- l, who regularly attended them."

'ruly, indeed, does the report declare that on the care, vigilance, kindness and sympathy ll the officers, much of the comfort of the ne must ever depend. To give all these in r full efficiency, requires an intelligent mind, nuine good heart, a temper under full control, truly Christian principles;" and perhaps here with more appropriateness than over the shold of such an establishment as this, could motto be engraven—"All things whatsoever ould that men should do to you, do ye even them."

s is beautifully expressed in the concluding graph of the report, unfeigned gratitude is to a superintending Providence who has itifully blessed the labours of the past. May prosper all rightly directed efforts for the re.

Z.

UPHAM'S LIFE OF M. GUYON.

(Continued from page 197.)

The principles of the inward life which he had thus learned from the conversations and correspondence of M. Guyon, commended themselves entirely to the mind of Fenelon. It is true that these principles, saying nothing of the support they have in the Scriptures, are found with slight variations in the writings of Kempis and Thaules, in Ruysbroke, in Cardinal Bona, in Catharine of Genoa, and others; but Fenelon does not appear to have had much acquaintance with these writers at this time. These important views, therefore, which strike so deeply at the life of nature, and lay the foundation of a purified and perfected life, were new to him in a considerable degree, until he learned them, as we have just stated, in his acquaintance and correspondence with M. Guyon.

Although they were thus introduced to his notice through the instrumentality of a woman, who, though greatly accomplished in other respects, possessed but a limited knowledge of theological writings, and who had learned them not so much from books as from the dealings of God with herself personally; they were, nevertheless, sustained by an inward conviction of their soundness. His enlightened and powerful mind, uninfluenced by the various prejudices which often prevent a correct perception, saw at once that they bore the signatures of reason and truth. And letting them have their full power on himself, and endeavouring, with Divine assistance, to be what he felt he ought to be, he stood forth to the world, not merely a man, but a man in the image of Christ; not more commended by the powers of his intellect, and the perfection of his taste, than by his simplicity of spirit, his purity and benevolence.

It is in this inward operation, brought about under these circumstances, that we find the secret spring of that almost Divine justice and benevolence which impart unspeakable attractions and power to his writings. They seem to be entirely exempted from the spirit of selfishness, and to be bathed in purity and love. And I believe it is the general sentiment, that no person reads the writings of Fenelon without feeling that he was an eminently good and holy man.

On receiving the letter of Fenelon, of which we have given an abstract, M. Guyon wrote a letter in reply, the substance of which is as follows:

"*To the Abbe de Fenelon,*—It gives me great pleasure to perceive that you have a clear understanding, as it seems to me, of the sentiments which I wish to convey; and it gives me satisfaction also to notice the remarks you have added. I agree with you entirely, that faith and reason, although different principles of action, are not opposed to each other. He, however, who lives by faith, ceases to reason on selfish principles and with selfish aims; but submits his reason to that

higher reason which comes to man through Jesus Christ, the true Conductor of souls. He who walks in faith, walks in the highest wisdom, although it may not appear such to the world. The world do not more clearly understand the truth and beauty of the life of faith, than the ancient Jews understood the divine but unostentatious beauty which shone in the life of Christ. A worldly mind, full of the maxims of a worldly life, is not in a situation to estimate the pure and simple spirit of one whose heart is conformed to the precepts of Divine wisdom.

"I perceive that you understand and appreciate entirely the idea which I endeavoured imperfectly to express—namely, that the disappropriation or unselfishness of the will is not to be regarded as perfect, merely because the will is broken down and submissive to such a degree as to have no repugnance whatever to anything which God, in his Providence, may see fit to send. It is true this is a very great grace. In a mitigated sense, the will, under such circumstances, may be regarded as dead; but, in the true and absolute sense, there is still in it a lingering life. There still remains a secret tendency resulting from former selfish habits, which leads it to look back, as it were, with feelings of interest upon what is lost; in other words, it puts forth its purposes a little less promptly and powerfully in some directions than it would have done if it had been required to act in others. Thus Lot's wife had determined to leave the city of Sodom; she vigorously purposed, in going forth from the home where she had long dwelt, to conform to the decrees of Providence, which required her departure; but still, as she passed on in her flight over the plain, there was a lingering attachment—a tendency to return, which induced her to look back. Her will, though strongly set in the right direction, did not act in perfect freeness and power, in consequence of certain latent reminiscences and attachments which operated as a hinderance. In like manner, the Jews when they left the land of Goshen, and were on their way to the better country which the Lord had promised them, often thought with complacency of their residence in Egypt, and of what they enjoyed there. So that while their purpose was fixed, it was not so inflexible, and so easily and promptly operative in the direction it had taken, as it would have been, if it had not been under the influence of former evil habits. When the affections and will are entirely surrendered to God, and the secret influences of former evil tendencies and habits are also fully done away, the soul may be regarded as sanctified in the higher sense, and as having become the subject of a Divine union. Such was the meaning I intended to convey; and, I believe, you have received and appreciated it as I intended.

"In regard to the principle of faith, I will farther say, that it sometimes lies latent, as it were, and concealed in the midst of discomfiture and sorrow. I recollect that, in the former pe of my experience, I once spent a consider time in a state of deep sorrow and depressio cause I supposed I had lost God, or at least lost his favour. My grief was great and wit cessation. If I had seen things as I now them, and had understood them then as I understand them, I should have found a prin of restoration and comfort in the very grief w overwhelmed me. How could I have mourned the loss of God's presence, or ra what seemed to me to be such loss, if I did love Him? And how could I love Him v out faith in Him? In my sorrow, therefor might have found the evidence of my faith. this is a great truth that, in reality, what may at times be the appearance, God n does desert and never can desert those who lieve.

Desiring to receive from you, from tim time, such suggestions as may occur, and lieving that your continued and increased e rience in religious things, will continually deve to you new truth.

"I remain, yours, in our Lord,

"J. M. B. DE LA MOTHE GUYON.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 2, 185

The Address presented to the Peace Congre Paris, is given in our present number, not fro apprehension that any of our readers require t convinced of the folly and wickedness of war; from a desire to promote the diffusion of opin favourable to the permanent maintenance of pe Wars unquestionably originate in the unbri passions of men, and it is sometimes asserted wars cannot be expected to cease while those sions remain unsubdued. It is undoubtedly that the sovereigu remedy for war is the spi the gospel. Yet private quarrels, as well as pu wars, arise from ungoverned passions, and ma expected to arise, at times, as long as these pas remain to be indulged. The progress of civiliza influenced by Christian principles, has taught a disputants to submit to the judgment of impa tribunals; why may not nations adopt the principles of action, and refer their disputes t decision of their peers? The more this subje examined, the more reasonable and practicab must appear.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting-house, Hur Creek, Iredell county, N. C., on the 6th ult., J Bond, of Surry county, to ANNA MACY, bot Deep Creek Monthly Meeting.

DIED,—On the 6th ult., in the 24th year of her ge, PHEBE W., wife of J. T. Updegraff, M. D., of lt. Pleasant, Ohio, and daughter of Robert R. Unlerhill, of Indianapolis, Indiana, leaving an infant ix days old. The sudden removal of this interesng young woman, whose many amiabilities had ndeared her to a large circle of friends, has solemny impressed our minds with the uncertainty of life, nd the perishable nature of all earthly enjoyments.

In the possession of health, and surrounded by hose blessings that render life desirable, and bound y the tenderest ties of affection to a beloved husand and infant children, the future gave reasonable romise of lengthened years of happiness and uselness.

Though the malady with which she was attacked ccomplished its work of death in about three days, et her bereaved and stricken family sorrow not as hose who have no hope. Early in her illness she as informed (at her own request) of the probability f the awful change that awaited her, and from hat period her mind seemed earnestly engaged in eeking a preparation to meet her God. She was rvently engaged in supplication, and near her ose expressed an assurance of her acceptance; lding "the arms of my Saviour are open to reeive me."

——, on the 31st of 12th mo. last, at the house her son, Obadiah Thorne, Onandago county, N. ., CHARITY THORNE, aged 79 years. She was a eloved member of Scipio Monthly Meeting, firmly tached to the principles and order of our religious ociety; of an affectionate and benevolent disposion; the faithful and devoted mother of a numeris family of children: and her pious concern for eir preservation, is gratefully remembered.

——, at his residence at Springfield, Guilford co., . C., on the 30th of 1st month last, in the 78th ar of his age, MAHLON HOGGETT, a member and inister of Springfield Monthly Meeting.

——, at the same place, in the 8th month last, RAH HOGGETT, wife of the above named Friend, ed about 72 years.

——, on the 28th of Twelfth month, last, after a ngering indisposition, at her residence in this city, ANNAH COOPER, an esteemed member of the orthern District Monthly Meeting, in the 70th ar of her age.

In the removal of this dear Friend, the poor have t a kind and sympathizing benefactor, and of r we believe it may be said, as of Cornelius, her ayers and alms-deeds have ascended, as a memol for her. Of a retired disposition, and entertain; a low opinion of herself, and being much proved mental depression through her sickness, she exssed little, and seemed unable to lay hold of the pe set before her. The night before her decease s one of suffering and conflict; but after a season close trial, as though favoured with a renewed w of that redemption which is in Christ, and an dence of acceptance in the beloved, she exclaimed, Oh, Lord, blessed be thy holy name." Shortly er, she quietly and peacefully departed, leaving consoling belief, on the minds of her relatives l friends, that she had entered into that rest ich is prepared for the righteous.

——, at her residence, near Richmond, Ind., on 23d of Seventh month, 1849, SARAH, wife of m G. Reed, in the 48th year of her age.

The deceased was an exemplary member of Whitewater Monthly Meeting, having, for some time previous to her death, acceptably filled the station of overseer. She was one who endeavoured to do her day's work in the day time; the meekness and gentleness of her nature, her unfeigned humility, her deep religious concern for herself and all around her, and the readiness with which she yielded to every manifestation of duty, have left but little doubt on the minds of those who knew her, that she has received the reward of "well done," and entered through the pearl gates into the city, whose builder and maker is God.

DIED,—At his residence at Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., on the 7th of Twelfth month last, PETER HARRIS, a member and minister of Farmington Monthly Meeting, in the 72d year of his age.

He removed to Palmyra in 1799, when 21 years of age, and settled at the place of his late residence in 1800, not being then a member of the Society of Friends. His pecuniary circumstances were moderate, and his means for school education quite limited; but possessing an investigating mind, he succeeded in acquiring a considerable portion of useful information by study and reading. Being of an open-hearted disposition and a mirthful temper, he soon fell into unprofitable company, and for some years spent much of his time with loose associates in hunting and at drinking houses. He had already acquired, to some degree, intemperate habits. His wife and some of his friends, who saw the precipice he was approaching, became alarmed for his safety. His pecuniary business had begun also to be affected.

At this critical period, he had even gone so far as to conclude to leave his home and forsake his family, and had actually packed his clothes and gone a mile or two, when he felt his progress arrested, and he sat down in deep reflection. He returned to his wife with tears, and from that time he was enabled to make a decided stand in his downward progress. So great were the mental exercises which he soon afterwards passed through, that he was induced to resort much to solitary places, both by night and by day, in endeavouring to flee to the stronghold for strength. His reformation was rapid, without any relapses; and as he was enabled to give up his whole heart, he found relief, and commenced attending the meetings of Friends. In 1809 he was admitted a member of Farmington Monthly Meeting, and continued a consistent and exemplary member. Some years afterwards, he was called to bear a public testimony in our Meetings for Worship, and was in due time acknowledged as a minister.

His public discourses were sound and edifying, and he was much endeared to his friends by his exemplary and harmless life in his daily conversation; and in all the disturbing occurrences, both in private life and in the society at large, he was careful in a peculiar degree not to join in speaking evil of any individual. The religious serenity of his mind appeared to increase as he approached the close of life; his housekeeper remarked that, during the last year, nothing had occurred which appeared in the least degree to disturb this serenity.

His disease being partially paralytic, he was unable to converse during his last illness.

Let him who scoffeth at the lame take heed to his own steps.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Fourth day, the 8th of Fifth month next.

A small number of students can then be admitted, and the managers desiring to give the preference to *members* of our religious Society, request that immediate application be made by those who desire to enter at the time above stated. Circulars, containing the information required by students, will be forwarded on application to Charles Yarnall, Secretary of the Board of Managers, No. 39 Market street.

Philada., 2d mo. 22d.

TO PARENTS AND OTHERS HAVING CHILDREN AT WEST-TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

Much inconvenience has been experienced from the practice, which has of late increased, of removing children from the school, previous to the examination at the close of the session. As such removal is a violation of the rules, and deprives the children of one of the incentives to industry and exertion in the review of their studies, and also produces much uneasiness and unsettlement among those that remain, it has become the subject of concern to those having charge of the Institution. Parents and others are therefore earnestly requested not to allow nor give their children any reason to expect, that they will be taken from the school before the expiration of the term for which they are entered.

The next Examination will close on the evening of Fifth-day, the 4th of Fourth month, 1850, previous to which no pupil can leave the school, except under peculiar circumstances, and with the consent of the Superintendent, without infringing the Rules of the Institution.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Committee of the Yearly Meeting, who have charge of the Boarding School, at West-town.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada., Twelfth mo. 14, 1849.

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The Summer Session of West-town Boarding School, will commence on Sixth day, the 26th of Fourth month next. To avoid disappointment in case the school should be filled, parents and others intending to send children will please make early application to Joseph Snowden, Superintendent, at the School, or Joseph Scattergood, Treasurer, No. 84 Mulberry Street, Philadelphia.

PAPER ON A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

Presented to the Peace Congress at Paris, 1849.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

After sketching the origin of this great scheme some two centuries ago, tracing its renewal and expansion within the last twenty years, and showing the necessity for an authoritative code of international law, he says:

The first work prescribed for a Congress of Nations, would be to revise and reconstruct the present code of international law, as it has been called, and then to present it for ratification to the different national assemblies represented in the Congress. Every step they took would be directed by the wisdom of the nations which they represented. For instance, the Congress might be in session at the same time as the dif ferent national assemblies by which it had bee constituted, in order that its proceedings migh be ratified step by step. Let us suppose, ther that it should meet at some convenient town i Switzerland, or in some other central territory which should be considered neutral ground, c free from any local influence which might affec its conclusions. They would immediately pr ceed to revise and adopt the international cod clause by clause. And clause by clause it migh be transmitted to the national legislatures i session at Paris, London, Frankfort, Washingtor and other capitals. At the end of six month perhaps, the last paragraph has been elaborate and adopted by the Congress, and ratified by a the national assemblies represented in it.

The next step, and of equal importance, is t constitute a permanent international tribuna which shall interpret and apply this code in th adjudication of questions submitted to its decisio The illustrious assembly, therefore, enters upo the second department of its labours, and projec a plan for the establishment of this High Cou of nations. And this plan is adopted, also, in th same manner as the code itself.

We now reach the grand consummation of o system. The High Court of nations is open wi all the imposing solemnities befitting the occasio Each nation, we may believe, has selected two its most profound and eminent men to fill th seats allotted to it in this grand tribunal. Occup ing the sublimest position to which the suffra of mankind could raise them, they will act, may presume, under a proper sense of the digni and responsibility of their high vocation. Co stituting the highest court of appeal this side the bar of Eternal Justice, they will endeavo to assimilate their decisions, as nearly as possibl to those of unerring wisdom. Here, then, complete the chain of universal law and ord Here we organize a system which is to conne the great circles of humanity, and regulate t mutual deportment of nations by the same pri ciples of justice and equity as govern the int course of the smallest communities of men. establish an order of society, by which gre nations, without deposing a single prerogative their legitimate sovereignty, accept the conditi of individuals who are amenable to law. F our system, if adopted, would not trench up the complete independence of the different state Neither the Congress nor the High Court Nations would pretend to exercise any jurisdicti over the internal affairs of a country, or exert a direct political influence upon its institutio Neither would they be designed to confedera the different states of the civilized world in political union, like the United States of Americ The great international tribunal which we propos would not be like the Supreme Court of t United States, to which not only the thirty litt republics, but every inhabitant of the union, m

ppeal for its decision in any case which cannot e settled by inferior authorities. The different ations would still retain all the prerogatives of eir mutual independence. Even if differences ose between them, they would endeavor to ttle them as before, by negotiation. But if at medium failed to effect an honorable and tisfactory adjustment, they would then refer e matter in dispute to the arbitration of this igh Court, which in concert with other nations, ey had constituted for that purpose. The exis- nce of such a last court of appeal would inevi- bly facilitate the arrangement of these questions negotiation, which is now often embarrassed d thwarted by its dangerous proximity to an peal to arms. Whenever a difficulty arose be- een two countries, the last resort, after nego- tion had failed, would not suggest to the mind either party the terrible trial of the battle- ld, but the calm, impartial and peaceful adjudi- tion of the high tribunals of the peoples. And nen once the idea of war has been displaced in e minds of nations by the idea of a quiet ad- nistration of justice and equity, preparations war, and all the policies which it requires and eates, will gradually disappear from interna- nal society. The different nations would soon custom themselves to refer their cases to this gh Court of appeal with as much confidence as e different states of the American Union now mit their controversies to the decision of the preme Court of the United States. On the t of cases brought before that court may be nd sometimes one entitled "New York *v.* rginia," or "Pennsylvania *v.* Ohio;" and how- r heavily the verdict may bear upon one of e parties, scarcely a murmur is heard against it. like manner we might see reported, among er decisions of this international tribunal, the e of "France *v.* England," "Denmark *v.* ussia," or "Mexico *v.* United States."

The brief space within which this exposition st be compressed will permit but a slight ice of the objections which are frequently posed to the system under consideration. ong the most prominent of these objections, s declared that the different governments and ples are not yet prepared for such a condition society as we would establish; that in their sent disposition they would not be willing to mit their differences to such a tribunal; that re would be no military power to enforce obe- nce to its authority; and that all the nations the civilized world could not be induced to e into this arrangement. Group all these ections together, we would merely reply to m *en masse*, that we are not compelled to rest practicability of our project upon the present e or disposition of the different governments peoples. The edifice of international society ch we would erect, must be the work of years unremitting labor. Stone by stone would we ld this temple of universal peace; and when the last is fitted to its place, and all is prepared for opening its portals for the fraternization of the peoples, they will be ready to give each other the hand, and form a holy alliance, to banish war and all its suit of animosities and miseries from the community. The means which we propose to employ will tend to prepare the popular mind throughout the civilized world, to espouse with delight that condition of international fraternity which our system would organize, which they did last year at Brussels.

We will allude to but one class of these means, and that is, a series of congresses like the one which is now convened in this hall and in this metropolis of civilization. What do we need to enable us to organize permanent peace by instituting a High Court of nations? We need, in the first place, the sympathy and support of the popular mind. In the next place, we need the adhesion of governments, and their adoption of a system which public opinion has universally demanded. And is not this great assembly an illustrious evidence, that the great peoples of the civilized world, and their legislators too, are ready even now to co-operate in establishing peace as a fundamental and permanent system of society? Here are 500 men, representing all the considerable towns in Great Britain; and here, too, are men from different parts of the United States, who have left their homes and crossed the ocean, to testify by their presence that America is ready and willing to fraternize with the peoples of the Old World in the organization of universal peace.

Advocate of Peace.

THE PORK TRADE IN THE WEST.

A table, prepared by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, showing the number of "Hogs packed in Cincinnati and Covington in the season of 1849–50," has just been published. From this it appears that there are 32 establishments, reporting a total of 396,486 hogs, from which deducting the product of 8,000 hogs destroyed by fire, leaves a nett number of 388,486 killed and put up this season. The number put up last season was estimated at 410,000; but as no means were taken to ascertain it with accuracy, it might have been less. The decrease, if any, has been owing to the increased number put up at various other points in the West—a cause which will continue to operate. At Louisville the total number slaughtered was 184,000; Chilicothe, 32,000; Hamilton, 15,000; Evansville, 13,000; Lafayette, 40,000; Terre Haute, 65,500; Vincennes, 15,000; Clinton, 14,000; Attica, Williamsport, Perrysville, and other points, 43,000. The numbers for the Wabash Valley seem too high, but the *Lafayette Journal*, from which they are copied, states that nearly all the particulars were "gathered from the most reliable resources." At Chilicothe, 78,000 were killed last year, and but 32,000 the present;

and from other points there are reports of a great falling off. Aggregate deficiencies have been summed up at seven or eight places, of 80,000 head; but as they rest upon *estimates* rather *actual returns*, should not be too strongly relied upon. There is an impression abroad, that there has been a diminution in this branch of trade, taking the whole West into account; and yet the business has been entered upon by so many of the smaller towns, and become so much extended and diversified, that, could all the facts be ascertained, it would no doubt be found that in this, as in all other branches of commerce, there has been for years past a steady increase of the consumption and exports of the West, as there has been of its real resources.

A large business has been done this season, in putting up and shipping pork for the English market. It is prepared differently from that intended for the American trade. Hogs are chosen weighing from 170 to 200 pounds, and the first process of cleansing is done, not by scalding, but singeing. After the hogs are stuck, they are dragged into a fire-proof chamber, the floor of which is covered with them, being laid on their backs, side by side, as closely as they can be packed. They are then covered with straw, which is lighted, and the bristles are entirely burnt from all parts of the carcass, not in contact with the floor. The animals are then turned, and the bristles singed in the same manner from the back. They are afterwards scraped and hung up, the insides cleaned, the head and feet cut off, and the back bone removed, when each half is once divided, and the quarters packed in salt, in boxes made for the purpose. When the pork arrives in England, it is skinned, further cured in a style to suit English appetites, and there put into the retail market.—*National Era.*

LONDON BOOK SALES.

Few of our readers are perhaps aware that it is the custom of the two great London houses, Murray's and Longman's, to put their books up to a kind of auction every year; that the sale is prefaced by a dinner, at which all the booksellers of "credit" in London are invited to be present,—and that as soon as the cloth is removed, Mr. Hodgson, the auctioneer of Fleet street, commences the business of the day by offering the books *seriatim* as in the printed catalogue to the attention of the guests. The practice is, not, as at other auctions, to knock the lot down to the highest bidder; but to put the book up at a certain price below what is usually called "subscription price,"—or, in other words, below the figure at which the book can be obtained on any other occasion. It is also the custom to put up books not ready for delivery, but only nearly so; and it is curious to watch the interest that is felt throughout the room when a book of name is offered for the first time. It is a matter of ancient and proper deference to the great houses to l "the Row" begin. Thus, with a popular worl Longman will start with 350,—Simpkin with th same number,—Whittaker with 250, Hamilto and Adams with the same number; till at last comes to "twenty-fives" and "fives,"—and times to only "one." Not less interesting is to behold the eager way in which the numbe called out are placed promptly on paper by th several booksellers—or the quick tradesman-lik manner in which they cast up the several total and look with mute astonishment one at another the greatness of the demand. Sales of this descrip tion are limited to the two houses we have mentio ed,—and are always looked forward to with inte est as affording an index of the approaching seaso Mr. Murray's last sale was the best he has ha since his father's death; he disposing of books o that day to the amount of 95,000 dollars. N will this be wondered at when the numbers sol are put together. For instance, the trade too on that occasion 2,000 of Lord Campbell's 'Chie Justices,'—5,000 volumes of "The Colonia Library,'—1,400 of Layard's 'Nineveh,' &c.— *Athenæum.*

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

Extract from the first report of the Trustees, to th Legislature, dated 25th of Jan., 1850.

John Jacob Astor died on the 29th day o March, 1848, leaving by his will the sum o four hundred thousand dollars for the establish ment of a public library in the city of Ne York.

The will was proved on the 12th of April, an on the 20th of May the trustees held their firs meeting, accepted the trust conferred on them and unanimously appointed one of their numbe superintendent of the library.

Of the bequest of $400,000, the sum o $75,000 was authorized to be applied to the erec tion of a building, the further sum of $120,00 to the purchase of books and other objects in th establishment of the library, and the residue after paying for the site, was to be invested a a fund for the maintenance and increase of th library.

On the 28th of September, 1848, the trustee selected the site for the library. They fixed o a lot of about 65 feet in front, and 125 in depth on the easterly side of Fayette place, as affording the comparative quietude and retirement which are desirable for an institution of constant resor for study and for the consultation of authorities in literature and science; and it may be ques tioned whether another could be found in an part of the city combining in a higher degree th requisites referred to.

On the 28th of October, 1848, the superin tendent was authorized to go to Europe and pur chase, at his discretion, books for the library t the value of twenty thousand dollars.

On the 25th of April, 1849, the trustees received the first instalment of Mr. Astor's legacy $400,000, amounting to $133,706 67, including the sum of $3,554 60, charged in his books against the legacy.

The cost of the library edifice and its site will, the arrangements which the trustees have made, be limited to one hundred thousand dollars, leaving three hundred thousand for the purchase of books, and for investment to maintain and increase the library.

In April, 1849, the trustees hired for two years a dwelling house, for the temporary custody and exhibition of the books they had purchased, a portion of which had been received from Europe, and stored for several weeks, without charge, by the owners of the vessels in which they were imported. The books are now arranged on temporary shelves and in cases, in this building, filling the whole of the lower story and part of the second; and they are fully insured against fire, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation.

The books belonging to the library, including those purchased by Mr. Astor in his lifetime, exceed twenty thousand volumes, and have cost about twenty-seven thousand dollars. Although many of the works are very expensive, the average cost has been reduced, by the judicious measures of the superintendent in making purchases, to little more than one dollar per volume. Although their organization is so recent, and their progress has necessarily been so limited, the trustees have reason to believe, from indications already manifested, that the library will become, in no distant period, a large recipient of books by donation, from public and private sources, and that they will thus be aided by others in making the institution worthy of the design of the founder, and of the confidence which the Legislature has reposed in them, by endowing them with the corporate capacities necessary for the efficient execution of the trust.

ON EXTREMES.

Had I only attended to one-half of the rules which I have ventured to lay down for the guidance of others, how carefully, how creditably, how exemplarily might I have walked through the world! But we are more disposed to give advice than to take it; and it is easier to lay down good plans for our own guidance, than to carry them into effect with uniform steadiness and perseverance. A word with you now on the subject of extremes.

Instead of talking learnedly about Scylla and Charybdis, I will say in more homely language, that in avoiding the ditch on one side of the road, we often run into the muddy quagmire on the other. Now it is but a sorry source of comfort when a man considers that he has escaped falling in one puddle up to his knees, by getting into another up to his neck. Avoid extremes! there is a golden mean that we shall all do well to attain. Though we need not fear being too humble, too honest, too sincere, or too eager after heaven, yet in a thousand things we may err by carrying things to excess.

There are few who run into extremes of abstinence in eating, drinking, and sleeping; though many err in the opposite excess of gluttony, drunkenness, and sloth. Instances, however, of all kinds of extremes do occur. I knew a man who almost killed himself by an excess of abstinence; and another, a clergyman, who attributed his ill state of health to the circumstance of his lying so much in bed, though it was a rare case for him not to rise before four o'clock in the morning!

Gravity and mirth are both good in their way; but that which in one degree may be an advantage, may in another be an affliction. Neither excessive gravity nor excessive mirth is suited to man. Excessive gravity would rob him of the energy of action, and excessive mirth would unfit him for salutary thought. My advice is that you neither go scowling through the world like a screech owl, nor grinning like a monkey.

> With steadfast mind partake life's sweets and sours,
> And neither grin nor growl away the hours.

Prodigality and parsimony are evils; the one being the excess of spending and bestowing, the other the excess of laying up and withholding. For my part I hardly know which is most to be pitied and despised—the poor prodigal who wastes his goods, or the avaricious man who denies himself and others the comforts of existence. Did the prodigal and the parsimonious know how much good might be done by a well spent penny, they would neither give away uselessly, or begrudge hard-heartedly. Whether rich or poor, try to keep up a prudent and a liberal spirit, neither scattering as a spendthrift nor amassing as a miser.

> Treat not as dross the goodly gifts of Heaven,
> Nor hold too hard what God has freely given.

Thoughtlessness and care are extremes that ought to be avoided. Let us neither tempt God by despising his gifts, nor dishonor him by distrusting his goodness! There is enough of pain, poverty, sorrow, and sin in the world to call forth reflection and prudence; and there are far too many proofs of our heavenly Father's care for us, to warrant unreasonable anxiety for ourselves. Neither pass away life with reckless indifference, nor waste it in gloomy apprehensions of evil.

> With prudent forethought let thy paths be trod,
> And fearlessly commit thy ways to God.

There are those who make haste to be rich, adding, at all hazards, field to field, house to house, and barn to barn; and there are, also, who by imprudence, are industrious in attaining poverty. A wise man will strive to shun, and a good man will struggle to avoid, the snares that lie in the

extremes of riches and poverty. Agur saw these snares and earnestly put up the prayer, "Give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me, lest I be full and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steal, and take the name of my God in vain. Prov. xxx. 8, 9. If you desire a smooth path on earth and a bright prospect of heaven, be thankful that your lot is not cast in the extremes of riches and poverty.

Let neither needless penury be thy rod,
Nor useless treasures lure thee from thy God.

Some have the gift of speech and indulge it to such a degree that they will run on by the hour in conversation, scarcely allowing those around them to interrupt the current of their discourse. Others are habitually so silent, that drawing an observation from them is like extracting a tight cork from the narrow neck of a bottle. Talkativeness and taciturnity are extremes that are not to be commended: of the two, however, I prefer the latter; for talking too much is certainly a greater fault than talking too little. If you wish to render yourselves useful and agreeable to your friends, you will neither chatter like a parrot, nor sit dumb as though the gift of speech were denied you.

A man of wisdom tempers well his tongue,
Nor talks too loud, too rapid, nor too long.

Severity and weak indulgence are failings that cling closely to parents, though the latter is more common than the former. At times these excesses are found in the same person, who at one season excuses great faults, and at another sternly reproves trivial errors. Parents! be on your guard; for what father can hope that his child will love him, if he snaps him up sharply on the least occasion; and what mother can expect a child to honor her in age, who is allowed to make faces at a bald head? Be kind hearted and reprove evil; but be neither weakly nor wickedly indulgent or severe.

Be neither swift to censure, weakly blind;
Unjustly cruel, nor absurdly kind.

Credulity and scepticism are sad errors; for the one will weakly believe what is false, and the other will wilfully doubt what is true. To give credit to every idle report, or to call in question what knowledge and experience have proved, is equally to manifest a want of wisdom.

Extremes indulged are certain to grow strong,
Weakness and wilfulness must both be wrong.

Sharpness and excessive softness in conversation are extremes attended with great disadvantage; the former being disliked and the latter being often suspected. A friend of mine the other day describing two characters, said of them, "The one is as sharp as fresh gathered mustard, the other is a dear oily man; both together they would make an excellent salad."

Sharp words and soft deceit, show want of sense;
Let truth be told, but still without offence.

I might lay before you a catalogue of extrem
and one way of increasing its length would be
add thereto the list of my own excesses; b
enough has been said perhaps to set you to wo
to discover the extremes into which you yo
selves most commonly run, in order that th
may be corrected. In this undertaking you w
do well to remember that kindly feelings are
security against excess; nay, very often they a
the very cause of creating it. Prudence and se
denial are gifts worth praying for; with th
assistance you may weather the storm of ma
temptations, but without them you may be sh
wrecked in a sea of good intentions.

Let me advise you to seek not to discoura
the remarks of those kind friends who faithful
reprove you. A friend of mine observes, "Th
man is not fit for this world who is not thankf
to have his faults detected, and his improveme
thus promoted."

With a wise distrust of our own powers, and
strong reliance on Divine goodness and mercy,
may work wonders, or rather wonders may
worked in us, restraining us from excesses a
extremes, that set thorns and briars in our ear
paths, and becloud our view of heaven.

May grace divine with bright effulgent beams,
Shine forth and scatter all our strange extremes.

Old Humphrey.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

The scheme for establishing a regular line
steamers between England and her Australi
colonies is at length favourably entertained
the Home Government. The route is to be
way of Panama, the Sandwich Islands (port
Tahiti,) Cook's Straits, and New Zealand,
Sydney. There are, of course, not wanting pe
sons who dispute the wisdom of adopting th
route; and many of those who admit its sup
riority on the whole, object to the deflexion fro
the direct course involved in the idea of passi
through Cook's Straits—at least a thousand mil
farther than the nearest passage from Tahiti
Sydney. New Zealand, it is said, is as yet a
unimportant settlement, with little or no expo
trade,—and therefore has no claim to take th
post-steamers out of their way even for thr
days. This objection seems to us very unworth
of consideration. A great system of steam co
munication has other and nobler uses than th
rapid transmission of letters:—though this is by
means an unimportant matter. It tends to brea
down the moral as well as the physical barrie
to unity of sentiment and action created by di
tance—to bind, so far as is possible, the outlyin
provinces of the empire together in a common i
terest—to promote the habit of regular inte
course between them, not merely for the purpos
of buying and selling, but for the higher inte
changes of thought and feeling.

Now, whether the Ministers in Whitehall ar

tuated by any such idea as is here suggested, e know not;—but we are sure that the plan hich they propose, of a line of steamers to belt ie globe, will help to effect the end desired. The me occupied in the transmission of letters to ydney will be reduced just one-half:—no mean bject gained. But the principal point will be a oral—shall we say also a political?—advantage. he settlers at the antipodes will feel themselves rawn nearer to England—find themselves in eekly communication with the whole chain of ritish colonies from Canada on one side, to the ape on the other. Under this higher view of ie case—whatever may have been the inducing otive—we are glad that Government has not ft so important a colony as New Zealand out of ie route to be traversed.—*Athenæum.*

GRAPE CULTURE IN THE WEST.

A Western correspondent of the Portland Argus rites as follows respecting the culture of the ape in the valley of the Ohio. On my cent visit to the East, a western gentleman ho sat near me at dinner at the Astor house, nt me a bottle of wine, and glass, to drink with m. After dinner he informed me, that the wine as of his own manufacture, from grapes of his vn cultivation. About five years ago, as he formed me, he planted three and one half acres grapes, on his own land, a few miles below ncinnati, and last year he made 2,500 gallons wine. This wine he sold for a dollar and a arter and a dollar and a half a gallon; and ter paying expenses of manufacture, the three d one half acres of vines gave him a net profit $3,000! Five hundred gallons to the acre is t an uncommon yield; any thing less than 3 or 0 gallons is considered a very small one. All nds of grapes are cultivated for the table, and experiments; but the grape relied upon for ne, and mostly cultivated, is the Catawba. ere is no better table grape than this. There a few Isabella vineyards, but the wine from em is not esteemed. Vineyards are springing all along the hill-sides, from about 60 miles ove, and 60 miles below Cincinnati, mostly in e States of Ohio and Indiana. The hills for ne distance from the river, on both sides, vary- in extent from one to several miles, are pecu- rly adapted to the grape culture. They are l of rotten lime stone, which is constantly de- ring, and thus furnishing a perpetual supply of nure. The grape crop fails here about as often the apple crop of New England; its failure ng rarely, if ever, total, but yielding enough pay expenses, and small profits, in the poorest sons.

IRELAND AT ONE VIEW.

Ireland is 306 miles long and 200 broad. ntains 32,510 square miles or 20,808,271 es; of which 13,881,711 acres are cultivated; 6,295,735 acres waste; and 630,825 acres are under water. Off the coast are 196 islands.

Placed between Europe and America, Ireland is most favourably situated for trade, fishing and commerce; is blessed with a most fertile soil, and temperate climate; has the finest fisheries; possesses the largest and deepest, and safest harbours; and the greatest number of navigable rivers and lakes, of any country of the same size in the world. According to geologists, Ireland has the largest coal fields in the British Empire, one extends throughout Clare, Kerry, Limerick, and Cork; and another which is 16 miles long and 16 miles broad, lies in Roscommon, Sligo, Leitrim, and Cavan; other coal fields and mines of less extent are interspersed through the Island. The richest iron mines are situated at Arigma, in the county of Ceitrim. The finest copper mines are in Wicklow, Waterford, and Kerry. Many mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, and some veins of gold present themselves. Ireland contains inexhaustible supplies of peat fuel. Marbles of every shade of color are found in Kilkenny, Galway, and Donegal; and slates of the best quality are quarried in Kerry and Limerick.

The population of Ireland in 1841, amounted to 8,175,124. Ireland contains, besides several large cities, about 140 towns, with a population exceeding 2000 inhabitants, with a large number of smaller towns. The emigration from Ireland to America is immense; in 25 years (from 1819 to 1844) above 1,350,000 Irish emigrated, mostly for the United States. The exports of Ireland in 1837 amounted to $85,000,000; and now estimated at $100,000,000; which (excepting $20,000,000 worth of linen, and some copper and lead ores) chiefly consist of provisions. Ireland consumes annually above $60,000,000 worth of British manufactures.

Thus while Ireland is exporting men by thousands, and food by millions, one third of her own soil is lying waste; her mines, collieries and quarries are unworked; her immense water power is flowing idly; her ports are empty; all articles of manufacture are imported; the trade of the world is daily passing her shores; 6,000,000 of her people are existing on potatoes, and 2,500,000 are declared paupers. What an anomaly!—*Mass. Spy.*

"EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE."

BY ELIZA COOK.

"Early to bed and early to rise"—
Aye, note it down in your brain,
For it helpeth to make the foolish wise,
And uproots the weeds of pain.
Ye who are walking on thorns of care,
Who sigh for a softer bower,
Try what can be done in the morning sun,
And make use of the early hour.

Full many a day for ever is lost
By delaying its work till to-morrow;
The minutes of sloth have often cost
Long years of bootless sorrow.

And ye who would win the lasting wealth
Of content and peaceful power,
Ye who would couple Labour and Health,
Must begin at the early hour.

We make bold promises to Time,
Yet, alas! too often break them
We mock at the wings of the ruler of Kings,
And think we can overtake them.
But why loiter away the prime of the day,
Knowing that clouds may lower?
Is it not safer to make Life's hay
In the beam of the early hour.

Nature herself ever shows her best
Of gems to the gaze of the lark,
When the spangles of light on Earth's green breast
Put out the stars of the dark.
If we love the purest pearl of the dew,
And the richest breath of the flower,
If our spirits would greet the fresh and the sweet
Go forth in the early hour.

Oh! pleasure and rest are more easily found
When we start through Morning's gate,
To sum up our figures, or plough up our ground,
And weave out the threads of Fate.
The eye looketh bright and the heart keepeth light,
And man holdeth the conqueror's power,
When, ready and brave, he chains Time as his slave
By the help of the early hour.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Steamship America, which left Liverpool on the 9th ult., arrived at Halifax on the evening of the 23d. The mails had not been received when our paper was prepared for the press. Some intelligence, however, has been communicated by Telegraph.

The British Parliament has convened, both houses being opened by proxy, on the 31st of First month. The speech from the Throne, delivered by the Lord Chancellor, declares that England is at peace with all foreign powers. It states that difficulties having arisen "between Austria and Russia on the one side, and the Sublime Porte on the other," respecting the treatment of prisoners who had escaped into the Turkish dominions, and the governments of England and France having been appealed to by the Sultan, their good offices were interposed, and such explanations procured that the peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed. The principal measures recommended have relation to Ireland; in which island great distress is said to prevail. Cultivation is represented to be almost stagnant, and trade greatly depressed. The tide of emigration to the United States has again set in, but the people have not the means to escape from their scene of suffering and destitution. A project for building a railroad in India, 3800 miles in length, at a cost of £36,000,000, has just been announced in London.

A number of riots have occurred in Paris; the President appears to be strongly suspected of a desire to concentrate, in himself and his family, an amouut of power unfavourable to the liberties of the people.

The proceedings at Washington are still marked with inflammatory speeches, the advocates of slavery extension threatening the dissolution of the Union in case of any legislation adverse to their wishes. The agitation of this question has been chiefly made by the members from the South. A few speeches on the side of freedom have been delivered; of which, that of Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, may be considered as one of the mo powerful and argumentative.

On the 25th ult. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, asked lea to present petitions from Pennsylvania and Del ware, praying Congress to take measures for t peaceable dissolution of the Union, avering th freedom and slavery are incompatible with o republican form of Government. He moved to r fer those petitions to a select committee, with i structions to report, whence the dissatisfaction pr ceeds, and the means of quieting it. Notwithstandi the frequent threats of dissolution, this propos created no small excitement, a number of membe springing at once to their feet. The reception w rejected by a vote of 162 against 9. This may l regarded as evidence that the predictions ar menaces, so frequently fulminated from the adv cates of slavery extension, are designed to frighte the friends of freedom, but nothing more.

R. E. Schenck of Ohio, presented on the same da a memorial of the convention of the people in Ne Mexico, together with a plan for a civil gover ment, and asking the action of Congress thereo This memorial was referred to the committee c territories. It was stated that the subject of slave is not mentioned in this document.

The question of slavery having been referred the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, two r ports, a majority and minority one, have appeare on which the editors of the North American mak the following remarks.

"We give to-day the Reports of the two branche of the Committee in the lower House of our Sta Legislature, to whom this question was referre Both are well written documents, and deserve be, as they will be, closely scanned and studie That of the majority is obviously from the pen of a old politician, and presents arguments, which, how ever disguised by plausible sophistications, ar such as reason revolts from; while at the sam time it inferentially invites to action which ever freeman's conscience must utterly condemn. Th minority report, on the other hand, embodies th true Pennsylvania doctrine—the doctrine which i Legislatures and people have asserted constantl since the foundation of the Commonwealth—and t which all true and faithful men within the borde of the State are determined to adhere, notwith standing the threats and menaces of madme abroad, and the miserable cringing of renegades a home."

A Parent's Gift, or Reading Book for Little Child dren. 136 *pp. Prose and Poetry.* For sale at th Book stores of Uriah Hunt and Henry Longstreth Price 20 cents.

This little volume was compiled by a femal Friend of this city. In the selection, particular car was taken that the sentiments inculcated should b altogether of a virtuous tendency, and conformabl to the principles of our religious Society. A few o the articles were written purposely for this work and the compilation may be safely recommended a a parent's gift to little children.—Ed.

WANTED.—A well qualified Male Teacher t take charge of a school in which the commo branches of an English education are taught. A member of the Society of Friends will be preferred For further information apply to Caspar Wistar, o Samuel P. Carpenter, Salem, N. J., or at No. 18 Arch street, Philadelphia.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Account of HANNAH BRAGG, *widow of John Bragg, who died at Hawkshead, England, the 7th of 9th month*, 1849, *age* 95 *years.*

A life of humble piety, crowned with peace and with greenness in old age, affords great encouragement to the Christian traveller. Such a life was that of the honoured friend whose death we here noticed.

She was the daughter of George and Hannah Benson, of High Wray, near Hawkshead, in Lancashire. (See Piety Promoted, Vol. x., p. 1.) These pious and well-concerned parents brought her up in the principles and practices of the Society of Friends; and these became her choice from a sense of their value. While young, she yielded to the convictions of the Holy Spirit, which witnessed Christ to be her Saviour. She walked the Christian's path through life, in much simplicity, bound to the law and testimony of her God, and shewing forth his praise by a circumspect life and conversation.

For nearly sixty years, she and her valued husband (of whom there is a notice in the Annual Monitor of 1845,) resided near the little town of Hawkshead, which is situated in a mountainous, picturesque country, not far from the west side of Windermere Lake. They were regular and diligent attenders of the small meeting of Colthouse, which was held for nearly fifty years of their lives with very little outward ministry; but being concerned reverently to wait upon the Lord in silence, they felt the preciousness of drawing nigh unto Him in spirit; and their strength was renewed from season to season.

They lived among their neighbours in Christian love and kindness, seeking to do good and to communicate, and in circumspection and humility to maintain their profession as Friends with consistency; and thus they gained the esteem, the love, and the respect of those around them.

They both filled the important station of Elder in our Society for many years, and took a lively interest in the welfare of the flock: animating them to the exercise of hope in the mercy and long-suffering of God, extended to mankind through Jesus Christ, and to humble submission to his government. For many years they went but little from home, except to attend their own Monthly and Quarterly Meetings; but their minds were not contracted; love to God and love to man increased with increasing years, and their Christian course was strikingly illustrative of the Scripture passage,—"The path of the just is as a shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

After a union of 57 years, Hannah Bragg was left a widow in 1844, being then about 90 years of age. She felt tenderly the separation from one to whom she had been so closely united in the bond of Christian love and fellowship; but she honoured his memory, and rejoiced in the humble belief that he had entered into the everlasting rest of the righteous. At all times she enjoyed the society of her friends, but she prized especially the privilege of waiting with them upon God. In these seasons she sought to experience the feeling of his love being spread over them; and there are many who hold in sweet remembrance the spiritual communion of which they were favoured to partake with her, to their mutual comfort.

The Friends composing the little meeting of which she was so long a member, enjoyed the opportunities of visiting her, when, from the infirmities of old age, she could no longer be with them in their religious assemblies; and it was a privilege to witness the sweetness and the brightness of the evening of her lengthened pilgrimage, marked as it conspicuously was, by Christian gentleness and politeness, by love to our Society, to the Church of Christ everywhere, and the world at large; but above all, to her Heavenly Father and to that gracious Saviour on whom she humbly and confidingly relied.

A good understanding, regulated and matured by Christian experience, rendered her judgment of great value; and this continued bright and clear to the close of her life. She was so nearly deprived of sight, as for many years to be unable

to read; but far from murmuring at her privations, she often recurred with gratitude to the mercy and goodness which, she remarked, had followed her all her life long; saying "I cannot be too thankful for my blessings; they cannot be numbered."

Speaking toward the close of life of the importance of humility, she remarked, that some gifted persons had suffered loss for want of it; and added, "Our Saviour was meek and lowly, and we have nothing to boast of."

She was up as usual most of the day previous to her decease; heard with much interest a document read connected with some passing events; and received a visit from some of her friends, to one of whom she expressed, with a mind which appeared full of heavenly love, a desire that she might be kept in patience and be preserved from bringing any dishonour on that cause which had so long been dear to her. She passed a restless night, and on the following morning spoke of the desirableness of a release from this mortal state; and soon after she quietly ceased to breathe; being gathered, we may reverently believe, into the garner of the Lord, as a shock of corn fully ripe.—*Annual Monitor.*

For Friends' Review.

FRUGALITY AND HONESTY.

One of the consequences generally resulting from successful industry, is the appropriation of a portion of the wealth thus obtained to purposes of ostentation, rather than of use. The savage, though his clothing may be inadequate to his protection from the elements, is accustomed to decorate his head with the gaudy feathers which he has plucked from the wings of his prey. Even where the nature of the climate, and the low civilization of the people, almost dispense with the use of clothing, it is not uncommon to find rude figures, by way of ornament, impressed on the naked body or limbs. There is probably no condition of society, savage or civilized, in which a large amount of attention is not given to appearances. It was, I think, a remark of Franklin, that it is the eyes of others, not our own, that ruin us. It would probably be rather difficult to decide exactly how far appearances may be properly regarded, but we may safely conclude that when we allow the eyes of others to lead us into practices destructive to our domestic comfort, or inconsistent with strict moral integrity, we are indulging an influence that does not properly belong to them.

When the patriarch anointed the pillar at Bethel, and entered into covenant, that if the Lord would be with him and keep him in the way that he went, and give him bread to eat and raiment to put on, so that he might come again to his father's house in peace, then the Lord should be his God; he does not appear to have asked for anything to nourish his irregular appetites, or to gratify his pride. Yet this did not prevent him from using prudent, and even strenuous exertions, to provide for the comfort as well as the wants of his family. And probably if young men just entering on the cares of the world, would cast a serious eye on the course they are to take, and desire, like Jacob, to be kept in the way they should go, they would find that his petition, modest as it appears, included nearly all they could solemnly ask for themselves; still prudence would dictate, and religion would unquestionably sanction, the employment of their intellectual and physical powers, in providing the necessaries and comforts of life, for themselves and for those dependent upon them. The apostle Paul, zealous and labourious as he was in the fulfilment of his gospel mission, was careful, both by precept and example, to encourage industry; his hands providing for his own necessities, and for those who were with him.* But it would be doing great injustice to his character, to suppose that the profits of his industry were devoted to ostentation, either in his dress or the furniture of his habitation.

In our time, and in this country, the perfection which the arts and sciences have attained has brought within the means of ordinary life many conveniences, which among our ancestors a century or two back, were scarcely attainable even by the rich. The consequence has been that the standard of comfort, has been raised considerably higher in our day, than it formerly was. Things once unknown, or known only as luxuries, are now classed among the necessaries of life. General prosperity has led to general indulgence. But it would be well, soberly to inquire, every man for himself, whether his own indulgence has been confined within the limits of innocence.

It may be supposed that the wealthy, whose incomes are more than equal to their expenditures, are conferring a benefit on the poor by the demand which their superfluities create. It is possible that benefits may some times be incidentally conferred; yet little credit is due to a benefactor whose proceedings are prompted by a vain ostentation, though they may operate to the advantage of others. The good or evil character of our actions depends more on the motive than the consequences. In whatever way the capital of the wealthy may be invested, its productive quality depends upon the industry of those who employ it. The incomes of the rich are, of course, a part of the products of actual industry; and the larger the part claimed by the capitalist, the smaller must be the portion left to the producer. When a considerable portion of an ample income is spent upon objects of show, or in luxurious living, the producers of the income are probably more oppressed, by the terms on which the capital is supplied to them

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* Acts xx. 34.

the ministers to this luxury are benefitted e employment which it affords. It would interesting engagement to trace the opera- of luxury and pride, among the rich, upon arious ranks and classes who compose the ior strata of the community; to note how the of wealth and ostentation must press on immediately below him in point of pro- ; and how in turn the latter must, in con- nce, press upon the stratum next below, till rank in society feels the burden. But this ry is too copious for the present essay.

ne consequence of the ostentatious mode of g into which the possession of wealth is apt ad, and which is too obvious to escape notice, e influence of the example on those of more ed means. Here, indeed, is one of the cry- vils of our day. The standard of comfort, ther the standard of appearances, is gene- quite too high. The young man who is engaging in the responsibilities of house- ing, regarding rather the usages of the com- ity, than the means at his command, very iently commences in a style which he has no in mode of supporting. Now, it will be itted that the man who voluntarily contracts bt, which he has no reasonable prospect of g able to pay, is not strictly honest; and the is certainly a short one, if indeed there is step at all, between the adoption of more nsive habits of living, than the means at nand can be reasonably expected to support, the contraction of debts which are not likely e paid.

hough frugality, when it assumes the charac- f parsimony, and is directed to the accumu- n of extravagant wealth, degrades its posses- yet when so employed as to limit the nditures of living within the means of sup- it may be justly regarded as an essential part onesty, and an indispensable source of suc- in life.

we trace the course of those who have been rkable for the successful prosecution of busi- , we shall generally find that frugality as as industry has been a trait in their charac- Industry, indeed, is little else than frugality me; and little need be said to show that all have risen to eminence in any of the great rtments of society; all who have stored minds with the treasures of wisdom and vledge; all who have become conspicuous extensive benefactors of their race; have distinguished for their economy of time. in laying down maxims for general use, we ld endeavour to adjust them to ordinary cir- stances and capacities. The great mass of kind must move in spheres of little elevation notoriety; yet all must desire, and nearly all reasonably hope, by the adoption of proper ns, to pass through the world with respecta- y and a moderate share of comfort. And e are probably none who do not exercise some influence on the opinions and practices of others.

If the declaration of the Most High to the father of the human race, that in the sweat of his face he should eat his bread, has not been literally experienced by all his posterity, it is certainly the general lot; and being the general lot, it is difficult to escape the conclusion, that it is the duty of each individual, so to bear his part, as not to cast an improper burden on others. Now can it be denied that the man who indulges in himself, or encourages in others, a habit of living which reasonable industry, with the means at command, is inadequate to support, is augmenting unjustly the burdens of the community?

As those who are strictly prudent, or even rigidly just, will hardly permit their youth and health to slide away, without endeavouring to make some provision for the decline of life, or the unavoidable misfortunes which may intervene; so prudence and propriety evidently indicate to those who are intrusted with an ample share of mental or physical capability, the duty of making some provision for the relief of those who are less gifted or less successful. To this the habit of limiting their expenditures entirely within their incomes, is necessarily conducive. If we spend upon ourselves, all that our industry or the industry of those upon whom we rely, can furnish, we can know very little of the blessing and happiness arising from the extension of relief to the distressed.

It would be no difficult matter to run through the various ranks of society, and point out the injurious and demoralizing consequences arising from the habit of spending more than reasonable industry, and honest dealing, can be expected to supply. The questionable expedients, which this self-imposed necessity is likely to suggest; and the sacrifice of independence which it involves, might furnish matter for copious remarks; but the subject must be left at present to the reflections of our readers. E. L.

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.

No. 3.

The following letter is without an address, but it seems to have been written to Samuel Randal and Joseph Pike, in the course of a short interval in which William Ellis was at home, previous to sailing for America. The meeting-house noticed in it is a stone building, capable of holding about a hundred and fifty persons; it was built by William Ellis at his own expense; and he subsequently conveyed it to Friends. Some of the work about this meeting-house seems to have been completed at a later period. There are on a stone above the door the initials W. A. E. 1700. Previous to the erection of the meeting-house at Airton, William Ellis seems to have attended a meeting held in a neighbouring village, named Rilston. This meeting was origi-

nally called Scalehouse Meeting: it was established about 1653, chiefly by Richard Scostrop, who, after persecuting Friends sorely, became convinced of the soundness of their principles, joined the society, and preached the faith which once he destroyed, travelling for this object into various parts of Europe. Rilston and Airton long constituted one Preparative Meeting. In 1791 the meetings were held alternately at Rilston and Airton. In 1792, the meetings at Rilston ceased, and Rilston meeting-house was sold in 1813. The meeting-house at Airton is still occupied by Friends.

"*Airton, the 24th of the 6th mo.*, 1697.

"DEAR FRIENDS,—After my dear love to you, by this know that my wife had yours before I got from London; and I have read it over, and am greatly comforted to hear of your welfare, and to feel your love still to increase to the Truth, and to know your labour for the prosperity of it. The tenderness of your love to me for the Truth's sake, hath wonderfully overcome my heart; and I know not how to answer it to the full; but am fully satisfied the Lord will give you a reward here and hereafter, if you keep firm to the end. My heart is full of tenderness at this time, in the remembrance of you, and your constant zeal and love to the Truth. The Lord prosper his work amongst you! And dear Friends, know further, that I am got home, to set my affairs to rights, with the intent for the journey you know of, having offered my whole in secret, and my life for a sacrifice; and all the thought I take is, that it be but pure enough to offer to the gracious God that hath had mercy upon me, and thus far hath saved and delivered me out of all my straits. I have had it long in my mind, therefore have I laboured with my soul, body and substance, that God hath given me, to bring Truth up into dominion over all the country where I live, and to bring things to rights in our Particular and Monthly meetings, where I have met with opposition at times: yet I bless the Lord, and rejoice in his strength, he hath made bare his arm to help, and has raised many that have been my helpers, so that divers good things are set on foot amongst us; on that account I am therefore wonderfully easy, and shall commit the management to the honest men, with the weight of my charge that God hath put upon me, to see that things be kept in order, and that the Life may rule over the congregation. For though Truth hath been preached, and many convinced, yet for want of a fervent mind, and faithfulness, it might have been said, as the prophet spoke concerning the people of old, Jacob is low, by whom shall he arise; so that here hath been great need of faithful labourers, that the sweetness and marrow of the Gospel may be brought up to people's understandings. I gave you a hint before, how I had got up a meeting-house; but now shall give a small account of the good service we have had since we got it in or[illegible]r. Many public-friends come to us, and great n[illegible]n-bers of people at times; and the Lord's good[illegible]ss opens wonderfully, so that people declare t[illegible]ir satisfaction one to another; so that I am in g[illegible]at hopes, great part of our valley will be convin[illegible]d; and if they will not be converted, the fault [illegible]ll be their own. Thus the Lord hath gracio[illegible]ly answered the secret travail of my heart. I[illegible]r William Edmundson will give you account [illegible]f time permit; he hath been at my house [illegible]o nights, and hath had a great service in our c[illegible]n-try. This is with my dear love to you and [illegible]ur wives, and friends as you see meet, as thou[illegible] named them. So concludes, your real friend[illegible]

WM. ELLIS.

Having for many years had an impressio[illegible] of duty to visit America, Wm. Ellis embarke[illegible]d in the 10th month, 1697, in company with A[illegible]n Atkinson, who was under a similar engagem[illegible]t. The following letters, written a few days be[illegible]e sailing, show with what feelings he entered u[illegible]n this, at that time, perilous undertaking.

Letter to T. Aldam.

"*London, the 4th of the 10th mo.*, 169[illegible]

DEAR FRIEND, T. ALDAM, whom I de[illegible]y love:—These are to let thee know that the [illegible]e of our departure from hence is this day. A[illegible]n Atkinson is like to be my companion. We h[illegible]e had a fine time in this city. Here is a Fr[illegible]d out of Essex, and another out of Southwark, [illegible]at go with us in the same ship. Friends are g[illegible]e-rally glad of our going: and the prayers of [illegible]e church are put up for us: and for my part, I [illegible]m greatly encouraged; and many cautions com[illegible]p in my mind, which I see are for my great [illegible]o-fit, and suitable to my exercise. It fills me [illegible]h admiration to consider what strength is come u[illegible]n me; so that the nearest thing I know of, is [illegible]o-thing to me in a manner to leave behind; bu[illegible]t is God's work, and not mine. Now if thou g[illegible]st to York, remember my dear love to Friend[illegible]s the meeting in the morning, and be sure to [illegible]ir Friends up to faithfulness. The Lord h[illegible]h raised up many of low degree in the world, [illegible]d blessed them with the gift of his Holy Sp[illegible]t, and has given them substance enough to ans[illegible]r his requiring; and now if we forget from wh[illegible]e we are, and for what we were raised up, it [illegible]ll greatly displease the Lord; this is often be[illegible]e me, and makes my mind travail, to answer [illegible]e end for which the Lord raised me up, that s[illegible]I may go through to the end, and die in the fa[illegible]r of God. I desire that Friends may pray for [illegible]s, in that spirit to which the Lord never said, n[illegible]; and I desire thee, with faithful Friends, to [illegible]t Friends forward in good order and sound d[illegible]i-pline; it is for that my mind hath long travai[illegible]l, and I am glad that it increaseth in our cou[illegible]r, as in many other places. I see there are m[illegible]y that God is raising up, to work the work of t[illegible]r day, in truth and righteousness.

With dear love to thee, thy wife, children, Friends with thee, I shall remain, thy real ad, WM. ELLIS."

"To John Hall, of Skipton.

DEAR FRIEND,—After dear love to thee and st Friends who know me, by these thou st understand, that I am, with three Friends e, now going off to sea, in order to our voy- to America, in the service of Truth. And , when I am about to leave my native coun- some things come into my mind, with weighty ern for the prosperity of Truth, and things ing to our duty and service in the church, he good of the members thereof, and particu- concerning my old dame, Abigail Stott. sidering the station she hath been in, and in which she is now, (she has had service for Truth above thirty years,) let her be helped r present decayed condition. She told me was willing to give up all she had towards satisfaction of the creditors, and desired that ds would assist her in the management of affairs: so I would entreat thee to use thy avours to forward Friends in the matter, to her to make money of what she hath, to pay r as it will go. It was of old, and is still, t of the pure religion, which is undefiled e God the Father, to assist the widow in her ss, and to relieve the fatherless. If for her alone it is not sufficient to move Friends in haritable act, let them remember the faith- ss of him that is gone—I mean her deceased nd. My heart is in exercise and sorrow, any blemish should come upon his name, is in his grave. If it be too much for one o to undertake, I hope you will find seven ds or more, if need be, to assist in this mat- It was so of old, that men of honest report, f the Holy Ghost and wisdom, thought it eneath them to take care of widows, and at tables, whilst others gave themselves up to prayer and to the ministry of the word. ire that neither thou nor Friends may take I have thus signified amiss, it being in the rness of my mind. My love to Abigail Ann Kingshal, and thy wife; they helped uch in the day of my convincement. With ve once more to thyself and Friends, I rest al friend, WM. ELLIS."

"From Deal, on the Kentish Sea Coast, the 8th of 10th mo., 1697.

EAR AND LOVING WIFE,—After dear love e, by this know, that I thought good to hee a few lines, to let thee know where I ecause I have no more known time to do left London last seventh-day, and have d my affairs so that I hope thou wilt not easy at all, as I gave thee account before in lines; and as I said before, I am still cheer- to my travel, and hope abides with me e Lord will help me through what is be- e. Friends at London are much concerned for our welfare. Now my dear love, thou knowest how the Lord's goodness hath attended and borne us up many times, when we have been low and under great exercises; and He hath extended mercy in a large manner, so that I find all too little that I can do for his name. Now that I am separated from thee, thou art like to have thy exercises to the full; therefore I desire, if possible, that thou mayst live nearer the Truth than ever, and travail for the increase of it in thyself; thus thy understanding may be more opened by it, so that thou mayst be clearer than ever, to speak to anything that will advance its fame: and above all, see thou keep thy secret retirements, that thou mayst be certain thy strength is renewed. I see that will stand when all words and discourses come to an end. In the secret of thy mind pray for my support, and that I may be saved out of the enemy's reach, both in myself, and from unreasonable men, and from evil tongues. I have had much in my mind to write, but time permits not. Pray remember my kind love to Friends, as Richard Wilkinson and his wife, Thomas Atkinson, Thomas Stockdale, and Adam Squire. Tell them to see that Truth's affairs be managed with a lively zeal and fervent love. The time is coming when they will see the good effect of it. I have made remarks in my mind, how things were left in order, and if I live, I intend to see what improvement is made. Fail not to set Truth over all, to thy utmost strength; and if I should not come back, fail not to pay my father's debts when thou hast paid mine. My love to all my men; bid them love Truth with their whole hearts: and if they serve thee with sincerity, the Lord will greatly bless them. So with dear love to thee, and all Friends as thou seest meet, I remain thy truly loving husband, WM. ELLIS."

[To be continued.]

For Friends' Review.

THE CONVENT OF LA RABIDA.

Some two miles from the seaport of Palos, in Andalusia, stand the ruins of a Franciscan Convent. Near the close of the 15th century its Prior was a Monk of more than ordinary intelligence, who had once been the confessor of his sovereign, Queen Isabella. It chanced, one day, that a stranger, meanly dressed and of foreign speech, asked at the gate of the Convent for some bread and water for his son, a little boy who accompanied him. While receiving it from the porter, the noble countenance and unwonted idiom of the stranger arrested the attention of the Prior, and entering into conversation with him, he was yet more impressed by the proofs of genius which he exhibited. Detaining him as his guest, the Prior became deeply interested in the vast and comprehensive views which the traveller unfolded to him:—and well he might be, for he whom he entertained was no less a

person than Christopher Columbus. Wearied with his fruitless efforts to interest the Portuguese and Spanish Courts in his plans of discovery, Columbus, disappointed but indomitable, had left the camp of Ferdinand and Isabella, now engaged in their final efforts to expel the Moors from Spain, and was seeking the humble shelter of an Andalusian village. We have said *it chanced* that he encountered the Prior—let the unguarded word be recalled—Providence had led Columbus to a man capable of comprehending his views, and able to exert that influence with royalty, which was denied to genius unallied to greatness. The Prior, Juan Perez de Marchena, summoned to a conference, in the convent, experienced mariners from a neighboring sea-port, and soon secured for his new friend the confidence and aid of Martin Alonzo Pinzon, the head of a family of seamen, who offered to bear the expense of renewed applications to the Spanish Court. The results need scarcely be told. The personal influence of her former confessor was successful with Isabella, a magnanimous Sovereign and a devoted Catholic. Through all the difficulties which yet retarded the intrepid navigator, the Prior was his steadfast friend: and largely aided by the wealth and influence of the Pinzons, three of whom agreed to accompany him, Columbus sailed in the Summer of 1492, on an enterprize more bold in its conception, and more important in its results, than any other undertaken by man.

An English traveller has recently visited the ruins of the Convent of La Rabida, accompanied from Palos by one of the Pinzons, who still reside in that place, and are described as "an amiable family, justly proud of their historic descent." Our readers, we think, will be gratified with his sketch of a spot around which so many interesting associations gather. C.

"The convent of the Rabida is little more than half a league from the town: from a hacienda, or property belonging to my companion's family, could be descried its belfry, rising above the pines that cluster round and hide from view the main building. A more sequestered spot could scarcely be chosen, or one where the world could be sooner forgotten. In full view of the sea, it crowned the extremity of a ridge that pointed towards the west; and when regarded by the seaman from his passing bark, must rise conspicuously among the surrounding objects in the landscape. Whether by accident or design, everything was in keeping with its Arab name of Rabida, or the wilderness; pine-woods and wild shrubs closed in around the high walls; the paths that approached them were broken and rugged, and seemed to come from scenes of wilder desolation; every vestige of cultivation was excluded, as if it were feared that the sight of man's handiwork might recall the world to bosoms which had abjured its ties. If there was any prospect open to the eye, it was that which showed the sea, and their fellow-men temp its treacherous surface. The general aspe of the convent is that of an assemblage of high associated together without much regard to gu larity or the rules of architecture. But the was an object of deeper interest than if it had been framed of the noblest proportions. Be its humble arch rested the discoverer of New World, when, weary and way-worn begged a cup of water at the door. * * ing forward, a cloister is entered, in whic inscription bears witness that it was repaire restored in 1804; a vain memorial, for sinc expulsion of the monks and the confiscati their convent by the government, there a traces here but those of neglect and pillage was a scene of sordid destruction. Sinc government had taken no care of it, the neighbourhood had assumed the right to re and abstract whatever might repay their tro the very roofs were torn down, and the gone, for the sake of the beams that supp the tiles; and even without that excuse the of wanton dilapidation was everywhere vi * * From the chapel we made our way another cloister, and ascending a staircase, gerous from the damage it had received, g the corridors into which opened the cells o monks. Among them is shown one in Columbus is said to have slept during his to the convent. If the tradition be true, had the fathers consulted well the feelin the wanderer. Its windows look out upo ocean. * * The floors of this, as well as of cells adjoining, had vanished before the Va ism of which we saw so many traces. Ye perpetrators of it were only acquitting them as true Spaniards; they could be no legit descendants of the men who repaid Colu with black ingratitude, and sent him to the in sorrow, if they did not now deface a sp name had made memorable. The eyes o companion filled with tears as he witnesse scene of havoc. His interest in the plac deeper and nearer than mine; his ancesto been the comrade of Columbus; and, justly of that connexion, he felt all the more k the worse than slighting regard his countr rendered to a place which was a striking p the history of their great benefactor. mounted up to the belfry, and sitting do the ridge of the roof, found a relief in lo upon the varied scenery the prospect emb * * Descending from our lofty perch we surveyed the cell of Columbus, and, scran by the broken staircase of which I have mention, down to the basement story, wer prised to hear voices and loud laughter chapel, where lately all was silence. Peepi we discovered that the merriment proceede a party of young folks of both sexes, wh come across from Huelva to spend the day

ey had brought provisions with them, and re dispersed about the chapel, devouring their ast; some seated on the steps of the altar, ers on their folded mantas, but the greater nber on the masses of broken pavement or nolished partitions with which the floor was ewed. A pic-nic in the sanctuary of superstin! Can this be the soil of monkish, priest-den Spain, the land of the Inquisition, with dungeons of torture and quemaderos—where gs went in solemn pomp to witness the whole-e burning of their subjects, and bore stern re-ces from pitiless inquisitors when they exhibited ns of compassion for the hapless victims? It ven the same land, but the mighty are fallen. ey are outcasts and wanderers, and the citadels heir bigotry dismantled or converted to pro-e uses. Some are now colleges and museums; ers, manufactories, barracks, hospitals, or pri-s. In Seville the place of execution is upon wall of a convent; and I have seen stroll-Thespians set up their stage in the hall of ther. Verily the land is changed!"—*Dundas' ilds and Cities of Andalusia.*

Extract of a Letter from GEORGE DILLWYN ADEY BELLAMY. *Burlington, Eleventh nth 2d*, 1808.—"The ways of Providence are reat deep which we cannot fathom with rea-'s longest line. But when the veil is at length wn over this ever-changing scene, it will be ing to us whether our passage through, has n pleasing or painful—calm or stormy—long hort; and if the blessed port is but reached, shall then at least be convinced, that most of head-winds and hard gales we have had to end with, were 'blessings in disguise,' and means of preserving us either from the ny's cruisers, hurricanes in the latitudes we e hastened from, or other perils of which we no apprehension at the time."

For Friends' Review.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

he sentiment, that it is much easier to prevent o avoid an evil, than to cure it, is of such vast tical importance in the every day concerns of that it cannot be too early or too forcibly ressed upon the minds of children, or too tantly remembered by all whose position as nts, or as guardians of the public morals, gs them into connection with the unformed plastic youthful character. Whatever may been the common opinion, a hundred years it is now generally admitted by those who examined the subject with minds tolerably ied with the spirit of the gospel, that it is by neans the main object of our penal laws to sh the offender, but to reclaim him from his us course, and awaken in his mind, by every ible effort, that latent love of virtue which evil associations and bad practices had stifled, and thus be able to restore him to society a correct and useful man. Whoever may have originated the idea of a Refuge for the confinement of juvenile delinquents, it was unquestionably a happy one, and worthy of an exalted philanthropy. To check in early life, the propensities to crime that have been nursed by the destitution and evil examples of those who ought to be the protectors instead of the destroyers of innocence, is surely an effort that may naturally arise from the promptings of a heart, which has itself partaken of wisdom's pleasantness, and would fain allure the youthful wanderer from his waywardness into brighter paths.

From the Annual Report lately made by the managers of our House of Refuge to the Legislature of the State, we learn that the average number of boys under their care during the past year was 174, at an average age of 13 years and 8 months; of girls, 42, averaging one year older. It is a remarkable circumstance, that in this large family, "the Asiatic cholera which prevailed in our city for several months, attacked not one of" the inmates: and "but one case of serious indisposition occurred during the year."

The confidence in the beneficial influences of the restraint and moral discipline under which the children are brought in this institution, is perhaps faithfully exemplified in the fact, that nearly two-thirds of the commitments of boys last year, were "on complaint, and by request of their parents or nearest friends:" and that this confidence is not misplaced, may be gathered from the numerous letters received from the boys themselves, or from the masters of those who have been indentured at a distance from the city, and beyond the reach of its bad associations. Many have shown by their subsequent respectability, that good training has produced good fruits, and that it was by no means a necessary consequence, that a boy or a girl who had been placed in the House of Refuge should not make a worthy citizen.

The expenditure for 1849 amounted to $14,254.53, of which $4,156.21 were for salaries. The sum earned by the labour of the boys was $6,356.54. They are principally employed in very simple bookbinding, making razor strops, making umbrella furniture, and cane seats.

The "degree of advancement and standard of scholarship" amongst the boys, are highly creditable both to them and their teacher. Some of the classes have completed and reviewed Goldsmith's History of England, and Goodrich's History of the United States, besides having made reputable progress in arithmetic and penmanship. The girls are reported as being "in general, kind and obliging, and often express their gratitude for the instruction they receive."

The founding of institutions of this character, particularly in the vicinity of the crowded population of large cities, we view as an evidence of improved public sentiment, and really based upon

a correct appreciation of the exhortation to train up a child in the way he should go.

It may not be out of place here to mention that the Legislature of New Jersey has, within a few days, appropriated $21,000 towards the establishment of a House of Refuge. We may glance, too, at the highly favourable position of that State as respects its financial concerns. Not only out of debt, but with an income sufficient to defray all its expenses, there is every facility offered for her to engage in such judicious philanthropic movements, as are proper for a State to engage in, for the substantial benefit of her citizens. Z.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 9, 1850.

The article on explosions, which we have inserted in our paper this week, may probably appear, in some points, rather too scientific for popular use. There are, however, very few, if any, who are not interested immediately, or remotely, in the subject to which it relates. The amazing force of steam, and the numerous purposes to which it is now applied, have rendered the study of its power and mode of action, an indispensable part of the education of every one who is entrusted with its management. The frequent notices which appear in the public papers, of the explosion of boilers in steam boats or on rail roads, furnish a very forcible intimation that the application of this astonishing power to the purposes of locomotion, is frequently trusted to men who are either too ignorant or too careless for the station assigned them. Every person who takes a seat in a steam boat, or in a car impelled by a locomotive, or who occupies a station in a factory, the machinery of which is driven by steam, may be considered as placing his life at the disposal of the directors of the moving power. At the late explosion at Hague street, New York, how many individuals were hurried, in an instant, into an awful eternity, and how many families have been deprived of their stay, by this overwhelming calamity. Yet the agents, by which these tremendous effects were produced, are nothing more than the powers of nature, acting according to fixed and immutable laws, which it is the business of science to unfold, and of art, directed by science, to apply. The force which raised a ponderous building from its foundations, and, in a time too short to be easily measured, reduced it to a mass of ruins, burying its busy and unsuspecting tenants in its shapeless pile, may be subjected to calculation. With proper care and adequate skill, the force applied to each portion of surface of the vessel in which the steam is confined, may be computed; and the strength of the containing vessels may also be determined. The necessity of keeping the force always considerably within the limits of the strength which is to restrain it, is too obvious to be overlooked. Yet it is equally obvious that every explosion is consequent upon the expansive force having been permitted to exceed the confining power. But as the force and quantity of elastic gas or steam greatly depend upon the heat which is employed to generate it, and the strength and ductility of iron are much affected by the application of heat, and by the chemical changes which heat produces, we may readily conceive the importance of placing the management of these powerful agents in none but skilful hands. The proper instruction of engineers, entrusted with the superintendence of steam power in any of its forms, and the habit of minute attention to every principle connected with their operation, have been too little regarded in this country. It is much to be desired that the needful lessons on these points may be learned, without having them further impressed by such fatal disasters as the Hague street explosion.

The story of the instinct of a deer, which is given without vouching for its correctness, seems, upon the supposition of entire truth, to indicate a reasoning power which we do not usually attribute to such animals. There are, however, many facts of unquestionable authority, which scarcely admit of any explanation which denies to these creatures the power of correct ratiocination. The following circumstance, related by an eye witness, of undoubted veracity, seems to show a sagacity equally curious with that which led the deer to the haunt of the bear.

A deer, pursued by a wolf, plunged into the Loyalsock, where the current was strong and the water too deep to be forded by its pursuer. Waded out into the stream until all but its head was immersed, it waited the approach of the wolf. As the latter was compelled to swim, the deer slipped to one side as it approached, and the current carried it away. The wolf then went to the shore, ran up the stream, and again took to the water. Still the deer kept its place till its enemy was almost within reach of it, when again slipping aside, it let the hungry pursuer float along with the current. After the wolf had tried this experiment a number of times, with the same result, it gave up the pursuit and went away. The antlered monarch, finding the coast clear, also retreated from his watery asylum.

Died,—Of pulmonary consumption, at his residence in West Gardiner, Kennebec county, Me., 12th mo. 21st, 1849, Noah Farr, in 75th year of his age.

He was a member and worthy elder of Litchfield Monthly Meeting, beloved and esteemed for his upright and useful life.

CHARACTER OF GEORGE FOX.

The person of George Fox was somewhat corulent, and his height above the common tandard. His countenance was smooth and lacid, and his intelligent gray eyes were vivid nd piercing. He was active in his habits, and nremitting in his labours, both bodily and menal; he was a small sleeper, an early riser, and arefully abstemious in his diet. During his outh, so great was the simplicity of his whole ppearance, and the humility of his deportment, hat many, judging alone from outward appearnces, at first-sight despised him as a person arcely worthy of regard; others, more reflectng, were struck with the contrast between his npretending appearance, and the energy of his haracter; being attracted by the firmness of his ldress, the force of his language, and his just pplication and accurate knowledge of the holy ritings, which, upon all occasions, he aptly inoduced for the encouragement of truth and rtue, and in dauntless reproval of vice and error henever they appeared.

His accurate knowledge and understanding of e Scriptures, and the ability and power with hich he explained and applied them, were rearkable features of his character, and enabled m, unlearned as he was in the wisdom of the orld, to confute all opponents who made the riptures the rule of their doctrine, his quotans being all to the point, and his explanations ear and full.

In conversation and manners he was grave, urteous, and free from affectation; and from his e and good-will to all mankind, he was benelent and "civil beyond the common forms."

In public prayer he was particularly impresve, generally using very few words, but those werful and fervent.

Although the language of his discourses was polished by art, and often "abrupt," from the ciency of his education, yet it was always aking and intelligent. These addresses were ver illustrations of particular texts, nor did y embrace a variety of topics like the compoons of learned men; but were mostly employed enforcing the leading feature of his doctrine—calling all men from the outward forms of reon, to the inward and spiritual religion of the rt; to Christ, "the true light, which lighteth ry man that cometh into the world," John i. xplaining the operations of divine grace, and ming attention to it, as the one unerring le, and the only sanctifier of the heart. They ted out the necessity of true repentance, ndment of life, self-denial, and a purification he heart from all evil; they partook largely uotations from the sacred volume, and were ys extemporaneous effusions, under the firm riction of immediate divine inspiration.

The peculiarities of many of his views of the pel, as regarded the then established opinions of most other religious persuasions, and the doctrine resulting therefrom, arose from intuitive impressions of his own mind; which, rejecting all the interpretation of human wisdom, relied solely upon the enlightening power of the grace of God, for the full and perfect comprehension of the important truths of the sacred volume. Thus drinking from the fountain-head, from the pure and living spring, he was moved to condemn those practices and opinions, originating in the errors introduced by traditions and learned glosses, during the dark ages of popery, many of which are still retained by the different religious communities, called into existence since the Reformation.

A deep and living impression of religious duty was the ruling motive of all his actions, and if, in some instances, they partook of the religious excitement of the age he lived in, they resulted from a sense of undisputed obedience to the will of God. His life, from the commencement of his mission, was one continued labour of love towards his fellow-creatures, seeking their eternal peace; and throughout its whole course, affords a striking instance of straight-forward consistency. He lived to see established a large body of followers, united by gospel fellowship, and living under the rule of the most perfect system of Christian government ever yet established since the early Christian church.

In himself, he was a wonderful example of his own doctrine of that Christian perfection, which he taught was to be attained by the perfect subjugation of our own wills, through the cleansing power of the blood of Christ. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect;" urging that it was unreasonable to suppose, that God should enjoin any commandment it was impossible for us to fulfil. The whole tenor of his life was a state of innocency and unblemished purity; having in very early years, through the grace of God, subdued all evil inclinations, and overcome, by watchfulness and fastings, the temptations to sin, he was enabled faithfully to discharge the duties of the post he felt himself called upon to maintain; and, like a good soldier, patiently enduring all hardships, was ever ready to lay down his life in its defence. This post he manfully defended to the last, and when he fell asleep, joyfully resigned his spirit to God, in whose glory and in whose laws he had faithfully walked throughout his arduous life; displaying in his cause mental energy, unsullied truth, pure faith, firm devotion, patient suffering, persevering labour, and dauntless courage. And when we reflect, that a much smaller portion of these qualities employed for the aggrandizement of a name, or in the furtherance of ambitious views, would have gained their possessor worldly honours and heroic titles; how much more worthy of our admiration and esteem, and how much more to be prized by us, is this true Christian heroism, which, sacrificing all selfish considera-

tions, labours solely for the glory of God, and for the promotion of the eternal welfare of the whole human family, anxious that, with himself, all might one day be called from works to rewards. "For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"—Mark viii. 36.—*Marsh.*

From the North American and U. S. Gazette.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER.

For Second Month, 1850.

On reviewing our daily record of the weather for the past month, that which strikes us as most remarkable is its mildness, and the almost uninterrupted prevalence of a westerly wind. Though ordinarily the coldest month in the year, its mean temperature being about 29¼°, the mean of the past month was 9 above the average, or 38.6 degrees.

On ten days only, was the mercury at sunrise at or below freezing; and three times only, at the 2 o'clock observation, it was below 32. Notwithstanding this general mildness, the morning of the 5th was the coldest of the winter, the thermometer indicating 12 only above zero; but the weather soon moderated, and at 2 o'clock the temperature was 24, the mean of the day being 18. On the Schuylkill front of the city, the winter temperature is from two to three degrees lower than in the central and eastern portions, being tempered, no doubt, in the latter, by the caloric, natural and artificial, incident to a dense population; the mercury, there, on the morning of the 5th, fell to 9½ degrees. The morning of the 6th was, in this vicinity, warmer, the thermometer indicating 18 at sunrise; but in the valley of the Connecticut river, at Hartford, it fell to 8, and higher up the river to 18 degrees below zero; and at Portneuf, Canada, it is said to have been at the same time 52 degrees below 0, and not to have risen so high as 40 during the day; i. e. during the whole day, quicksilver would have remained frozen in the bulb of the thermometer: in these high latitudes alcohol is commonly used.

Though the mean of the month was 38.6, or nine degrees above the mean of the last 60 years, the second month has twice within that period been above this temperature, viz:—in 1840 the mean of the month was 39; and in 1828 it stands recorded at 40. The coldest second month on Picole's record was in 1815, viz: 24 degrees, making a range of 16 degrees in the mean of this month for the last 60 years.

Each of the three winter months having been unusually warm, we have a mean temperature for the past winter of 37, but once equalled on our records, viz: in 1828, when the means of the three months were respectively 39, 40, and 38, giving a common mean of 39 degrees.

The range of temperature for the month wa between 12 on the morning of the 5th, and 6 on the afternoon of the 26th, or 50 degrees.

No snow fell during the month, if we excep a few flakes on one or two occasions, and th earth was free from frost the greater part of th time.

The principal rivers have been quite unob structed by ice, with little exception; and th State canal is expected to be open to navigatio in a few days.

Some rain fell on seven days, and the amoun for the month, as recorded at the Pennsylvan Hospital, was 2½ inches.

On two days, according to our record by tw observations, the wind was due south, and o one day N. E.; otherwise it was from the Wes ern quarter a part or the whole of every day i the month.

At about 10 on the evening of the 21st, a aurora borealis was observed in the form of luminous arch spanning the heavens from E. W., and passing nearly through the zenith.

The arch, though not uniform in this respec was about three degrees in breadth; its easter extremity ended in a haze near the horizon, ar its western rested upon and partially obscured th star marked Beta, in the northern horn of Ta rus, about 30 degrees above the horizon. O the South of this four other arches, similar, ar parallel to it, but a little less distinct, divide that portion of the hemisphere, from the zeni 45 degrees South, into equal sections, each abo ten degrees in breadth.

Again, on the evening of the 26th, two lum nous bands were seen streaming up from th North at eight o'clock. Circumstances prevente further attention till 9, when the whole firm ment was divided into equal sections by ten twelve distinct and continued white belts bands, each from 2 to 4 degrees in breadth, co verging with perfect regularity (like meridia lines upon an artificial globe,) at opposite poin of the heavens, and terminating in a gloom darkness, (rather than a cloud) about 15 degre above the horizon. Had the bands been prolon ed, they would clearly have found foci in th visible horizon, at points bearing NW. and SI from the observer.

THE EXPLOSION.

The Hague street explosion* induces me repeat observations made during the last fif years.

The subject of steam was much consider while I was a student at Yale College. I grad ated in 1799, and shortly after had the gre pleasure of witnessing the action of the fir large engine erected on this continent, viz. th

* This alludes to the explosion of A. B. Taylor establishment, on the 4th ult., which was briefly n ticed in our 21st number, under Summary of News.

of the Manhattan Water Works in this city. I there first saw the admirable power and steadiness of the engine. I often called at the engine house during the course of some forty years afterwards. I do not recollect ever to have been there without seeing one or more *sober looking* middle aged men about the boiler, and another among or near the moving machinery—the engine house clean—silence always—visitors admitted with great care. The result has been, that hardly an individual citizen of the Ward where this engine may be said to have *lived, moved and had its being*, did less mischief in its life. In 1801, being in Georgia, I drew for my friend Dr. Prentiss, of Augusta, the plan and specification of his newly invented boiler and apparatus attached. It was a cylinder, with a *contained flue*. The Doctor's invention aimed at the ready and economical generation of steam, by placing the furnace in the body of the water—so that every inch of his flue heated water and made steam.

I was deeply interested in the efforts of Mr. Fulton, to drive boats by steam. I watched the first boiler, I reminded him of the danger of explosion from gas as well as steam. He thought gas would never be generated under any common care, and that his safety valve would carry off all surplus steam. I admitted then, as I do now, that, with *proper care*, the danger is almost nothing. But owing to want of care, the case will occur of the separation of the water into its two component gases, oxygen and hydrogen, instantaneously; whereas atmospheric air only is generated by the explosion of gunpowder, which expands to about 600 times its cubic bulk. Hydrogen is but 1 part, while oxygen is 8 parts of water, in weight, and of volume oxygen is 2 to 1. Hydrogen is 16 times lighter than oxygen. The hydrogen rises to the highest region of air; it is the lifting power of the balloon. Hydrogen is separated from oxygen by sudden heat. Perkins heated water, confined by pressure, red hot. But when free to move, the separation of the gases is made with the same velocity as light or electricity—that is, over 200,000 miles a second. In order to form water again, take 8 parts in weight of oxygen and one of hydrogen in a bottle—where it may be kept any length of time without producing the least moisture; but if you pass a pencil of electricity through it, light and water are instantaneously produced in the bottle.

The separation of the Hydrogen and Oxygen gases is almost daily made by blacksmiths,—who put upon the anvil, place a hot bar of iron on it, and strike the spot with a hammer. The separation is done with an explosion like a gun—and not the least moisture remains.

The forces are divided into two kinds,—one called physical, acting with measured and measurable strength—all manner of machines, pressure of gravity, winds, &c. The other class is chemical, which cannot be distinguished at their commencement, nor seen in their operation. The solution of continuity, constantly going on in all substances—the power of cohesion—the magnetic attraction, extending its power a few inches from a magnet—the power of cohesion causing the molecules or atoms to cohere, as in steel, with a power of 30,000 pounds to the square inch,—and yet the atoms are in motion in the bar, for remarkable changes are seen in the internal structure of a bar, totally unobservable on the outside of the bar. Crystallization of iron goes on until finally it loses much of its cohesion, and the axle tree or other piece breaks readily, which many times the same power could not have done at first. The force of affinity is another to be considered. These forces, although we cannot perceive them in action, react, and with equal power. What power can restrain the solution of ice, or the freezing of water, the solution of water into its gases, or the force of affinity in re-uniting the gases into water.

When a steam boiler bursts from the pressure of steam merely, scalding water is thrown about, and persons are found partly cooked by it. When the gas is formed, not a particle of water is left, and no marks of scalding any where seen.

The conversion of *one particle* of water in any vessel, however large, into its gases, causes every other particle in that vessel to be converted into its gases: just as one grain of gunpowder fires millions of grains in a wink, but with comparative slowness, and immeasurably less power.

Experiments on cohesion, show that an iron wire of 1-10th of an inch, sustains by cohesion about 500 pounds. Now boiler iron 2-10ths thick, if the iron is as good as the wire, would not rend apart with less than 1000 pounds power. To tear the boiler apart, there would require 1000 pounds pulling on each surface line 1-10th of an inch wide, it being 2-10ths deep. Let us suppose the boiler iron to be but of one half the cohesive strength of the wire, then we shall have but 500 pounds on the 1-10th of inch of boiler. But as the square inch has 100 square tenths, the power is 50,000, and that on a square foot, 144 square inches, is 7,200,000, or 3600 tons. As the power acts equally in all directions, the surface of a boiler twenty feet long and three feet in diameter, is 180 square feet, (saying nothing of the two ends of it.) We shall then have at the moment of explosion, a bursting power of twelve hundered and ninety-six millions of pounds of power, moving with a velocity of light and lightning.

Chemical force is illustrated by the various fulminates. That of gold is probably most potent. Gold dissolved in aqua regia leaves a fine powder, which, when dried, will explode on being but gently touched by any thing whatever. A drop of water explodes it as readily as any thing else.

It is probable that a pound of fulminating gold or silver, placed under the building in Hague

street, and exploded, would have produced effects as remarkable as the gas has done. Fulminating silver can hardly be moved from the spot where it is found, without exploding. These fulminates are too dangerous for us to make of them, at once, more than a few grains. Chemical forces would seem to have no limit, unless it be, that while the start is at the velocity of light, its ratio of decreasing power is proportional.

I have said so much for the purpose of awakening inquiry. We suffer in our national character by the numerous proofs which we continually afford of our want of care or skill, or both, in the management of steam engines. H. MEIGS.

Journ. of Commerce.

STRANGE INSTINCT OF THE DEER.

The large American panther has one inveterate and deadly foe, the black bear. Some of these immense bears will weigh 800 pounds, and their skin is so tough that a musket-ball will not penetrate it. As the panther invariably destroys all the young cubs which come in her path, so does the bear take great pains to attack the panther, and fortunate, indeed, is the animal who escapes the deadly embrace of this black monster. The following exciting and interesting scene is related by an eye-witness:

A large deer was running at full speed, closely pursued by a panther. The chase had already been a long one, for, as they came nearer, I could perceive both their long parched tongues hanging out of their mouths, and their bounding, though powerful, was no longer so elastic as usual. The deer, having discovered in the distance a large black bear, playing with her cubs, stopped a moment to sniff the air; then coming nearer, he made a bound, with his head extended, to ascertain if bruin kept his position. As the panther was closing with him, the deer wheeled sharp around, and turning back almost upon his own trail, passed within thirty yards of his pursuer, who, not being able at once to stop his career, gave an angry growl and followed the deer again, but at a distance of some hundred yards; hearing the growl, the bear drew her body half out of the bushes, remaining quietly on the look-out. Soon the deer again appeared, but his speed was much reduced—and as he approached towards the spot where the bear lay concealed, it was evident that the animal was calculating the distance with admirable precision.

The panther now expecting easily to seize his prey, followed about thirty yards behind, his eyes so intently fixed on the deer that he did not see bruin at all. Not so the bear. She was aware of the close vicinity of her wicked enemy, and she cleared the briars and squared herself for action, when the deer, with a beautiful and powerful spring, passed clean over the bear's head and disappeared. At the moment he took the leap the panther was close upon him, and was just balancing himself for a spring, when he perceived, to his astonishment, that now he was faced by a formidable adversary; not the least disposed to fly, he crouched, lashing his flanks with his long tail, while the bear, about five yards from him, remained like a statue, looking at the panther with her fierce, glaring eyes.

A minute they remained thus; the panther's sides heaving with exertion, agitated, and apparently undecided; the bear perfectly calm and motionless. Gradually the panther crawled backwards till at a right distance for a spring, when, throwing all his weight upon his hind parts, to increase his power, he darted upon the bear like lightning, and forced his claws into her back. The bear, with irresistible force, seized the panther with her two fore paws, pressing it with the weight of her body, and rolling over it. I heard a heavy grunt, a plaintive howl, a crashing of bones, and the panther was dead. The cub of the bear came to ascertain what was going on, and after a few minutes' examination of the victim, it strutted down the slope of the hill, followed by its mother, who was apparently unhurt. I did not attempt to prevent their retreat, for among real hunters in the wilds there is a feeling which restrains them from attacking an animal which has just undergone a deadly strife.

This is a very common practice of the deer, when chased by the panther—that of leading him to the haunt of a bear; I have often witnessed it, although I never knew the deer to return as in this instance.—*Pitts. Nat. Reform.*

INTEMPERANCE.

At a public meeting at Blackburn, England, Joseph Brotherton, member of parliament, speaking of the evils of intemperance, remarked, that it cost the kingdom *two millions* annually to punish crime, and there was no wonder that it prevailed to such an extent, whilst *sixty-two millions* acted as the instigator of it. If the people were temperate there would be no need for the charitable institutions which we see in every direction; the people would provide everything necessary for themselves. People complained of all sorts of burdens, and were anxious for every kind of reform but self-reform. Just recollect, said he, that every half-pint of ale you take, you swallow the fee-simple of a yard of land! The honourable gentleman referred to the force of habit, and to show the fallacy of it in certain cases, stated that about 200 years ago, in Ireland, it was the custom, instead of shearing sheep, to pluck it off their backs. And when they ploughed they tied the traces to the horses' tails. Although they had a better example shown them in England, and were urged by humane persons to discontinue this barbarous practice, it was not till an act of parliament was passed that it was abolished. But so wedded were the people to their ancient customs, that when Charles II. ascended

the throne, he was actually petitioned to restore to them their old method of ploughing!

At a temperance meeting held in Bristol in the 12th mo. last, the Chairman, Benjamin Rotch, one of the visiting magistrates of the Coldbath-fields prison, London, remarked that he had been a visiting justice in one of the largest—if not the largest prisons in England: a gaol in which there were that night locked up 1368 prisoners; and when he told them that he had been for years engaged in investigating the causes which had led to those prisoners being confined—and when he told them that he had found that four-fifths of the entire number were brought into the gaol through the drinking-usages—not positive drunkenness—but through the drinking-usages of society—they would believe he was sincere when he assured them that he had found it to be his mission, as a magistrate, to use all his efforts to disabuse the public mind of the necessity for those customs. It might, perhaps, but ill become him, not being a medical man, to expatiate on the uselessness of strong drinks, the danger of indulging in them, and the absence of danger in leaving them off; and if there should be some medical man who had come into that hall, thinking to catch a poor ignorant man like him tripping upon some point of physiological science, depend upon it he would be disappointed.

Facts were what he sought to deal with, and facts he loved to deal with; and in answer to the assertion any medical man might make, that strong drinks were necessary—and after the testimonials of 1400 medical men to the danger of their use, he must be a bold man who would make it—but in answer to such an assertion by any medical man, he would state a fact, and leave common sense to draw the inference. There was a great metropolitan prison, called Coldbathfields—and in his walks and inquiries in that prison he had met with all classes—old and young, rich and poor, persons of every shade of colour, and every kind of constitution, sick and hale, weakly and strong, people from every country, and brought in under every circumstance: the poor drunkard dragged out of the gutter before he had got rid of the night's debauch—the rich banker from his luxurious banquet-table, and the poor pauper who had scarce the means to buy his penny glass of gin—he had seen there persons of all grades, from the time of their being brought into the prison, from the moment they had crossed the threshold, they had become, perforce, teetotalers. Now, during his experience of several hundred thousands of such cases he had in vain challenged the medical men to show him a single instance in which injury had resulted from the prisoners being forced to observe total abstinence. He threw that gauntlet down to the medical men—let them get over that fact. He could bring forward cases of 147,000 prisoners who had been in that prison since he had been a magistrate: they had all been under the same circumstances with regard to food, labour, exercise, clothing, and so on; and there never had a single instance of injury resulted from the change to total abstinence. After some further remarks on this point, the Chairman said—There were some great facts continually passing before them, but which were utterly unnoticed by them, merely because their attention was not called to them at the right time; and he found it impossible to appear on a temperance platform in the great and justly-renowned city of Bristol, without calling to mind some circumstances connected with the city, which he could not but fear had passed over their minds, and out of their minds, without any application of teetotal principles to the mysteries in which they were involved. This city had, some few years since, the honour of a visit from his royal highness the Prince Consort, on an occasion of great notoriety—the christening of a vessel which had been called "the great leviathan of the deep"—He meant, that most wonderful production of combined art and science, the iron steam ship *Great Britain*. The newspapers were not long afterwards filled with the astounding fact that, on a perfectly calm night, under a captain of undoubted skill, fitted in every way to cross the Atlantic, this vessel—figuratively, so to speak—had hardly left her port when she became a wreck—a wreck where there was no Scylla on the one side, and no Charybdis on the other—no one could imagine how it was that she became so. Marvellous ideas were suggested in the papers that it might have been from this or it might have been from that, and when, upon one occasion, some one did suggest that it was barely possible that her captain might have been drunk, every body who knew him scouted the idea. He (the Chairman) knew him; he was a gentleman, a man of education, a man of talent—a man who would have been disgusted with a drunkard, and who would not, if he knew it, permit a drunkard to be aboard his ship. And yet they found that the ship was wrecked—a victim to the drinking-usages of society—not to drunkenness—but to the drinking-usages.

They would recollect that the captain of this beautiful vessel, having seen the light on the Isle of Man, went down below to dinner—he dined with a very large party, and followed the ordinary usage, and drank wine with this large party. Some two and a half hours afterwards he came on deck again, and then, with that extreme clearness of intellect which those who drink complimentary glasses at dinner are apt to acquire, he saw again his old friend, the light on the Calf of Man, which, under ordinary circumstances, he would have known he had left two hours before. No one could account for it. But they, (the teetotalers) could. A teetotaler could account for why, after leaving the light of Man two hours and more, in one of the fastest steamers through the water, they thought that they again saw the same light. A teetotalar would know that noth-

ing but the influence of the drinking-usages of society could account for the wreck of that stupendous vessel. This was one of the most extraordinary instances on record of a tremendous loss —a gigantic loss—of property; of a most gigantic misfortune arising out of a trifling cause—that trifling cause was the absence of teetotal principle. Nay, such a thing could not have happened to a vessel which did sail on those principles. And yet he should like to know how many of the unfortunate gentlemen who subscribed towards the building and sailing of that great vessel have felt the loss sufficiently strong to induce them to join the teetotal cause themselves, or enjoin others to do so?—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

THE GREAT GIFT.

When our Lord Jesus Christ is speaking of God's paternal willingness to do us good, and encouraging us to pray by the analogy of earthly parents, who, though evil, are ready to give what is needful to their children, it is remarkable that he confines himself to a single gift. "*How much more shall your Father which is in heaven give the* HOLY SPIRIT *to them that ask him!*" Our Lord does not say, "How much more will your Heavenly Father give you food, and raiment, and earthly good;" though this indeed would have been true, and is indeed said in substance elsewhere, but "his *Holy Spirit.*" He is speaking of the Father's love and bounty, and yet confines his argument to this one gift. The whole tenor of the reasoning forces us to suppose, that what is given is unspeakably precious; it is the manifestation of God's fatherly love. From which I would infer, that the gift of the Holy Spirit is the great gift of God, which we ought to seek with all our powers of soul. Jesus Christ himself is indeed the "great gift of God," and his first, chief, inestimable gift; without which, nothing else, not even the blessed Spirit, would ever have been bestowed on us. It was first needful that God should give us his Son, as a propitiation, to make our peace with him. But in addition to this, it was no less necessary, that the Holy Spirit should be given, to apply to us the benefits of redemption and to make Christ ours. So far as the application to us is concerned, the gift of the Spirit is the gift of Christ. The work of Christ does us no good, till it is brought home to us by the influences of the renewing and sanctifying Spirit. When, therefore, we pray for the Spirit, we are not praying for something separate from and independent of the the Son, but for that which brings Christ and his salvation home to our hearts.

This is a subject of vast importance to our experience of vital religion. There is nothing (the text would seem to teach) which God reckons so valuable, or is so ready to give, as his Holy Spirit: there is nothing which we should so earnestly pray for. Every thing that we need in religion is included in this gift, even God and Christ himself. To give us the Spirit, is to give us God, to give us a Saviour, to give us pardon, title to life, a new nature, light, direction, strength, growth, purity, comfort, joy and heaven. The gift of the Spirit is all we require for our complete happiness and eventual perfection. The Holy Ghost is the "Spirit of Life." God is perpetually bestowing this adorable gift on the new creature. As we need it every moment, so he is every moment waiting to supply our need.

Does not this afford us a most useful direction in the work of devotion? When you are in any doubt what to pray for, resort at once to God in supplication for his Holy Spirit. This will teach you how to pray, and for what; for the Spirit intercedeth for us, that is, in us; and God knoweth the mind of the Spirit. Concerning many subjects of petition we may often be in doubt, whether it is right to ask, or whether God will bestow; but we are always sure that he will give his Holy Spirit. This is always seasonable and always agreeable to his will. We frequently ask favours, not knowing whether they will do us good, but there can never be any just doubt as to the Spirit of Truth. In our folly we often pray with importunity for that which would make us miserable, but here is a gift which will certainly make us happy.—*S. S. Journal.*

THE LEGS OF INSECTS.

"The purposes for which the legs are put into requisition are, as will be easily guessed, for walking or running, for jumping, for climbing and for swimming. Most surprising in all these respects is the degree of agility and swiftness with which it has pleased the Divine Creator to endow these insect organs. M. Delisle once observed a fly, only as large as a grain of sand, which ran three inches in half a second, and in that space made the enormous number of *five hundred and forty steps.* If a man were to be able to walk as fast in proportion to his size, supposing his step to measure two feet, he would in the course of a minute, have run upwards of *twenty miles*, a task far surpassing our express railroad engines, or the famous Seven League Boots recorded in the nursery fable. In leaping also, insects far excel man, or any other animal whatever. The flea can leap two hundred times its own length; so also can the locust. If a man were six feet long, and could leap as high and as far as one of these insects, he might stand near Bow Church in Cheapside, leap up into the air over the top of St. Paul's cross and alight at the bottom of Ludgate Hill; which would be something more wonderful than it has ever entered into the minds of the writers of fairy tales to conceive of. The insect called the froghopper can leap more than two hundred and fifty times its own length. Some spiders can leap a coup

of feet upon their prey. The legs of insects that swim are generally peculiarly fitted for it, either by their being expanded somewhat like an oar, or by having a dense fringe of hairs upon them. The water-beetles, after rising to the surface of the stream for a supply of fresh air, dive down to their watery home again, taking a clear silvery bubble along with them; and, in this action, they move with considerable rapidity their swimming legs, which are clothed with hairs. The water-boatman swims *upon his back* by means of his singularly formed legs. The little whirl-gig of which we have before spoken, swims by means of its legs, which are paddle-shaped. By means, it may be, of some peculiar secretion, which repels the water, some insects can actually walk upon its surface, and that as readily or more so than upon land. Those who know the pleasures of shooting with polished skates over clear ice, when it almost seems as if we were moving in the air, and no more condemned to earth, can imagine something of the delight those insects must experience, who can glide as swift as thought over the glassy surface of the brook. Sometimes the shape of the hind legs is remarkably altered, and, perhaps, the most extraordinary instance of this in the whole insect world, is the foreign insect which has been called the *Kangaroo* beetle. We could almost fancy, as we look at it, that by some accident the front pair of legs and the head had been twisted round, leaving the hind legs and part of the body turned in the opposite direction. It need scarcely be added, that the origin of this insect's curious title was derived from the resemblance borne by its hind legs to those of the animal whose name it bears. In some insects the legs fold upon each other, and are packed into a very small compass: this is particularly the case in a species of wood louse, which roll themselves up into balls precisely resembling beads or pills, as may be imagined from the following anecdote. A servant maid of the great Swammerdam, while walking in the garden one day, found a large number of round, black, shining beads, which were streaked with white bands, and presented a very pretty and attractive appearance. Gathering a number of these in her hand, she thought she would convert them into a necklace, or, for aught we know, into a rosary, when, to her great surprise, the beads became animated as soon as ever they felt the point of the needle, with which she was about to thread them, and began to struggle actively to get away; not, however, too quickly for her; for with a violent scream, imagining the beads were bewitched, she ran into the house. Some of the beetle tribe thus fold up their legs, and roll themselves up so as to resemble little globular pebbles."—*Athenæum.*

The cocoa tree supplies the Indians with bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, ship's masts, sails, cordage, &c.

THE STEAM ENGINE.

From the period when the steam engine was improved by James Watt, in 1764, the principles of machinery and power of steam have so engrossed the attention of physical scholars, that there is now scarcely a branch of art or manufacture which is not directed by the steam engine in place of human labour. As a comparatively perfect knowledge has been gained of the amount of mechanical power (it may be so termed) which exists in coal, much less of that valuable material is consumed in the production of steam than formerly; and such is the nicety with which machinery is adapted to its purpose, that the feeble hand of man has been armed with a power to which no limits can be assigned. The steam engine has incalculably added to the means of human comfort and enjoyment, and rendered cheap and accessible all the materials of wealth and prosperity. It has become a thing alike stupendous for its force and its flexibility; the trunk of an elephant, that can pick up a pin and rend an oak, is nothing in comparison of it; it can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it; it can draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as a gossamer, and lift up a ship of war like a bubble into the air; it can embroider muslin and forge anchors: it can cut steel into ribands, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves.

At least 12,000 machines are now in use in Great Britain, by which the labour of 250,000 horses is saved. Supposing each horse to consume annually the produce of two acres, 500,000 acres are thus set free for other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that the steam, from one pound of coal, has a power of raising 667 tons weight of any material to the height of one foot; and that, therefore, an ounce of coal would raise 42 tons one foot high, or 18 pounds a mile in height. Since a force of 18 pounds is capable of drawing two tons upon a railway, it follows that an ounce of coal can draw two tons a mile, or one ton two miles, upon a level railway. The circumference of the earth measures 25,000 miles; if it were begirt by an iron railway, a load of one ton would be drawn round it in six weeks by the mechanical power that resides in the third part of a ton of coals! But listen to what the same philosopher further says:—

"The state of physical science at the present moment justifies the expectation that we are on the eve of mechanical discoveries more important than any which have yet appeared. Philosophy already directs her finger at sources of inexhaustible power in the phenomena of electricity and magnetism. The steam engine itself, with the gigantic powers conferred upon it by Watt, may dwindle into insignificance in comparison of the hidden powers of nature still to be revealed; and

the day will probably come when that machine, which is now extending the blessings of civilization to the remotest skirts of the globe, will cease to exist, except in the page of history.—*Dublin Advocate.*

THE LABOURER'S NOONDAY HYMN.

Up to the throne of God is borne
The voice of praise at early morn;
And He accepts the punctual hymn,
Sung as the light of day grows dim.

Nor will he turn his ear aside
From holy offerings at noontide;
Then, here reposing, let us raise
A song of gratitude and praise.

What though our burden be not light,
We need not toil from morn to night;
The respite of the mid-day hour
Is in the thankful creature's power.

Blest are the moments, doubly blest,
That, drawn from this our hour of rest,
Are with a ready heart bestowed
Upon the service of our God!

Why should we crave a hallowed spot?
An altar is in each man's cot;
A church in every grove that spreads
Its living roof above our heads.

Look up to heaven! the industrious sun,
Already half his race hath run:
He cannot halt nor go astray,
But our immortal spirits may.

Lord! since his rising in the east,
If we have faltered or transgressed,
Guide from thy love's abundant source
What yet remains of this day's course.

Help with thy grace through life's short day,
Our upward and our downward way;
And glorify for us the west,
When we shall sink to final rest.

Wordsworth.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A severe storm, which occurred on the 6th and 7th of last month, did great damage to the property at London, Liverpool, and other places. During that storm, a fine new vessel of 797 tons, the John P. Whitney, of Philadelphia, ran aground upon a sand bank, and was totally lost. The crew, twenty-four in number, with eight passengers, escaping to their boats, were picked up by a steamer and safely landed the same evening.

Notwithstanding the declaration in the speech from the throne, at the opening of Parliament, that England was at peace with the whole world, the recent accounts from the east of Europe represent the relations between that country and Greece as far from pacific. Admiral Parker, who commands a naval force in the Mediterranean, has made a demand upon the Greek government, which the latter has pronounced unjust. The measures afterwards adopted by the Admiral were of a threatening aspect. But his conduct does not appear to have been sanctioned by the government at home.

The people of Goliad county, Texas, have applied to Governor Bell for protection against the depredations of the Indians; representing, that without such protection, the farms on San Antonia river cannot be cultivated. An application from other places, states that several tribes of the natives are in the practice of stealing their horses, and killing their cattle and hogs. The governor has sent to the Legislature a message advising preparation for a general Indian war on the frontier, and suggesting the passage of a law to authorize the executive, when deemed necessary, to call a competent force into service. The federal constitution vests in Congress the exclusive power of declaring war. But it appears that this power is likely to be assumed by a newly adopted member of the Union.

It is reported that the people residing in the valley east of the Rio Grande, and south of the New Mexican line, have commenced operations for procuring the establishment of a territorial government, and denying the authority of Texas to exercise jurisdiction over them. It is proposed to elect delegates for the purpose of forming a provisional government, with suspended functions, until the sanction of Congress can be obtained.

The Alabama steamer which arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult., bringing dates from San Francisco to the 24th of the preceding month, is reported to contain $450,000 in gold dust, and 65 passengers. Sacramento City has been inundated by a freshet in the river, and a large amount of property swept away. The loss is said to be estimated at half a million of dollars.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 27th ult., J. D. Doty, of Wisconsin, gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill for the admission of California into the Union. This superceding the necessity of the resolution which he offered on the 18th, as noted in our 23d number, he withdrew his motion on the 4th inst. On that day the California question was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the day was consumed in speeches, wherein the subject of slavery, as usual, constituted the burden of their themes.

On the same day, J. C. Calhoun, in the Senate, having obtained the floor, stated his inability to address that body in person, and requested that his opinion, on the question now agitating the country, might be delivered by proxy. His written speech was then read by Senator Mason. From the outline of this address, which had appeared before our paper was prepared for the press, it may be shrewdly conjectured that the admirers of Senator Calhoun must have been somewhat disappointed. The speech seems to contain very little, either of argument or of fact, which has not been repeated again and again. The facts are very loosely stated, and the arguments have little point or force. He asserts that the South asks nothing but justice, and has no compromise but the Constitution to offer, and yet does not show that the North has violated the Constitution, or committed any aggression on the South, except that the free states have outgrown the slave states in population and wealth, and thus acquired an ascendency which may be used in opposition to the slaveholding interest. Other Senators gave notice of their intention to address the Senate in the course of a few days.

JOURNAL OF MARGARET WOODS.

Extracts from the Journal of the late Margaret Woods, from the year 1771 to 1821. Just published and for sale by

HENRY LONGSTRETH,
347 Market St.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Memorial of the Monthly Meeting of New York, concerning MATTHEW FRANKLIN.

Matthew Franklin was the son of Henry and ary Franklin: he was born in New York, the h of 6th month, 1773. During his childhood was deprived of paternal care, by the death of s father, but the watchful tenderness of his other was extended to guard his youthful steps m straying into the paths of vanity and dissi- tion, to which his natural proneness to levity d unprofitable company peculiarly exposed n, amidst a numerous acquaintance and sur- nded by the temptations incident to a popu- s city.

He however listened to the allurements of eitful pleasures, and was frequently ensnared his peace broken; for amidst these gratifica- ns the convictions for sin reproved him, and often felt the force of the declaration, that he way of the transgressor is hard."

The visitations of Divine Grace were extended him from his childhood, and his devotional lings were lively and fervent; but from his at natural vivacity these impressions frequently their force, and he yielded to new tempta- s, which again plunged him in sorrow and orse.

About the twentieth year of his age, in a sea- of renewed awakening, he was led fervently upplicate the Lord, that he would be pleased some powerful operations of his hand, however vy he might see it necessary to lay it upon , to cause him to bow to His holy will. some time after this season he was attacked languishing indisposition. Severe and l were the conflicts and exercises of his mind, his situation, when it appeared to others that sickness was unto death, but to himself that as for the glory of God, in recalling a sinner the paths of pollution to serve him in new- ness of life. This feeble state continued for several years, when he gradually recovered a comfortable state of health; and increasing in watchfulness and stability, he grew in the spiritual life, and a dispensation of the Gospel was committed to him; in which he was exercised for some time in opportunities with individuals, and in families.

He was first engaged in public ministry about the year 1803, and being careful to move in the manifestations of Divine Light, his gift was enlarged, and he became an eminent minister of the Gospel.

The state of his temporal affairs occupied his attention more than was agreeable to him; for, as he at times expressed, he preferred to every earthly acquisition, the dedication of his time and talents to the service of the Lord; but considering it to be necessary to attend to the settlement of concerns, which his connection with others had involved him in, he was but little from home, till in the years 1808 and 1812, he made religious visits to Friends in New England; and in 1813, one in some parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and it appears by the testimonials of Friends amongst whom he travelled, that his gospel labours were very acceptable.

During the latter years of his life, his mind being relieved from the anxieties and cares which the state of his business had occasioned him: his usefulness in the Society and in the community at large increased, his service in the ministry of the Gospel became more extensive; and he appeared likely by his labour in the vineyard to produce much fruit to the praise of the Great Husbandman. But inscrutable are the counsels of Infinite Wisdom; it pleased the Lord in the midst of his days, and in the fulness of his usefulness, to call him to receive the reward of his labour.

About four weeks previous to his decease, he made a very acceptable visit to Friends of Purchase Quarterly Meeting; and speaking of it after his return, he remarked, that in the course of it and since his coming home, he had felt great sweetness on his mind, and that as he had frequently thought he might be removed from time by some sudden stroke, he had fervently desired that it might not be when his mind was engaged in worldly business, but in some season of religious enjoyment.

In serious discourse with one of his sisters, a few days before his death, he signified, that he was weary of buying and selling, and handling money, that it felt to him like lost time; that he earnestly desired to close his commercial concerns, that he might be more at liberty to attend to his religious duties, apprehending that his stay here would not be long.

On the first day following, he arose early, and from his first being seen, his sister and their domestic, noticed an unusual solemnity and sweetness in his countenance and deportment. He desired the latter to keep the house still and quiet; and read in the New Testament before breakfast, and afterwards, a chapter aloud to the family: throughout the morning, till meeting time, his mind appeared to be centered in devout meditation.

In the early part of the meeting he was engaged in public ministry, explaining the duty of Christian benevolence, and recommending in a pathetic manner its observance, for about a quarter of an hour, evidently much affected with the subject. In the midst of a sentence, he placed his hand upon his head, stopped speaking, and sat down; but shortly arose, and endeavoured, with faltering steps, to go out of the house: he was assisted and carried home in a chair; having expressed only a word or two after leaving the Meeting House. He was soon deprived of sensation, and continued declining, till he died of apoplexy, on the evening of the following day, the 9th of the 1st month, 1815, aged 41 years, a minister about 11 years.

In preserving this memorial of our beloved brother, we desire to magnify the Divine Grace, which, by its convictions for sin, controlled and finally brought into subjection, that will which was alienated from the Divine Will, and by its renewing operations cleansed him from youthful sins; and rendered that tongue, once employed in revelry and mirth, the instrument of proclaiming the gracious offers of redemption by Jesus Christ.

Consonant with the spirit of the gospel, his love and good will were limited to neither sect, colour, nor country; he considered all men as the children of one Universal Parent, and he loved them as brethren; he believed that in every nation, tongue, and people, there were those who feared God and would be accepted of him, and towards these his mind was enlarged in the fellowship of the gospel. This characteristic was manifested in numerous kind offices to his suffering fellow-men, in visiting the fatherless, the widow, the afflicted in body and mind, administering spiritual and temporal relief; and also in the minor though still important traits of engaging cheerfulness, general affability, and unaffectedly kind deportment to all; and especially to the children and young people, to whom he was particularly dear, and for whose religious instruction his mind was often led into exercise, fervently desiring that the children of Friends might be more carefully trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

Correspondent with Christian precept, he endeavoured to use this world as not abusing it; he did not covet much outward substance, but desired to be found a good steward, ready to distribute, willing to communicate, and was eminently useful in exciting others to acts of charity and benevolence.

He was a man of sound, correct judgment; and highly estimating the importance of a faithful discharge of duty, he was singularly useful in exhorting, admonishing, and reproving; and remarkable for doing it without offence. He was extensively serviceable in the discipline of the church, and was often concerned to exhort Friends to adhere to the peculiar testimonies of the Society, as respects plainness of dress, language and deportment; and, to the observance of Christian simplicity and moderation, in the use of temporal things.

He delighted in reading the Holy Scriptures and often exhorted Friends to a practice so greatly conducive to their religious improvement and being a lover of retirement, his sitting in religious meetings was solemn, evincing that his mind was turned to the great object of adoration.

His ministry was persuasive, instructive, and enlightening; and it was obviously his concern to draw the attention of the people to the operation of the Holy Spirit: his manner was agreeable, free from peculiarity of tone and gesture and he laboured cheerfully and with a willing mind in his Master's service.

Whilst we are sensible to the loss which the Church has sustained in the removal of our beloved Friend, we desire reverently to acquiesce in the dispensations of Him, whose ways are unsearchable and his judgments past finding out. And it is our fervent solicitude, that the quickening effect produced upon many minds by his death, may excite them to a diligent and faithful performance of their several duties, that when the days of their probationary existence shall be fulfilled, they may also inherit the blessing.

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.

No. 4.

Extract from an Epistle to Friends, at their Monthly Meeting at Settle.

MARYLAND, the 30th of the 1st mo., 169

Dear Friends:—As I have been exercised amongst you, it still is my fervent desire that you may be faithful to what God hath committed to your charge, and be careful to meet diligently together on the week-days, and let not the things of this world overcome you, and cause you to make excuse for negligence in your duty; but wait that your minds may be kept under a concern for Truth, and that will keep out the spi

of the world which will bring thick darkness over your minds and sleepiness over the body; but wait in, and stand fast in the name of the Lord; so that the life that outlives all that is contrary to God may fill your hearts, and that by it your strength may be renewed to serve the Lord and one another; and I know that those who are found wanting in their duty to God, will not grow up to God's honour, nor be helpful to the building up of the church, but will be found complaining like people that dwell in a barren land. Dear friends, since the day of my convincement, I have seen and felt the benefit of meeting the Lord's people; and I am thankful that I am kept sensible, even unto this day, of the benefit of inward retirement before the Lord: and, Friends, keep up your preparative Meetings, and wait in God's wisdom that your hearts may be filled with his counsel to act and speak forth those things that are most for the honour of his name and good of the whole assembly. And minister diligently to the necessities of the poor, and fatherless, and widows; and labour in the power of God, and in that, rule over all disorderly and unruly spirits, that the government of Christ may be known to be upon his shoulders; for 'tis said, "Of the increase of his government and peace, there shall be no end;" and labour to keep out all that which would disturb your unity, which stands not in shaking of hands, nor inquiring of the welfare one of another, but in the spirit of our Lord Jesus, our Foundation and chief Corner Stone. Beware of feigned humility, but be tender of all those who are coming up to serve Truth; and let those Friends who are anciently convinced be good examples in their places, that those who are young and are seeking the Lord and the knowledge of his way, may not be hurt by their examples; and let none sing without the spirit and understanding also; but labour that the life of Truth may fill your hearts; that is it which makes all capable to serve the Lord with acceptance. Pray take notice and call to mind respecting some that have professed Truth in times past amongst us, but walked after the devices of their own hearts; what misery and distress came upon them, even to the end! The remembrance thereof hath often filled my heart with sorrow; yet I bless the Lord with my whole heart, because he hath given me to see that he is about to raise up such as will answer him with a willing mind; and it is my great joy to see Truth prosper. Though I be far separated from those things which have been and are dear to me, yet the presence of God makes me to say, all is too little that I can do for his name. This day we have had a great meeting, where abundance of people came, and three justices of the peace, where it was opened to them from the Lord, that he had sent the Physician of value, who has the Balm of Gilead to heal the wound of the daughter of Zion. The Lord is about to spread the fame of Truth in these countries. With dear love to you all,

I remain your dear friend and brother,

WM. ELLIS.

The excellent spirit of true helpers in Christ, exhibited in the two following letters, as well as many others in this series, deserves the serious attention of the reader. The tender affection of William and Alice Ellis, and their devoted dedication to the Lord, are touchingly set forth, and depict a fervency of spirit, such as might lead to the expectation, that the divine blessing would attend their labours, and that the work of the Lord would prosper in their hands.

AIRTON, the 15th of the 2d mo., 1698.

Dear and Loving Husband:—After the salutation of endeared love to thee, I thought fit to signify my mind a little to thee. Dear love, thou art often fresh in my remembrance to my great comfort and satisfaction. I feel the renewings of the love of God to be shed abroad in my heart in a larger manner than ever, that the Lord who drew thy mind away from all that was near and dear, may make thy journey a prosperous journey, and make it effectual, for the end for which he called thee; not questioning at all but the Lord who has stood by us in great trials and exercises, will carry us on and through, to the glory and honour of his great Name, and to our own satisfaction and comfort, as we serve him truly in the sincerity of our hearts. So my dear love, though we be far distant in body, yet as we keep in the universal love of God, we are present in spirit, and as near as ever. I cannot word the nearness I feel in the remembrance of thee, which many times causes my soul to rejoice; but at times it hath pressed upon my mind with weight, that thou do not travel over fast forward, but that thou mayst take time, that thereby thou mayst discharge thyself more clearly in the sight of God; and this will, I believe, tend to thy own satisfaction and future happiness both here and hereafter. If thy companion would seem to draw thee, or hasten thee to get your service over, I earnestly desire thee to be very careful to mind the drawing of the Father's love, which will open to the view of thy mind, and give thee a clear discovery, where thy service lies. I have been a little afraid for some time, lest thou shouldst be drawn homeward over soon, and thou shouldst leave some places or Islands unvisited, which would cause uneasiness, and deprive us both of the benefit we might enjoy hereafter. These things have been much in my mind both by day and also in the night season; when in sleep, methought I had been talking with thee, and saying, Take thy time, and perform thy service fully; and withal, I earnestly, praying unto the Lord to enable thee to perform the same. Take no care for me, as for outward things; for I believe things will be well, and I intend to

ndeavour to answer thy mind in what thou wrote to me from London. Now I feel my mind eased; only when the goodness of Truth is in thy heart, then remember thou me.

So I rest and remain,
Thy true and loving wife,
ALICE ELLIS.

Written at Chuckatuck, in Virginia, the 19th of the 2d mo., 1698.

Dear Wife,—This, with true love, comes to let thee know how and where I am. I wrote to thee and several Friends before, but lest the letters should miscarry, I have added these few lines, to let thee know that we have gone through part of Virginia. We find many poor dejected people that profess Truth, who for want of true care in themselves, and of visiting by Friends in love and zeal, are grown too cold. Thou hast known the manner of my exercise where such things have been, so that I need say less on that account. However, we labour sore to bring to people's remembrance, the beauty and comeliness that is in the Truth, and peoples' hearts begin a little to warm; but I cannot see but that we must see Friends twice over in some places. Here is a Yearly Meeting intended to be kept in the Third month, where we hope to be; and we intend to speak to the Elders amongst Friends, to be more zealous for the Truth, and for the good order of it; and then we intend for Maryland, and, if we live, towards Pennsylvania. I suppose we may be in these countries till the 11th or 12th month; so if Robert Haydock send any ship for Pennsylvania, send me a few lines: and dear wife, I am much concerned for thee every way, and earnestly desire thy foot may not slip; for now is our time to labour to get the heavenly crown; and seeing we have so long and hardly travailed to obtain it, that we may not fail now when our time cannot be expected to be long; for the time comes that those who win the race must have the gold. I cannot express my care for thee, because I know thou wilt meet with many enemies for the Truth's sake, I being separated from thee. Whilst I was with thee, I know false hearted people were made to bend, yet it is my comfort that thou hast some true hearted Friends to stand by thee. Be sure if thou open thy heart to any, let it be to such as thou canst really trust. My dear love to Adam Squire, bid him be sure he marry such a one as loves the Truth. My love to my family in general, and to Thomas Atkinson, if he be alive; he hath spoken of true love and pure innocency; I hope he will have a measure of them both to accompany him till the last. Tell Simeon Wilkinson to walk in the Truth without wavering, and that he fall to work upon that part that works in his nature to make him of a testy or angry mind, so that God's blessing may come upon him in his old age. Likewise bid Joseph labour to overcome the inclination of his mind, and speak to every one according to their inclinations. My love to brother Daniel and his wife. I heartily desire he may get through all his outward trouble, and then to knock the world on the head, and make it his business to serve the Truth to the utmost of what it requires of him. My love to Lawrence King, and tell him not to tie himself to the world, but upon some terms, that he may have the more time to serve the Truth. A poor people here sit for many weeks in meetings, and hear few or no words spoken. Yesterday I was told that several poor women came ten miles on foot to meeting, and some brought their little children in their arms. Discourage nobody that is really inclined to come to these parts to see Friends, for here is a great work to be done before the fame of Truth be set over these countries. My love to Elizabeth Moore, and tell her that I am much concerned for her son John, that he may get such a wife as will really love and serve Truth, that as her zeal and love have increased, so her comfort may increase in her old age. I live in hope to return back and enjoy thy company, which is more to me than all things that my outward eye hath seen; and till then,

I remain thy loving and affectionate husband,
WM. ELLIS.

MARYLAND, the 22d of the 5th mo., 1698.

Dear friend, Thomas Johnson,—After my dear love to thee, by this know that thou hast come into my remembrance of late time, as also have faithful Friends about where thou livest, and therein hath my heart been comforted. My heart hath been often gladdened since I saw thee, that I lived to see an end put to the great trouble that hath been so great a hurt and sorrow to Friends about you, for so many years, and that love was like to come up amongst you; and in order to that, my hearty desire is, that whatever hath been spoken or done by any that was not according to the Truth, let all be buried in the land of forgetfulness, and the very root of all discord be taken out of all hearts by the Spirit of Truth. And if thou, or any honest Friends know any one that is not come to this, labour truly with such in the love of God to overcome it; and it is my hearty desire that the goodness of God may increase amongst you and through your whole monthly-meeting. And I wish that every one may call to mind the Lord's goodness that broke forth many years ago, and his glory that shined through his faithful servants, to the affecting of your hearts, and to the uniting of your souls together, by which you were made strong for God, and strong to help your brethren; and if it be found upon search, that there has been, or is to this time, any loss of strength, or dimness come over you, or any want of the breaking forth of that former beauty and comeliness that I am sensible came over your meetings; I desire that all who are sensible thereof may labour before

he Lord to have those things restored and brought up again. And dear friend, labour thus with thy whole heart, to stir up Friends to love and good works; and persuade all Friends to walk in the Truth. Oh! the sweetness of it hath comforted my heart above twenty years; and it is as sweet as ever it was, and abounds to all that love it with their whole hearts: it is till so good to my soul, that though I be concerned to leave all, and to travel into these deserts for his Name, yet all is too little that I can do for Him. My soul is comforted at this time; blessed be his holy Name for ever and ever. I desire thee to remember my love to our Friends, and to Friends at Masham, and in Wensleydale. There will be a brave people thereabouts if they keep in the Truth. With true love to thee and all thine,

I remain thy real friend,

WM. ELLIS.

(To be continued.)

For Friends' Review.

COMPROMISES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Since the agitation of the question which appears to have nearly absorbed all other subjects of dispute, among the sages of Washington, abundance has been said respecting the compromises of the constitution; and the people of the north are often charged with aggressions on the south, by utter disregard of those compromises. These real or imputed aggressions, however, relate to one subject; and that is one which we may readily conjecture will be viewed, by our descendants a century or two hence, as very inadequate to divide the opinions of enlightened Christian republicans: the subject of slavery.

Whether we examine the question of negro slavery, by a reference to the doctrines of Christianity, to the principles solemnly avowed in the declaration of Independence,* or to the declared object for which the constitution of the Union was formed,† we can not fail to perceive that the system stands in obvious antagonism to them all. As religion ought to be the great business of our lives, and those duties which spring from religious obligations, to be regarded as paramount to all others, it necessarily follows that such obligations admit of no compromise. We have indeed no right to enter into engagements which we cannot conscientiously fulfil. But on the other hand it would be no easy matter to show that we can be required to fulfil an obligation which involves an immoral act. It is a settled principle of law, that a contract is void, when the conditions are unlawful. A contract, however, must be obligatory on both parties, or upon neither.

At the time the constitution was adopted it was fully understood that a large part of the people, not only in the northern, but also in the southern section of the United States, regarded the slavery of the negroes as morally wrong. The system was considered as one imposed upon us by the cupidity of the parent state, and which had become too deeply ingrafted in the habits and interests of the people to be suddenly extirpated. The principles of freedom, and the acknowledgment of human rights, which the disputes preceding and accompanying the revolutionary contest had called into notice, could not fail to expose the slavery of the African race, to the reprobation of every serious and considerate mind. There is abundant testimony to prove that the leading statesmen of that day were looking to the abolition of negro slavery as a desideratum, and a thing to be accomplished at a time not very remote. We must therefore construe the constitution, and all its compromises, with an eye to the prevailing opinions of its authors. That slavery was expected to waste away and vanish from the United States, is significantly intimated by the studious exclusion of the word from that memorable document. The compromises in favour of the system were evidently expected to be temporary. And from the nature of the case, we may fairly infer that the obligations entered into by the opponents of slavery, were understood to be rather passive than active. The people of the free states might much more easily reconcile to themselves a total abstinence from all interference with slavery in the states that chose to tolerate it, than to any active co-operation in its support. The constitution was manifestly framed with a view of leaving to the several states, the choice of the time and manner of extinguishing the system, within their respective limits. New York and New Jersey were then slaveholding states. The act for the abolition of slavery was not passed in the latter till 1804; nearly seventeen years after the formation of the federal constitution.

The ordinance of 1787, passed by the congress of the confederation, in the year which gave birth to the new constitution, by which slavery was forever excluded from the only territory belonging to the United States, shows conclusively, that slavery was then designed to be restricted to the States in which it was already planted. This ordinance was re-enacted by the first congress under the constitution; a number of the members being the same men who belonged to the convention, with the same President at their

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* We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed.—*Declaration of Independence.*

† *Preamble to the Constitution of the United States.* We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

head; and that President was George Washington. Let us now inquire how far the compromises of the constitution, construed according to the intention of the convention, have been regarded.

Though the word slave or slavery was not permitted to appear in the constitution, there are three places, and three only, in which reference is made to the subject. The first is in article 1, section 2, in which it is provided, that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians, not taxed, *three-fifths of all other persons*. These other persons were understood to be slaves; and it will not be asserted that the slaveholding States have ever been denied the representation which this provision assigns to them. They have at this time twenty members who owe to the slaves, their seat in the House of Representatives. The people of the North sometimes complain, but no attempt to violate this compromise can be charged upon them. But how stands the case in regard to the expected equivalent. Direct taxes are to be apportioned according to the representative numbers. Hence, it was said, that five slaves would pay as much tax as three governors. Direct taxes have been laid but three or four years, since this constitution was adopted; yet the slave representatives have composed a part of every congress for sixty years.

The next reference to slavery is in the 9th section of the same article. "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States *now existing*, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year 1808." Here we observe this prohibition was limited to the States then existing, which shows that it was not expected that new States would, or intended that they should import slaves, even prior to 1808. Now we know that congress did not enact a law, to come into force prior to 1808, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the existing states.

The African slave trade, with all its abominations, was permitted to replenish such States as chose to admit them, with the suffering children of Africa, for about twenty years after the constitution was adopted. This prohibition, however, imposed no active service on the free States or people. It merely prevented them from interposing the power of the Union to check an abominable evil. But there is a part of this clause which merits attention. The declaration that congress shall not, prior to 1808, prohibit the migration of such persons as any of the States then existing, should think proper to admit, proves conclusively that in, or subsequent to 1808, that body might or may prohibit the migration as well as the importation of some class of persons, whom the States might choose to admit. The importation of African slaves has been prohibited; and the legality of the prohibition is not denied. The constitutional authority to enact that law, must be found in article 1, section 8, which declares that "congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States." If under the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, congress can constitutionally *destroy* the trade in African slaves, certainly that body may prohibit the trade in slaves between the separate States. Historically, it is known that the *persons* here mentioned were understood at the time, to be negro slaves; and that the northern States agreed to this prohibition from a belief that without it, the States of S. Carolina and Georgia would not come into the Union; and that the power to prohibit the importation of slaves, at the end of twenty years, was preferable to losing it altogether. Now the importation and migration are placed in the same catagory, and manifestly apply to the same kind of persons. Hence, congress has the same constitutional power now to prohibit the migration of slaves, as articles of purchase and sale, as to restrain the importation of slaves from Africa.

Thus there is an authority clearly within the constitution, which congress might exercise which if strictly enforced in 1808, and ever since, would have accomplished more toward the extinction of slavery, than the act in relation to the foreign traffic can ever effect. But how far has the North avoided approaching the verge of the constitution as regards the internal trade that the shield of the Union has actually been held over it. Many of our readers may probably remember, that a few years ago, several vessels engaged in the transportation of slaves from one American port to another, were, by different means, brought within the jurisdiction of the British government, and the slaves set free; and that the authorities at Washington interposed a claim on behalf of the masters, for the value of the slaves. In one of these cases the slaves, while on the high seas, and consequently out of the jurisdiction of any slave state, rose and took possession of the vessel. Having thus resisted force by force, and by the act obtained their freedom, they steered to a British Island, at which they arrived, not as slaves, but as freemen, having their quondam possessors, as prisoners. Yet, even in this case a demand was made for the slaves or their value. This was a compromise in favor of the slaveholding interest, which no part of the constitution demands. Perfect neutrality on the part of the general government, which is more than the slaveholders can demand, in relation to the internal traffic, would leave the owner of slaves where they send them from one port to another, to incur all the hazard of mutiny or stress of weather, with which the transfer is attended.

(To be continued.)

CLARKSON'S LIFE OF PENN.

To the Editor of Friends' Review.

I have read, with pleasure, several articles, original and selected, in the "Review," in defence of William Penn against the injurious and unjust charges of the historian Macaulay. Enough has, perhaps, already appeared to satisfy any unprejudiced mind, that the picture drawn by Macaulay, of the great champion of religious freedom in the seventeenth century, is altogether erroneous,—a perversion of the actual facts of history, which has scarcely a parallel in the annals of literature. It has however occurred to me, that at the present time an edition of the Life of Penn by Thomas Clarkson,—an exceedingly well written and impartial biography—would find a ready sale, and would be the means of more completely disabusing the public mind, in respect to the gross misrepresentations of Macaulay. I could wish, also, that there might be added to it, by way of notes or appendix, a brief review of Penn's *political life and writings*, showing his hearty sympathy and co-operation with the great Martyr of political freedom, Algernon Sydney,—and that in his support of the tolerant measures of James II. he acted in perfect consistency with his whole life and professions, as a friend of unqualified religious freedom: and that so far from being accountable for the other measures of that monarch, which are justly held in condemnation, he used his influence to prevent and soften them,—and that there is not the slightest ground for charging him with any participation in any act inconsistent with his liberal political principles, and his Christian profession. So much, at least, it seems to me, is due to truth and justice. I have no doubt that such an edition would be soon exhausted, if some one of our large publishing houses would undertake the republication.

While upon this subject, I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction in the perusal of a series of papers, published in the Boston Daily Transcript, from the pen of Lucius M. Sargent, who is well known as a writer of taste and discrimination. He enters into a very searching analysis of Macaulay's character of Penn, and exposes its misrepresentation and perversion of facts, with a great deal of acuteness and justifiable severity. His strictures derive additional importance from the fact that the author has no sympathy with the religious opinions of the Society of which William Penn was an eminent member. J. G. W.

Amesbury, 4th of 3d mo., 1850.

If the writer of the preceding communication would favour the public with notes, or an appendix, such as he has suggested, there can be very little doubt that the additional matter, thus supplied, would greatly enhance the worth of that valuable biography. If a general review of the legislation which marked the political life of W. Penn, and the influence of that legislation upon the penal codes, on both sides of the Atlantic, could be included, the importance of the volume would not be diminished by it.

In the sixth chapter of his first volume, Clarkson informs us that he could no where learn what became of the jurymen, who were empanelled in the case of Penn and Mead, or how long they were permitted to languish in prison. This deficiency is supplied in the life of W. Penn, in vol. 5 Friends' Library, and more at large in Vaughan's Reports, from which that account was extracted. The interest of the narrative is considerably increased by the release of the jurymen; and if a new edition of Clarkson's biography should be printed in this country, I hope the discharge of Bushel and Co. will not be forgotten. Ed.

For Friends' Review.

FRIENDS IN IOWA.

I send for the Review, the following extract from a letter recently received from a Friend, of Pedee, Cedar county, Iowa, dated the 31st of 1st month last. It is very interesting to us here to watch the rapid increase of Friends beyond the Mississippi, and the setting up of meetings there, one after another, on the Prairies, where but half a dozen years ago, the land had not been surveyed by the Government, much less brought in any degree under cultivation.

The information respecting our friends B. S. and R. L. will also gratify many inquirers.

My correspondent says, "Five years ago there was not a Friend in this neighbourhood. There are now twelve families, and four parts of families, nearly half of whom have come within the last year, and but one of the company is over 35 years of age. The Monthly Meeting* has granted us an indulged meeting, which is now held at our house. The name of the meeting is Oakley.

"Our dear friends B. Seebohm and R. Lindsay were with us last Seventh and First day. They arrived in the State the Seventh day previous."

To the Editor of Friends' Review.

It appears to me that the following might strengthen some minds to bear our testimony against such vanities, shewing that these views are not confined to our Society, but that others consider them inconsistent with the Christian character.

If thou should agree with me in this, wilt thou give it a place in the "Review." E. U. W.

The presbytery of Oswego have adopted and officially published the following resolutions respecting dancing and playing:—

Resolved, 1. That in the judgment of this

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* Of Salem, some 60 miles south of Pedee.

presbytery, for professing Christians to attend social parties, or parties of pleasure where dancing or card playing is introduced, is inconsistent with their covenant engagements, is calculated to lower the dignity and spirituality of the Christian character, is a conformity to the world which wounds and grieves the hearts of those who are devotedly and conscientiously pious, and is at variance with the Divine requisitions to come out from the world and so let our light shine as to lead others to love and embrace the religion of Jesus Christ.

2. That we regard dancing parties and dancing schools as worldly amusements, adapted to dissipate the mind and alienate the heart from God and serious things; and that, therefore, Christian parents cannot in any way countenance, or in any case give their consent to their children's participating in these amusements, without violating their covenant engagements, sinning against God and grieving their brethren.

3. That it be recommended to the churches in connection with this presbytery to act in accordance with the sentiments expressed in the preceding resolutions, and with all fidelity and kindness to prosecute such a course, that the dividing line between the Church and the world shall be distinctly seen.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 16, 1850.

It can scarcely be necessary, in this stage of the Review, to assure our readers that the discussion of questions, merely political, does not fall within its plan. Yet, when the community is convulsed by any great moral subject, its agitation in the halls of legislation, or in primary assemblies of the people, does not appear a satisfactory reason why we should be totally silent. It is true, that when a momentous question has produced unusual excitement, prudence suggests the necessity of approaching it with caution, and so guarding our own spirits as to reach the understandings without inflaming the passions, of those who differ from us in opinion. It is greatly to be regretted, and not to be denied, that among the conscientious opponents of negro slavery, no inconsiderable number may be found, who do not sufficiently guard their language, and circumscribe their zeal. The cause of universal emancipation, is too good to require the support either of language or actions, unsuitable to the Christian character.

As slavery originated in violence, and cannot be maintained by means entirely pacific, it would be unreasonable to expect, that the advocates and supporters of the system, should be accustomed to a just restraint of their feelings, or that those feelings should be of a very placid character. Irresponsible power is unfavorable to the development of the milder virtues. Consequently, when we hear the ebullitions of passion, bursting from the regions of slavery, we may justly regard them as the natural and necessary results of the existing condition of things there. To remove an effect, the cause must be removed. But the opponents of slavery have ample reasons for proceeding in the work of emancipation, in a calm and dispassionate manner. Their task properly pursued, is a work of philanthropy, almost equally conducive to the advantage of both races. It is a great mistake to imagine that opposition to slavery is synonymous with, or even allied to, antipathy to slaveholders. The condition of the slaveholding states has long proved, too clearly for doubt or contradiction, the impolicy of slavery. The system can, at most, only contribute to the interest of a few in opposition to that of the many. Of course an effort, conducted in a christian spirit, and by peaceful and lawful means, to remove from this land of boasted freedom, the blight and opprobrium which rest upon us, is so far from indicating hostility to the dominant class, that it ought to be regarded as an offer to confer on them an inestimable favour.

In the article on the compromises of the constitution, the first part of which appears in this number, it is not intended to discuss, at length, the nature or the policy of slavery; but to show, as clearly as the means and capacity of the writer could effect it, what these compromises are, and what they are not. The important and unquestionable fact, that when the constitution was formed in 1787, there was a general belief among the statesman of the day, that negro slavery was doomed to an early extinction, and that all its compromises were expected to be only temporary, has been too generally overlooked. Numerous causes, not then anticipated, have come into action, by which the influence of the slaveholding interest has been greatly increased. More is consequently demanded under those compromises, than was originally designed. If this does not exonerate the free states from a literal compliance with their engagements, it may at least be urged as a reason, why those compromises should be restricted to a close and literal construction; more especially where the morality of the concession is of a questionable character.

MARRIED,—At Friends' South Meeting House, Weare, N. H., on the 21st of last month, JAMES SQUIRES, of Amesbury, Mass., to ABIGAIL B. CHASE, of the former place.

——, At Lickcreek Meeting House, Orange Co., Indiana, on the 20th ult., CADER NEWSOM, of Sandcreek, to SARAH LINDLEY, of the former place.

——, At Friends' Meeting House, Woodbury, N. J., on the 6th inst., HENRY M. GARRIGUES to SUSAN S., daughter of David Whitall.

DIED,—On the 25th of First month last, of Typhoid fever, near Mooresville, Morgan County, Indiana, in the 44th year of his age, FREDERIC NEWBY, a member of White Lick Monthly Meeting. He had for several years acceptably filled the station of overseer, and the vacancy which his removal has caused, both in his family and amongst his friends, may not soon be filled. For a few days after he became seriously ill, he passed through much deep mental conflict, after which he was indeed an example of patience and resignation to the Divine Will.

To the Editor of Friends' Review.

You will confer a favor on many of your subscribers by informing them that the Emigrant's Friend Society of Philadelphia, is still in operation, and that by application at the office 99 South Front Street, they can obtain the services of Foreign Emigrants, both male and female.

D. R. THOMASON, Sec'y.

From the Westminster Review.

SWITZERLAND AND LOMBARDY.

Alpine Journeyings, by J. G. Kohl.

The present volume contains the continuation of M. Kohl's travels and residence in Switzerland. It gives us his journey, by Zurich and the Rhaetian Alps, into the Lombardo-Venetian territory, and back by Savoy and the Jura, and this he has devoted less space to descriptions of inanimate Nature, and more to matters of human interest, than in the former volume.

The environs of Zurich are among the busiest industrial regions of the world. The cotton manufacture, which occupies nearly one half of the inhabitants, has been known for nearly three hundred years, almost ever since the introduction of cotton into Europe; and the manufacture of silk is much older, having been introduced, it is said, as early as the thirteenth century, when some Zurich merchants are stated to have fetched raw silk from Lombardy, and to have had it wrought in some of the villages on the borders of the lake.

The religious disturbances in Italy, and the expulsion of the Huguenots from France, afterwards brought many silk weavers to Zurich, and greatly increased the activity of this branch of industry, the thriving condition of which is rendered delightful to the heart and eye by the general prosperity of the work-people. Nowhere in the world does a manufacturing district present so beautiful an aspect as the banks of the lake of Zurich. They are sprinkled all along with a village after village thickly peopled, full of pleasant dwellings, and surrounded by vineyards, orchards, and groves. The mere sight of these villages is sufficient to show that these workpeople have not fallen into the same semi-slavery with their brethren in some other countries; or, indeed, in some other parts of their own country. Although some of the master manufacturers have accumulated considerable fortunes, and command, consequently, the welfare of great numbers of people, yet, on the whole, capital is more equally distributed amongst a great number of hands. There are factory owners of every calibre, and they do not live altogether in one great smoky town like Manchester, but in numbers of pretty villages scattered about right and left in the valleys, and along the borders of the lake; and the workmen are, therefore, not so entirely cut off from all communication with nature, and the other business of life. The entire energies of an English artisan are often so absorbed by his occupation, that, beyond the walls of the factory, he appears as useless and out of place as a wheel taken out of a machine: but here, on the Lake of Zurich, the workmen are often highly intelligent men, possessed of varied capabilities. The hands that weave cotton and silk, cultivate the gardens, and raise the fine kind of fruits for which the banks of the lake are renowned. These Zurich workmen are also among the best educated in the world; and this remark applies, I believe, more or less to all other Swiss artisans—the ribbon-weavers of Basil—the watchmakers of Jura, and the cotton manufacturers of Appenzell. They are almost all sober, temperate, frugal, and industrious; and to these qualities, more than to any other cause, are they indebted for being able—from their remote and secluded country, so far from all the great marts of the world—to maintain a competition with other far more favourably situated regions."

On board the steamboat in which M. Kohl found himself, were two teachers of languages, who stopped at one of the manufacturing villages, and they informed him, that almost every one could maintain teachers of English, French, and Italian, as well as school-masters, teachers of arithmetic, &c., and afford the means of complete mercantile education. The masters are in the habit of travelling not only to Brescia and Milan, Lyons and Paris, but even to England and America, to make themselves acquainted with improvements in machinery and other matters connected with their trade; and they have put themselves into commercial relations with some of the remotest regions of the earth.

The principal or manufacturing district is on the right, or northern bank of the lake, which lying open to the south, is also more favoured in its natural productions. There rises before the eyes of the traveller, as he is borne over the bosom of the lake, an uninterrupted chain of these opulent villages, with their new clean cottages draperied with vines, and embowered in blossoms and trees, while the sparkling surface of the water is covered with craft of various sizes, boats anchored in the midst being filled with people busied in washing silk; on either side wood-crowned heights rise above the banks of the lake, and beyond in the back ground tower the majestic Alps. But as he leaves the

lake, and advances into the mountains the manufacturing villages grow more rare, and at length cease altogether. In Outer Rhodes, the principal occupation is the weaving and embroidering of muslins. The latter is chiefly carried on by the women, who add no little charm to the landscape, as they sit in their picturesque costume working busily in groups beneath the shadow of the trees on the meadow, or on the wooden balconies of their pretty houses beneath their broad projecting eaves.

Outer and Inner Rhodes, present the strongest contrast in their occupations and mode of life, as well as in many points of character, and in political and religious faith; the men of Outer Rhodes being manufacturers, "Protestant, enlightened, radical,"—their cousins of the Inner Half, non-industrial, cattle breeding, conservative Catholic *Sonderbundish*,—though the two are said to exhibit a family likeness in a certain fervour and gaiety of temperament for which they are celebrated. M. Kohl had the good fortune to meet with a very bright specimen of these merry Appenzellers, who accompanied him for some distance in his rambles through the mountains of the Canton.

"I was right glad that, in addition to my guide a young fellow of Appenzell joined our company, and the higher we came the gladder I grew, for in my life I have never had a merrier, and at the same time more obliging and good-tempered travelling companion, than this splendid weaver of Outer Rhodes. His behaviour gave me, I must own, at first, the idea that he was not quite sober; but recollecting what I had heard of the Appenzellers, I was soon convinced that he was intoxicated only by the overflowing exuberance of his own animal spirits and poetical temperament. I shall never forget him. When he had ascended as far as the last human dwelling, and the bare mountain rose like a pyramid before us, he insisted that we should halt, and take a social cup of milk—the only refreshment that was to be had. The milk, however, he pronounced to be 'splendid—magnificent'—epithets which, as I afterwards found, he considered applicable to a great number of things.

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"We Germans, and, indeed, all who are not Swiss, are apt to imagine that the inhabitants of the Alps are quite insensible to the beauties of their country. Coming as strangers, with our fresh and exuberant enthusiasm, we fancy that we alone understand the matter, and look down almost with pity on the imaginary dulness of the natives to impressions of this kind. A longer residence among them will, however, serve to convince us that many of the Swiss have a deep and fervent admiration of the exquisite scenery of their country. I have known more than one native of Switzerland from whom it could call forth tears of rapture; and it is not uncommon to find that they, on their side, feel convinced that they alone are capable of appreciating i and that it is quite beyond the reach of a foreigne I must own that, of the two, I think they a nearer the truth than we are.

"My Appenzell comrade, although born c these mountains, and constantly, in the cour of his business, travelling about them, display such a glowing enthusiasm for their beauties, th I could only learn of him, and follow his lead.

"The higher we came, the oftener I heard h favourite adjectives. 'See, sir, now we are ge ting high. Isn't the air fine? What a gloriou magnificent breeze! Don't you remark, to how splendid the flowers are getting? The colours are brighter and brighter—their *tas* richer (*taste* is used instead of *scent*.) Oh, h heavenly nature is here! Just wait till we g up to the top, and we'll sing *Soli Deo G ria*.'"

"All of a sudden I saw him go plump do on his knees before a bunch of pretty little r flowers.

"'What have you got there?' said I, approa ing.

"'Oh, just look at these——!' said he. (mentioned the name of the flower, but I h forgotten it.) Isn't it splendid—glorious—m nificent? Hurrah!'

"I really thought the flowers very pretty, a stretched out my hand to pluck one. But sprang up almost trembling, and spread out arm as if to defend them.

"'What are you doing?' he cried, in cons nation. 'You're not going to pick it? L how the little scarlet bells lie on the green vel moss, like eggs in a nest! Don't they cling together, like a group of brothers and siste No gardener could have planted them more p tily. Let them stay where they have sprung and blossom, for the glory of Him, who crea them.'"

The tourest invited the whole merry party, cluding half-a-dozen goat-herds, to dine with on the summit of the Kamor, which afforded space enough for the purpose and no more; it commands a most magnificent panorama. mountain is like the Rigi, of very mode height; but, from the peculiarity of its posit affords a view of an immense extent of cou over the cantons of Thurgau, St. Gall and O Rhodes, and the whole broad bosom of the L of Constance to the towers of Wurtemberg Baden, and even a glimpse for the eye and imagination, into the old Rhaetain land of Grey League. Towards the East lies the e mous labyrinth of the Tyrolese and Voral Alps, with their countless known and unkn peaks. Close at its foot lies, on the right, little principality of Lichtenstein, and on left, the verdant basin of the miniature A republic of Inner Rhodes. The Kamor its overlooked from the south by the loftier Sa from which stretch two deep, dark ravines,

with gloomy pine woods, that give the strong shadows for the otherwise gay picture. On a neighbouring Alp M. Kohl found a hermitage, at the entrance of a cavern, which gives the only means of access to the summit of the mountain. This is so steep that it would be impossible to climb it, were it not for the winding path through this cavern, which resembles a dark staircase leading to the roof of a church. The duties of the hermit consist in lighting travellers through the cavern with torches, and providing them with the refreshment of milk, beer, and bread.

In various parts of Switzerland, M. Kohl met with no less than six of these hermits, and heard of as many more. In Old Switzerland they all belong to an association—which is, however, not a monastic order, and they receive no priestly consecration. The chief seat of their brotherhood is in the little town of Zug, where they have a house, and where resides the father of the "Forest Brothers." They are required to pass through a previous probation, and they are then appointed by the bishop to the hermitage they are to occupy. It consists of a hut, a little chapel and a garden, and is usually placed on some spot remarkable for its natural scenery, or for some historical association, and they are allowed, in addition to the duties of their chapel, to minister to the public entertainment.

WESTERN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,

In the thirteenth number of the present volume, we inserted a notice of the destruction by fire, of the house, in Parke county, Indiana, in which Friends' Agricultural School had for some time been kept. At the close of that notice a hope was expressed that this highly useful institution would not be permitted to languish. The following extract from a letter from a valuable friend, dated Boone Co., Indiana, the 23d ult., will no doubt be acceptable to many of our readers, as it shows that Friends in that country, so recently reclaimed from its primeval forest, are awake to the importance of a religious and literary education. Although from the whole tenor of this letter, we may safely infer that Friends there look to the liberality of their own members to restore this seminary to its former condition and usefulness, yet the Editor would respectfully suggest, that perhaps some of his readers would not find their own comforts abridged if a small portion of their stores should be placed at the disposal of the conductors of that Institution.—Ed.

The Committee having charge of the Western Agricultural School, requested me at our last meeting, to forward to thee a little sketch of the situation of the institution, at this time. A few days after our Quarterly Meeting in 11th mo. last, as thou hast been informed,) the School building of Friends' Agricultural School belonging to Western Quarterly Meeting, with its contents, was consumed by fire. On account of this misfortune, the pupils were released from their engagements, and the school closed for the present; but the most of the pupils being anxious to stay, under all the discouragements that surrounded them, a school was re-opened in an unfinished building erected on the premises for the purpose of a work shop. Said building has been since improved and furnished, so as to present rooms tolerably comfortable, and the progress of the pupils and their order appear to have been pretty satisfactory. The School at present numbers over 50 students. It is concluded to discontinue the school at the close of the present session, and not resume it again until a new house is built.

The Committee charged with the care of the Western Agricultural School, convened as soon after the building was destroyed, as circumstances would readily admit, in order to consider what to do in the case, and after a time of deliberation, were united in judgment that it would be right to make a strong effort to rebuild the school house, and appointed some of their number to open subscriptions in the different neighborhoods of Friends in our Quarterly Meeting, in order to raise funds for the purpose, and to report their progress to the next meeting of the Committee. They also delegated a few Friends to propose a size and plan for a new school house; and also the probable cost thereof. Accordingly, at the next meeting, the deputation on the subscription informed that the subject had been introduced to all the Monthly Meetings belonging to the Quarter except one, and that the amount subscribed was about 650 dollars. The delegation on the School house proposed a building 40 feet wide, 60 feet long, and 12 feet high, divided into three rooms; the west room, 40 feet square, includes two thirds of the whole building. The east department to be divided into two recitation rooms, size 17 feet by 20 each, separated by a hall 6 feet wide, running west to a door into the main School room; all of which to be warmed by two chimneys and three stoves, and lighted by a sufficient number of windows. The estimated cost, including desks, &c., about $1000, which was concurred in, and forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting held 9th instant, and *there approved*, and the Committee was directed by the Quarter to advance the building as fast as funds could be obtained; and Monthly Meetings were requested to endeavor to raise additional funds for the purpose.

It is very desirable that the School may be opened again the coming fall. Some fears are, however, entertained in consequence of the want of funds; yet it has progressed, so far, beyond my expectation. The Institution has been highly useful amongst Friends, and others in our country, and in a particular manner in preparing and qualifying teachers, and sending them forth to take charge of our primary schools. A few years ago one of the greatest difficulties in the way, of having Friends' Schools in our Monthly Meetings

and neighborhoods of Friends, was the want of consistent qualified teachers; but this want is now to some considerable extent removed; and was being removed every session of our School, and Friends both old and young, were becoming more and more interested in, as they became better acquainted with a correct, guarded literary education.

NEW CUNARD STEAMSHIP.

The *Asia*, the new steamer for the Cunard line, has been launched at Greenock, in the presence of a large crowd of persons. The Greenock Advertiser says of her:—

"The Asia is 265 feet in length, 37 in breadth, depth of hold 27 feet, and measures 2,226 tons, N. M.; being 400 tons larger than those last built for her owners. She is 17 feet longer, and 4 wider. In her construction every application of skill and science has been combined that could contribute to her strength and speed. She is the property of the British and North American Steam Navigation Company, and is to be commanded by Captain Judkins, so well known and popular in the trade. She is to proceed to Glasgow in a few days, to receive her engines at Mr. Napier's establishment; and we have no doubt that, when finished, she will sustain and increase the illustrious and world wide character already so well earned by her eminent builders and engineers, and support, against all comers, the fame of the enterprising company by whom she is owned. Her model is much admired by competent judges, and she is expected fully to sustain the reputation which the vessels of the Cunard line have achieved for the rapidity and punctuality of their voyages across the Atlantic. The Asia will be in New York in the course of a few weeks.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Continental Travelling.—Arrangements that greatly facilitate Continental travelling have been completed. Travellers may now obtain through tickets from London to Paris, Brussels, or Cologne, and there is to be no examination of luggage until it arrives at its destination. The fare from London to Paris, by first class trains, by way of Calais, is $12.50, and by second class, $8.00. The London Morning papers are delivered in Paris in the afternoon.

The London Zoological Collection now includes 1352 living animals, viz: 354 mamalia, 853 birds, and 145 reptiles. About 169,000 persons visited it last year. The Viceroy of Egypt has presented the Society with a young living Hippopotamus, and has a party of his troops engaged in securing a young female of the same species. Should the Society succeed in conveying these animals safely to their gardens, they will be the most singular and attractive inmates ever introduced there.

At a recent sitting of the French Academy, a crowded audience had assembled to hear Guizot, the distinguished historian, and minister under Louis Phillipe, read a historical fragment on the restoration of the Stuarts.

Among the curious expedients which are to be resorted to in prosecuting the search after Sir John Franklin, is the sending up small balloons, to which are to be attached slow matches about a foot in length, and round them several hundred pieces of coloured paper, on which messages are to be printed, by a small hand press sent out for the purpose. These balloons would be carried to great distances, and it is thought will be the means of informing the lost seamen of the aid which is intended for them.

The new expedition in search of Franklin sailed from England in the early part of the First month. It consists of the two vessels which recently returned from the expedition under Sir James Ross, which are now under the charge of Capt. Collinson, and are to pass through Behring Straits, and proceed to the west of Melville's Island. It is supposed that the lost party must have proceeded as far west as 110 degrees. Experience has shown that the auxiliary power of steam applied to boats, is not as useful in these arctic voyages as was anticipated, while its excessive weight is a serious evil. Some curious experiments have been made, however, to test the power of steam jets on ice. A jet of steam under pressure of 50 lbs. to the square inch, being thrown upon blocks of ice of an aggregate thickness of 14 inches, through a flexible hose an inch and a half in diameter, the entire substance was severed in about 55 seconds.

Telegraph between England and France.—The authority to establish a submarine telegraph across the channel has recently been granted by the French Government. The patentee guarantees, that by the aid of a single wire, and of two persons, one on each side, this Telegraph shall be capable of printing, in clear Roman type, all ready for delivery, 100 messages of 15 words each, in as many consecutive minutes.

Light and Knowledge.—Great efforts are making in England to have the Window Tax repealed. The recent inquiries in reference to ventilation, and the presence of cholera, are believed to have had such an influence in showing the injurious effects of a tax upon the admission of light and air, that the government can no longer adhere to it. The tax upon paper and advertising is also becoming very odious, as preventing the general diffusion of knowledge. In reference to this article, a foreign Journal remarks, "With the rag merchant, the paper maker has extensive dealings; it will perhaps surprise many persons to learn that with the Manchester Manufacturer, his dealings are nearly co-extensive. Formerly the sweepings of flax and cotton

nills, owing to the grease and dirt with which hey were mixed up, were of no value except as nanure. But means having been discovered of endering them clean and white, they are made vailable for the manufacture of paper, which, rom the cheapness of the raw material, can be old at an exceeding low rate. There is no oubt that rags and cotton sweepings *now* enter rgely into the value of cotton.

Velocity of Light.—M. Fizears has invented mode of measuring the velocity of light, by eans of rotating machinery. He finds that a y of artificial light travels at the rate of about 10,000 miles in a second. Astronomers have ven the rate of solar light 192,000 miles in e same time; which agrees exceedingly near ith the results of the new experiments.

Making Ice.—A plan for the manufacture of e, by the expansion of highly compressed air, eviously reduced to the ordinary temperature, now discussed in the English Journals. Sir F. W. Herschell, who claims to have made e suggestion several years since, says "that an l steam-boiler, buried some twenty or thirty t under ground, in well rammed earth, and rnished with a condensing pump (worked above ound) and one eduction pipe, opening by a stop k through a rose into water, would in all pro- bility supply ice *ad libitum* for the use of a ily in the country; the condensation being formed over night."

La Martine.—The Sultan of Turkey has given t *donated*, as we are sorry to notice that some our Western friends say) to the poet and ex- ister, an estate in the vicinity of Smyrna, ch is said to be about 54 miles in circumfer- e. The soil is wonderfully fertile; it abounds range and olive plantations; and is capable of ry variety of cultivation. The chateau is sually commodious and under the windows fine Lake more than a mile across. The te includes five villages. La Martine, it is , goes to Asia Minor this Spring to take pos- ion of his new domain.

URAL HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

he project of ascertaining by a thorough geo- al survey, the latent mineral wealth and re- ces of this State, was first enunciated by . Clinton, in his last annual message to the slature, in 1828. Among the important lopments expected to result from the appli- n of scientific research and investigation to tain the natural productions of New York, the discovery of coal mines in some portion at extensive Northern district of country wholly unsettled and but partially known. t was not until 1835, that the Legislature tself impelled by public sentiment, to inquire he practicability and probable expense of ting a complete geological survey of the State. Pursuant to a resolution passed in that year, Hon. John A. Dix, Secretary of State, having in the interim obtained the requisite information, reported to the next Legislature the probable cost of the survey, including the publication of its results, at $104,000. It was thought that four years for the time, and $20,000 annually for the cost, was an ample allowance to secure the accomplishment of the survey; and that $24,900 would cover the cost of publishing its results, in an edition of 3000 copies, of three octavo volumes, each containing 700 pages, with the maps and drawings necessary to an adequate illustration of their contents. This, though regarded as a very liberal estimate, was generously adopted by the Legislature. But Governor Marcy, to whom the supervision of the project was committed, by some judicious modifications of the original plan, within the discretion wherewith he was vested, secured a reduction from the estimate of about $3000.

When the four years allotted for the accomplishment of the enterprize had expired, in the Spring of 1840, no department of the survey had been completed; but the results, up to that time, were highly encouraging, both as regards the benefits received, and the expense incurred; and a continuance of the work was authorized, until January 1842. At that time all the survey had been completed, except the paleontological [that relating to fossil remains], and the reports were in progress. The cost had however exceeded the original estimate, about 13,000, and amounted to $117,000. But the Legislature, with a full knowledge of this fact, and foreseeing too that the cost of publication, then barely commenced, would greatly exceed the cost of the surveys, authorized the continuance of the work. Again, in 1843, another act was passed of like effect; and, in the same year, by a contract between Governor Bouck and the geologists, a new department, to wit, an Agricultural Survey of the State, was added to the original plan.

All the surveys were executed by well-qualified, scientific men, with perfect fidelity, and they have resulted in the development of information greatly more multifarious and important than could possibly have been foreseen. Hence the cost of embodying their results in printed volumes, with the numerous and expensive illustrations requisite to render them intelligible, and to adapt them to the comprehension, not of the learned only, but of the great mass of the people for whose benefit they are produced, has exceeded anticipation; not, however, in a greater ratio than has the magnitude of the results themselves. They were expected to be comprised, as we have remarked, in three octavo volumes, of 700 pages each. Instead of three octavo, there are to *be twenty quarto volumes*. The departments of Paleontology and Agriculture were not contemplated in the original estimate. These alone add eight volumes to the great work. Such are some

of the causes that have already more than quadrupled the estimated cost of this great enterprise; for the amount thus far paid out of the Treasury, for expenses connected with the survey and its publication, is $425,3750.36. And to complete the publication of the State Natural History, in accordance with the present estimates of the Professors as to necessary work, an additional sum of $150,000 is declared to be required, by the select committee of the N. Y. Assembly, appointed to investigate this subject. They recommend an appropriation accordingly. They also recommend, with a view to avoid the embarrassments which have heretofore resulted from committing the exclusive supervision of the work to an executive liable to frequent change, that the direction and control of its further progress be vested in a Committee of the Regents of the University, whose action shall be subject to the revision and approval of the Governor.

It is to be regretted that at least five years, and probably a longer time, must elapse before the completion of this work. Better that a much longer period were consumed in its preparation, than that it should be presented to the world inaccurate in detail, or incomplete in form. It promises to be a monument, not alone of the advanced progress of science and art at the epoch of its construction, but of the general enlightenment of the people of this State, resulting from those institutions which promote the diffusion of knowledge, the progress of discovery, and the practical application of science to art—an enlightenment which qualifies for self-government, and saves from anarchy.—*Jour. of Com.*

SECOND LETTER OF G. FOX TO FRIENDS THAT ARE CAPTIVES IN ALGIERS.

Gousey, in Essex, 10th of Second Month, 1683.

Dear friends who are captives in Algiers, whom the Lord hath enlightened with his "day spring from on high," and visited you with his tender mercies in your slavery aud captivity, that you may know his will, and do it in his light, grace, truth, and Spirit, that you may serve and worship the holy, eternal, and invisible God that made you.

Now, dear friends, to you is my love, and to all the rest that fear God, that meet with you; my desires are that you may all keep low in humility in the fear of God; there is then no danger, for God dwells with the humble, and teaches the humble the way they should walk in. And therefore be careful of God's glory, you who profess the name of God and his Son, that your lives, and words, and conversations may preach godliness, righteousness, holiness, virtue, sobriety, and modesty, both to Turks, Moors, Jews, and to your *patroons*, and to the families where you live: for Christ hath enlightened every man that comes into the world; He hath enlightened the Turks, Jews, and Moors, with the Light (which is the life in Him the Word,) that all in th Light may know God and Christ; and "the grac of God which brings salvation hath appeared unt all men;" therefore to the Turks, Jews, an Moors, yea, to all nations; so that with the grac of God they may be taught to deny ungodlines and unrighteousness, and live righteously an godly.

And therefore all must come to this grace o God in their hearts, which brings their salvation (if they have salvation,) and come to the thron of grace; and this is the covenant of grace, i which is the election; and God, who made al pours out of his Spirit upon all men and wome in the world, in the days of his new Covenan yea, upon whites and blacks, Moors, and Turk and Indians, Christians, Jews, and gentiles, th all with the Spirit of God might know God an the things of God, and serve and worship Him i his Spirit and Truth, that He hath given them but they that do resist the Truth, and quench and vex, and grieve, and rebel against the Spir that God hath given them, such are not like serve and worship God in his Spirit and Truth but he that endures to the end in God's grac Spirit, light, and truth, shall be saved; and th Gospel of salvation is preached to every creatu under heaven; which Gospel is the power of Go and the Gospel of peace; and so it is glad tidin to every creature under heaven, and to all natio who receive and obey it. Now this is the day God's gathering: and therefore all must come the light, grace, truth, power, and Spirit of G in their own particulars, which they have fr God and Christ, that by it they may be bu upon Christ, their heavenly Rock and Foundatic who is their way to God, who bruises the serpen head, and through death destroyed death, and t devil, the power of death; for sin brought dea and now Christ, who destroys death which brought, and makes an end of sin, is the sanctua for all his believers in all storms and tempes trials, and troubles, and sufferings, to rest up in whom they have peace, yea, life and salvati

Now there is a common saying among Turks to the Christians, *your crucified G* meaning Christ. Now there is a mistake in t their saying. Though God was in Christ rec ciling the world to Himself, it was not the Et nal God that was crucified and died, that was Christ; for Christ said, when He was about suffer: "My God, my God! why hast thou f saken me?" So Christ suffered in the flesh, a died, and was crucified, as He was man; not he was God, the Word which was in the beg ning; but as He was man, who bore the sins iniquities of all mankind, and was an offering the sins of the whole world; who tasted death every man, (all being in death in Adam,) t they might have life through Christ, the Sec Adam. So I say again, that Christ did not as He was God, but as He was man. "He crucified and buried, and rose again the third d

ad ascended, and is at the right hand of God :" his He did by the power of God, as He was man. o the Turks are mistaken, to say or to think at the Eternal God could be crucified or die.

Dear friends, I thought needful to write a letter you concerning this their mistake, which you ay be wise in making use of; and my desires e, that you may be preserved, and exalt God's ame in your places of captivity, and in your ves, words, and conversations, answering God's itness in the Turks, Jews, Moors, and your *troons*. And keep low, and walk wisely, that ou may be a good savour in the hearts of all ereaways; and then the blessings of the Lord, d his presence, will rest upon you, and be in ou. I think you have more liberty to meet there an we have here; for they keep us out of our eetings, and cast us into prison, and spoil our oods. And therefore prize your liberty in your eetings, and do not abuse it; and the Lord pre-rve you all in his grace, fear, and wisdom, that ou may grow up in Christ the head, and walk Him, to the glory of God. *Amen.*

Read this openly in your meetings. And I ve sent you here some books that you may read em, and give them to the Turks or English, as ou may see fit; which books are to the Turks, e concerning good conversation, and another ncerning the temple, and another concerning braham instructing his family; and one to all ngs and princes; and another concerning revela-tion and inspiration; with some others to read nong themselves.

And, friends, it would be very well for you, you could get the Turks and Moor's language, at you might be the more enabled to direct em to the grace and Spirit of God in them, hich they have from God, in their hearts; and en getting their language, you would be able to rite and translate any papers to them, which ay be serviceable to instruct them, and for the reading of the Truth among the Turks and oors. So with my love to you. G. F.

Libraries of Europe, according to the vo-mes which they contain, viz.:—Paris, (National brary,) 824,000 volumes; Munich, (Imperial brary,) 600,000; St. Petersburgh, (Imperial brary,) 446,000; London, (British Museum,) 5,000; Copenhagen, (Royal Library,) 412,000; erlin, (Royal,) 410,000; Vienna, (Imperial,) 3,000; Dresden, (Royal,) 300,000; Madrid, ational Library,) 200,000; Wolfenbuttel, ucal,) 200,000; Stutgardt, (Royal,) 187,000; ris, (the Arsenal Library,) 180,000; Milan, e Brera Library,) 170,000; Paris, (the Li-ary of St. Genevieve,) 150,000; Darmstadt, rand Ducal Library,) 150,000; Florence, (the gliabecchi Library,) 150,000; Naples (Roy-) 150,000; Brussels, (Royal,) 133,000; the gue, (Royal,) 100,000; Paris, (the Mazarine,) 0,000; Rome, (the Vatican,) 100,000; and rma, (the Ducal,) 100,000. The libraries of Paris, Madrid, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Naples, Brussels, Milan, the Hague, Florence, Parma, and London, have a right, conferred by law, to copies of all the works published in the country.

DR. FRANKLIN.

It is related of Dr. Franklin, that once while in France he had a dispute with a nobleman upon the question whether the majority ought to rule in State affairs, or whether the educated and well informed few should govern. The nobleman advocated the latter proposition, and Dr. Franklin defended the former. After some debate, the nobleman proposed to let the matter be decided by the company present, and being surrounded by his own friends, they all rose at once on his side and left the Doctor alone. "Well, said he, "according to your own principles, I have gained my cause: you represent the ignorant majority, and I, the wise minority, decide that you are wrong and must yield."

SCRIPTURAL POETRY.

"I will surely gather the remnant of Israel."—Mich. ii. 12.

In many strange and gentile lands, Micah. v. 8.
Where Jacob's scattered sons are driven, Jer. xxiii. 8.
With longing eyes and lifted hands, Lam. i. 17.
They wait Messiah's sign from heaven. Mat. xxiv. 30.

The cup of fury they have quaffed, Isa. li. 17.
Till fainted like a weary flock; Isa. li. 20.
But Heaven will soon withdraw the draught, Isa. li. 22.
And give them waters from the rock. Exod. xvii. 6.

What though their bodies, as the ground, Isa. li. 23.
Th' Assyrian long has trodden o'er! Isa. lii. 4.
Zion, a captive daughter bound, Isa. lii. 2.
Shall rise to know her wrong no more. Isa. liv. 3, 4.

The veil is passing from her eyes, 2 Cor. iii. 16.
The King of Nations she shall see; Zech. xiv. 9.
Judea! from the dust arise! Isa. lii. 2.
Thy ransomed sons return to thee! Jer. xxxi. 17.

How gorgeous shall thy land appear, Isa. liv. 12.
When, like the jewels of a bride, Isa. xlix. 18.
Thy broken bands, all gathered there, Zech. xi. 14.
Shall clothe thy hills on every side! Isa. xlix. 18.

When on thy mount, as prophets taught, Isa. xxiv. 23.
Shall shine the throne of David's son, Ez. xxxvii. 22.
The Gospel's latent triumphs brought, Micah. iv. 2.
Where first its glorious course begun. Luke xxiv. 47.

Gentiles and kings who thee oppressed, Isa. lx. 14.
Shall to thy gates with praise repair; Isa. lx. 11.
A fold of flocks shall Sharon rest, Isa. lxv. 10.
And clustered fruits its vineyards bear. Joel ii. 22.

Then shall an Eden morn illume Isa. l. 3.
Earth's fruitful vales, without a thorn: Isa. lv. 13.
The wilderness rejoice and bloom, Isa. xxxv. 1.
And nations in a day be born. Zech. ii. 11.

The Lord his holy arm makes bare; Isa. lii. 10.
Zion! thy cheerful songs employ! Zeph. iii. 14.
The robes of bridal beauty wear, Isa. lii. 1.
And shout, ye ransomed race, for joy! Isa. lii. 9.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Some disgraceful riots have recently occurred at Pittsburgh, in which the principal actors are said to have been women. A very unfeminine employment, of which few cases appear.

A bill was some time ago reported to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by William A. Smith, of Cambria, the object of which is the repeal of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of an act passed in the Spring of 1847, entitled 'an act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prevent the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen and jailors in this commonwealth, and to repeal certain slave laws.' This bill having been referred to the committee on the judiciary, has been reported with an earnest recommendation that it be passed. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the First month 1842, in relation to the recovery of fugitive slaves, having, as was generally believed, left the free coloured people in the non-slave-holding states, with very inadequate protection, numerous applications from different bodies, were made to our legislature, for some more efficient laws on the subject. In compliance with these requests, the act, the repeal in part of which is now proposed, was passed, in the session of 1847, as is believed, without a dissenting vote in either House. The object of this law, as its title implies, was to protect our free coloured people from being carried into slavery under false pretences; to give immediate freedom to all slaves whom their owners might bring into the state, and to leave to the government of the United States, the execution of its own fugitive act.

At a meeting of the stock-holders of the Pennsylvania Rail Road company, held in Philadelphia on the 10th inst., the subject of carrying passengers over that road on the First day of the week, underwent an animated discussion; after which the consideration was postponed for a week.

New Grenada.—A Boston paper dated Jan. 20th, contains a portion of a communication from the governor of Nieva to the provincial chamber, in which he laments that the incubus of slavery still rests upon them, when he says, "the entire voice of humanity has raised a general cry of indignation against it." The number of the slaves in the province, according to the governor's account, is 273. It appears that by the laws of Grenada, funds are provided to pay for such slaves as their masters bring in for emancipation; but that many of them prefer retaining their slaves to accepting the remuneration. The governor expresses a hope that the Assembly will pass such a law as will free that province at least from slavery, which he pronounces a sarcasm on their democratic sytem.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 8th inst., bringing European news fourteen days later than previous arrivals; but the intelligence is not of much general interest. A destructive tornado is said to have ravaged the Mediterranean coast of Africa on the 27th and 28th of First month; by which 65 vessels, 53 of which were French, were totally lost. It is stated that England has accepted the mediation of France, in her difficulty with Greece, and that orders have been sent to Admiral Parker to suspend coercive measures. Report represents the Pope as about to return to Rome; his journey was to commence on the 13th

At Washington, the President comunicated to the Senate, on the 5th inst., a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British minister, in which the latter objected to any increased duty on English iron. This correspondence brought on a discussion which seemed for a time to divert the attention of the Senators from the all absorbing question of Slavery. Senator Cooper of Pennsylvania characterized the letters of the minister as an unjustifiable and indecorous interference with our concerns which we are fully able to manage ourselves. Some other Senators, however, regarded the action of the minister in a less offensive light.

On the 7th inst., D. Webster of Massachusetts according to previous arrangement, addressed the Senate on the great subject which has so completely engrossed the attention of that body. This speech, as was to be expected from his character, was marked by consummate ability; but in its full scope and effect, it has probably not answered the expectation of his friends. He shows that when the constitution was adopted in 1787, the leading statesmen, both of the north and south, considered slavery as an evil, and that the prevailing opinion then was, that when the slave trade should be abolished slavery itself could not long survive; and that some southern men thought twenty years too long to tolerate that traffic. The great change in the opinions of southerners he attributes to the increase of the cotton trade. He argues that by the terms on which Texas was admitted, a great concession was made to the slaveholding interest, which cannot now be retracted. He asserts that the Wilmot Proviso is needless, because the laws of nature exclude slave-labour from California and New Mexico, and being useless, ought not to be insisted upon; but on the question whether slavery is excluded from those territories by the existing law of the land, he has no enlightened us. He insists that the character of the newly acquired territory, is already fixed, either by the acts of government, or by the laws of nature. In regard to the delivery of fugitive slaves, he asserts that the south is right and the north wrong. Yet while he admits that by the decision of the Supreme Court, the power of recovering fugitive slaves, rests with the general government, he does not show that the states have enacted any unconstitutional laws in the case. Towards the conclusion, he suggests the application of a large fund from the treasury of the Union, not for the extinction of slavery, but for colonizing the free coloured people of the South.

Whatever the effect of this speech may be, it leaves the important question still open, whether the people of the South are at liberty to remove to New Mexico, and carry their slaves, as slaves with them. The observations of J. C. Calhoun, at the close of Webster's address, prove that he at least does not think the law of nature totally adverse to the introduction of slaves. The concessions to slavery, which are shown to have been made in the admission of Texas, render its exclusion from New Mexico and California, more evidently imperative.

It is stated that the Senate of the Kentucky legislature, on the 1st instant, rejected, for the second time, the proposition to send delegates to the Nashville Convention. From this circumstance, and various recent indications, there is reason to believe that this Convention will either not be held, or will pass off in smoke.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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emoir of ANDREW PEARSON *of Bradford, England, who died 18th of 2d month,* 1849, *aged* 50 *years.*

Andrew Pearson was but little known beyond e limits of his own Monthly Meeting, but he s one of those hidden stones, that contribute so gely to the safe standing of the spiritual build-g, and his sphere of usefulness in his own neigh-urhood was by no means small.

He had not the privilege of birthright in our ciety, and his school learning was very limited. e had from early life, a deep sense of the im-rtance of heavenly things, and as he grew up, sought the acquaintance of pious persons, and ended the meetings of several denominations, thout finding that which his soul thirsted after. s observation of the inconsistencies of some ristian professors, proved a stumbling block him; and he then adopted sentiments border-g on infidelity, and discontinued the attendance any place of worship; but it is remarkable, at even in this benighted state, he retained a cere desire to ascertain what was really the th, and he continued his previous practice of igently searching the sacred volume. About s period he was often visited, whilst working his loom, by a young dissenting minister, o was zealous in his endeavours to reason him t of his infidelity; but all this young man's guments, and his own searching of the scrip-es, failed to effect a change in his views. He ieved all professors of religion to be in error, d he resolved to think and act correctly ac-ding to the dictates of his own mind. Here was disappointed; he found that his own ength was insufficient to resist the power of enemy, or to procure peace of mind; but ough the fresh extension of Divine mercy, he s brought to feel his lost condition, and was nged into a state aptly described in the excla-mation of the apostle, "Oh wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" and he was at length prepared to accept deliverance "through Jesus Christ our Lord." About this time, our late friend, Ann Jones, of Stockport, was engaged in holding public meetings in the west of Yorkshire, and one evening, Andrew Pearson was informed that a meeting was being held in a neighbouring barn; he hastily left his loom and went across the fields to the place. When he arrived, Ann Jones was addressing the assembled multitude, and it was with difficulty that he found a place within hearing of her voice. In the course of her communication, she was led to describe a condition so much resembling his own, that in speaking of it, he said, "she traced him through all the lanes of his life so minutely," that he was quite ashamed, apprehending that the congregation would all know that he was the person addressed. She directed her hearers from the teaching of man to that of Christ by his spirit: her preaching was accompanied with a power, which so forcibly brought home to his heart the word of Divine truth, that he could no longer withhold his assent, or doubt the reality of the influence of the Holy Spirit. He said, the scriptures then appeared to him like a rich cabinet of jewels just opened to his view, of which he had before seen only the outside, without having an idea of the treasures contained within.

Embracing the truth in the love of it, his religious course appears to have been from this time remarkably unwavering. His hungry soul was fed with substantial food, his thirst was satisfied with living water. He thenceforth became a diligent attender of our religious Meetings, and though he found much peace in uniting with Friends in their simple manner of worship, he was in no haste to be recognized as a member, until in 1827, under a sense of duty, he applied for membership, and his request was then complied with.

In 1841, he was acknowledged as a minister, having first appeared in that capacity about the year 1830. His public communications were generally short, they were spoken in great simplicity, and were often strikingly appropriate to the states of individuals. He was in the frequent practice of making personal and family visits, embracing many persons not of our reli-

gious Society, particularly the poor, the sick, and the afflicted; his diligence in such service was very exemplary, and in many instances was much blessed.

Those only who were intimately acquainted with the riches of his humble mind, knew the depth and extent of his religious experience, or could fully estimate the hidden worth of his retiring character. He had temporally and spiritually many trials; his health was often much interrupted, and his mind was subjected to many conflicts; but, though his faith was at times deeply proved, in all his straits he could testify to the safety of Divine guidance, and to the goodness and faithfulness of his Lord. His dwelling place was at the feet of his Saviour, and his solid countenance and instructive conversation bore testimony to the union and communion he enjoyed with Him.

In the autumn of 1848, he had a severe attack of paralysis, which for a time seemed to threaten speedy dissolution. To a friend who called on him soon after the seizure, he said, "I am heavily afflicted, but I feel the *foundation* to be firm." Speaking of the state of our Society, respecting which he was often deeply exercised, he expressed his earnest desire that Friends would live up to their principles, keeping little and low, and attentive to their inward Guide. On one occasion, he remarked, "In seeking to be great, how dwarfish we become! In desiring to be rich, how poor we are! Let us look to the Master and follow him." A few weeks after this, he dictated a letter to a friend, in which he says, "I am very poor, yet the Lord looks upon me. He does not suffer me to sink in deep waters; though they are permitted to rise very high, yet, in mercy, they do not overflow me. The Lord knows how to direct the storm. He says to the waves and the billows, 'Be still!' when the poor disciple may feel that he is sinking; and I think (and speak reverently) that I have seen with an eye of faith, Him whom I love and wish to serve all the days of my life, and who I trust will bring me to the haven of rest." He had passed through a season of darkness and deep proving; but a few weeks before his decease, he sent a message to a friend to whom he had spoken on the subject, "that the clouds with which he had been encompassed had passed over, and that all was light."

Though very feeble, he made several calls on his friends, giving here and there the word of counsel or encouragement. His conversation was much on heavenly things, and he appeared to be waiting the command of his Master as to life or death; but his right arm being nearly useless, he feared to be a burden to his friends, and at one time he remarked, that if it pleased his Heavenly Father, he should be thankful if the work was "cut short in righteousness."

On First day, the 18th of 2d month, a friend and his wife called upon him, on their way from meeting, and took him to dine with them in th country. He was very cheerful, and spoke feel ingly on the privilege they enjoyed in being abl to go to meeting, and expressed his regret tha any should absent themselves from those hel during the week, observing, "we cannot serv two masters." Speaking of the Monthly Meet ings, and how often they were favoured seasons he said, "he had attended them as long as h could, and had found great comfort in so doing. He also remarked, "it was never my temptatio to covet this world's goods beyond what wa necessary for the support of the body. Eve when I was very young, I thought how much bet ter it was to live according to the scriptures, tha in the enjoyment of what the world calls plea sure."

After a short time spent in reading, a solem quiet came over the little company, and our dea friend addressed to them a few words of exhort tion, speaking of the need of taking up the cros and of bearing about in the body the dying o the Lord Jesus, of the peace granted to his fo lowers, and the good things in store for such, co cluding that neither life nor death shall ever b able to separate them from "the love of Go which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." In th silence which followed these, almost the la words of our beloved friend, Divine goodness w evidently near; during which, being seized wit apoplexy, he was led to the sofa, his friend were sent for, and medical aid was procured, b in less than two hours, he quietly passed away and having been counted worthy not only to b lieve in Christ, but also to suffer for his sak we doubt not he is permitted to participate his glory.—*Annual Monitor.*

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.

No. 5.

The following letter is a beautiful record conjugal affection, deepened and elevated by tru Christian fellowship.

"AIRTON, the 24th of the 5th mo. 1698.

Dear and loving Husband:—I have receiv thine dated the 23rd of the 2nd month, whi was gladness to my mind; it was the first I h received since thou took shipping. I am w in health, and very cheerful in my mind, a we have been very quiet in our family since th left us. Dear love, thou hast often been in r remembrance to my great comfort; and such b been the Father's love, that I can truly say, have had no want of thee, excepting in our o meeting; and I daily feel the sheddings abro of this love in my heart; I feel my strength often renewed, and many times earnestly pray the secret of my heart to the Lord, that he m enable thee to perform thy service fully. I d sire thee to take no care for me for outwa things, for I can truly say, there has nothi

seemed hard to me since thou left me. I believe all things will be well every way, if we be but faithful in heart and mind in what the Lord makes known to us. I hope thou wilt take well my writing after this manner in both letters; and though I signified the fear that was in my mind, lest thou shouldst be drawn homewards over soon, thou knowest it is not for want of love to thee; for I can truly say, thy company has been always pleasant to me; but finding it was my duty, I durst not but signify my mind after this manner; for I know, the Lord who brought us together by a secret hand, that we might be a comfort, and as meet helps one for another, and serve him in the sincerity of our hearts, and to the utmost of our strength, will, if we do so, and continue faithful to the end, yet more and more bless us, and enrich us with the riches of his love; so that thereby we shall be more freely given up in heart and mind to serve him faithfully. And as we abide here, the Lord will still more and more be glorified by us, and we shall desire nothing more than that which will be a means of spreading the Truth and propagating his great Name upon earth: then I know that our love will increase to the Lord yet more and more, and unfeigned love and hearty desires will bring in our hearts to the Lord one for another, that we still may be preserved by that secret hand which brought us together at first; so in the secret of my heart do I earnestly pray unto the Lord for the continuation of the same. We have had two Quarterly Meetings of Public Friends, at Settle, since thou left us, which were very precious meetings, and the set time they are kept, is the week before the Quarterly meeting at York; and so to continue. I was at the Quarterly Meeting at York, and I can truly say, it was the most comfortable meeting that ever I was at there. Having a little eased my mind, I shall conclude, and so remain

Thy true and loving wife,
ALICE ELLIS."

Simeon Wilkinson, to whom the following letter is addressed, appears to have been an indentured servant to William Ellis. The care of a Christian master is well set forth in the counsel contained in this letter.

"MARYLAND, the 25th of 5th mo. 1698.

Simeon Wilkinson,—Loving friend, after true love to thee, know that the time of thy freedom drawing near, I have been under a concern of my mind for thy welfare; and seeing, it may fall so, that thou set up for thyself, therefore I advise thee, that thou settle thy mind quietly, to feel the Truth to direct thee in thy undertakings; and let not love of increase of outward things or profit, take thy affections too much; but be sure to keep openness to go to week-day meetings; and in private, desire to feel God's goodness to open thy heart, that thy strength of mind may be renewed, rightly to rule what God may bless thee with, and likewise to overcome what is incident to thee in nature, and that thou love and honour thy parents, which I know will please God; and that thou wilt help thy sisters in what is needful in any manner. And wait to have thy eye opened, to discern truly between those that serve God and those that serve him not; and labour to improve thy gifts, spiritual and natural, to the most advantage, and God's honour: and if these things be found in thee, the Lord will make way for thy prosperity every way. Thou hast seen my care of thee, and that the Truth might grow in thee and amongst you all; that by it you might be men for God when I am gone. Thus with true love to thee and you all,

I rest thy true friend,
WM. ELLIS.

While William Ellis pointed out the benefit of attention to the teaching of the Holy Spirit, and the advantage of waiting on the Lord for this teaching, he saw the necessity of watching against the snares of Satan, when transformed as into an angel of light, beguiling those who being somewhat awakened, but not truly humbled and brought to a spiritual discernment of their duty, gave way in an excited state of mind to imaginations, and in this professed to have visions, and to be moved by the Divine Spirit. The enemy of all good has often sought by such means to bring into discredit a belief in that teaching of the Spirit which is abundantly promised in the Scriptures, to the disciples of Christ; and the early Friends whilst directing to the true teaching of the Spirit, guarded this point by declaring, that whatsoever was professed to be the teaching of the Spirit, and was contrary to Holy Scripture, must be reckoned a delusion of the devil. Caution is extended in the following letter, in regard to persons under such delusions.

"EAST SHORE, MD., 26th of 5th mo. 1698.

Dear and loving Wife:—After true love to thee, these may let thee know, that through the tender mercy of God (who hath wonderfully extended mercy unto us many years, not because of our desert, but of his own good will,) I am as well in body and easy in my mind as I have been a long time; and my heart pants to be filled with the Lord's goodness, that by it I may do that which is fallen for my lot in this wilderness country; and my desire hath prevalence with him, which is secret gladness to my heart. In about ten days or two week's time, I intend to be in Pennsylvania, and to be thereabouts till towards the last of the Seventh Month, and then to go towards New England, for it is dangerous travelling in the winter there; and if I live, to come back to Pennsylvania. I have seen Friends mostly two or three times over thus far; and I intend to spend my time to the most profit I can; and if I go not for Barbadoes, shall make my way for home; but cannot say much to that till I see my way clearer. My dear, I often think

of thee, and it is no small comfort to me that I have thee to think of, and the more because I have ever found thee true to me in my greatest trials; and though I be far from thee, yet my love increases to thee, and if it please God to bring us together again, I believe it will be to the increase of our comfort and strength, and I hope for the further advancement of the work of Truth, which thou knowest hath been my hearty desire these many years. And my desire is, that thou live nearer the Truth than ever, and let the life of it fill thy heart, that thereby thou mayest be enabled to discharge thyself of what is committed to thy charge, and labour to promote that which makes for peace; but if any mutinies should arise to disturb and disquiet Friends, labour to keep to the sense of God, and to what clearly opens to thee; in that clear thyself, but let it not take too deep hold of thee, nor fret thyself at evil doers, for they will wax worse and worse till they be fully made manifest. And let patience possess thy mind, and wait to grow weighty in thy retirements, that thereby thou mayest grow in all virtues, and in the knowledge for these things that appertain to the exalting of the worthy name of the Lord Jesus Christ. I know that true-hearted Friends will often inquire for me: remember my dear love to them as one man. My spirit is often with you in your week-day meetings; and to think of God's goodness in times past is gladness to my heart. Remember my love in general to all Friends as thou seest fit, and be careful to keep out all who pretend to motions and visions, such as are but of their own brain; and advise to keep to the sound Truth in all things, and put Friends in mind to visit Scarhouse Meeting. So with true love to thee,

I remain thy real and loving husband,

WM. ELLIS."

An Epistle sent to Settle Monthly Meeting.

"*Boston in New England, 20th of 8th mo.* 1698.

Dear Friends,—Though I be far separated from you in body, yet neither length of time, nor distance of place, hath hitherto cast you out of my remembrance; and under the sense of true love to you, my secret desires are for your welfare, and that you all may be preserved in pure love and perfect unity one with another; and that every one may fervently labour to promote the Truth, and the good and wholesome order of it; and that wisdom may spring in your assembly, to show mercy to the weak that are really penitent, that they may be helped out of their weakness; and that such as are taken in the snares of Satan may be helped; and as for such as have been found in evil doing, and still remain in it, and by no means will be restrained, though often advised in great love and tenderness, let such know that the judgment of Truth is upon their evil doing, and will be over them while they abide therein; and in the name of the Lord Jesus, suppress pride and improper liberty in your young people. Likewise that old people keep out of that grasping spirit of the world which has blinded the eyes of too many; and some have been choked by it. Also in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, charge the rich men not to be high-minded nor to trust to uncertain riches, but in the living God. Also there are two sorts of people more, for whom my soul, in the sense thereof, doth often mourn; the one is such as have wives but never a child, yet are rich in this world; and the other such as never had wife nor child, and have toiled to get riches in abundance; and when neither of these two states are willing to serve the Truth with all their souls and substance. Now I desire in the love of God, that if any such there be, that faithful Friends speak to them, and advise them to discharge themselves of the stewardship they are intrusted with, so that God may have his honour, and they the comfort by serving the Truth in their life time. So whether such will hear or no, Friends will be found clear in the day of the Lord, and such must bear their own trouble. And with all you might promote hospitality; and when your tables are filled with plenty, then remember the poor that are in want. Judge the cause of the fatherless and plead for the widow, and feel your bowels warm with tenderness towards the afflicted, and I am certain the God of heaven will bless you in basket and in store, and peace and love will increase amongst you; and the young people will behold your good order, and bless the Lord on your behalf. Thus with true love to you all, and to honest Friends in your particular meetings,

I remain your real friend,

WM. ELLIS.

From the Westminster Review.

SWITZERLAND AND LOMBARDY.

Alpine Journeyings, by J. G. Kohl.

(Concluded from page 411.)

The production of silk is, as is well known, the chief occupation of the inhabitants of Lombardy. Rich and poor are engaged in it, but the great feeding establishments mostly belong to the poor, while the hatching of the eggs is carried on in the cottages. While waiting at the little port of Colico for the steamboat from Como, M. Kohl took the opportunity to visit some of the latter and found every whole and corner in them filled with busily feeding worms:—

"In the winter the peasants provide themselves with the *seed*, from which in a short time the *cavalieri* as they call the silkworms, begin to crawl about. Then comes the great anxiety of finding food for these rapacious 'cavalieri.'—Rich people who have great plantations of mulberry trees, now carry on an extensive trade with these leaves; and there are many wholesale dealers in leaves who have nothing to do with any other branch of the trade."

Frequently, not only the peasant himself, but

every member of his family will speculate in the purchase of a few ounces of the *seed*, and establish a little business on his own account.

"We found a little girl who had set up her miniature breeding establishment in a corner of the hut, having received, as she told me, four ounces of seed as a present from her godfather, and being allowed by a neighbour's son to gather from his mulberry trees as many leaves as she required. In another place we found a very aged man sitting beside his worms, and rejoicing to see them eat so voraciously, as some say this is considered the best sign of health. With silkworms, as with many men, the greatest lamentation when they are indisposed, is for the want of appetite. It may well be supposed that, during their feeding season, the dwellings of the poor present a singular aspect. Many of the peasants cover every bench and table with worms and mulberry leaves, till they have hardly one left for their own use, and they even sleep surrounded on all sides, above and below, by stands covered with these animals. At the same time all the doors and windows are carefully covered up with rags and curtains, which are sometimes lifted to let in a little warm air, and sometimes closed to keep out the cold one, or to prevent the sun from looking in on the worms during their banquet, which it seems they object to. . . . . There are, indeed, few occupations connected with more trouble and anxiety than the breeding of these creatures, for they are liable to all kinds of maladies. Sometimes they become consumptive and die off by thousands, while others dysenteries break out among them, and are no less destructive. Now they are attacked by a sort of ossification, in which the whole worm turns into a white chalky mass; and then again the weather is too hot or too cold, and all sorts of diseases arise among them in consequence.

* * * * *

"The best silk in Lombardy is produced in the environs of the lake of Como, especially in the beautiful district of Brienza; and in all the valleys between this and the Carnic Alps the culture of silk affords subsistence to the great mass of the inhabitants. But as you proceed further eastward, the produce deteriorates. In the valleys of Bergami it is by no means so good as at Como; near Verona it is still worse, and at Udine, is the the lowest quality of all."

This information was furnished by a silk merchant from Brescia, the greatest silk market in all Lombardy, where the worth of near twenty millions of *lire* are sold in a year.

The environs of the beautiful lake of Como appear to have become a sort of European *rendezvous*. Russian nobles, German princes and princesses, Parisian bankers and opera dancers, almost outnumbered the Lombard nobles in the villas on its banks. It lies between higher mountains than the Lago Maggiore, as the Alpine peaks that rise on the right and left, reach an altitude of seven or eight thousand feet, whence a succession of picturesque terraces decend to the water's edge. As the cultivation reaches to a considerable height on these mountains, chesnut groves, and villages, and church steeples are often seen hanging one above another, furnishing a richer fringe to the lake than can usually be found in Switzerland. The division into three branches, running to different points of the compass, and affording by that means a great variety of scenery also adds to its attraction. With its two southern arms it encircles the lofty district of Brienza, with its gardens, villages, and miniature lakes.

Foreigners in Italy are rather too apt to suppose the pleasant state of do-nothingness (*dolce far niente*) to be the normal state of an Italian. M. Kohl's acquaintance with the landed gentry of Lombardy led him to a quite opposite conclusion.

"With us in the north of Europe the period of the *villegiatura*, as well as of summer agricultural occupations is of short duration. We have our hay in July, our corn in August, our fruit and wine in October; but in the manifold culture of Northern Italy almost every season of the year brings its harvest. Early in the Spring is gathered in the crop of mulberry leaves, and shortly after this comes the crop of silk produced by it. This is followed by the hay harvest, and then in succession by that of wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, rice, tobacco, wine—and finally in November and December, that of olives. Lemon harvests are held almost the whole year round, from month to month; and in some districts of Lombardy there is grass to cut. Near Lodi the cows may be seen standing up to their middle in grass in the month of January. The cares and the blessings of harvest-time are, therefore, with the Lombard landed proprietor almost perpetual, and he passes the greater part of the year in the country, that he may be able to overlook the getting in of these various crops. Usually the whole family, including mother and daughter, take an active part in it.

"'I must soon get out into the country with my wife and daughter,' said a rich Lombard land owner to me; 'there are all kinds of harvest work to do.' I could not help feeling rather surprised, as there was nothing in the appearance of his daughter that could remind one of rustic labour, according to my idea of it; but I did not sufficiently consider that here, where there are still more silk cocoons to collect, and golden Hesperides fruit to pluck, than corn to cut or to thrash, the most delicate girl of a family may find suitable occupation.

"'The numerous harvests we have to superintend,' I was told, 'are the cause why we Lombards can travel so little. *The English can put their capital in the bank*, and draw their income to whatever part of the world they may happen to be in. No one can go about so easily, and with so little care as they; but we have too much to do at home!'"

The olive woods extend over the whole basin of Riva, from the Alps to the lowlands of Arco. As they grow half wild they require but little attention, and remaining green the whole year, they add greatly to the beauty of the country.

"The mild shores of the Lombard lakes are the favourite regions for the olive as well as for all tenderer plants, but olive groves are also to be found in valleys of the Italian Alps. A *torchia* [oil press,] as well as a wine press, forms a regular part of the agricultural machinery in a Lombard farm, for the olive grows everywhere, but the tenderer lemon is most frequent about Lake Garda, the level of which is not more than 69 *meters* above the Adriatic, whilst most of the Lombard lakes are 120 *meters* higher. To this circumstance, as well as to its locality, is to be attributed its extraordinary warm climate. The banks of this lake, the sea shore south of the mountain wall near Genoa, and the lower regions near Venice, are the warmest districts of Northern Italy, and the most productive of southern fruits. Oranges and lemons are indeed produced near Meren and Botzen, and here and there all over the southern declivity of the Alps in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. But only near the Lake of Garda is the production of these fruits sufficiently abundant to make it rank as an element of national wealth, and a spring of active commercial life.—Almost every landowner here, as an Italian writer says, '*si fu deldzia di coltivare ameni giardini,*' and near to his villa you are sure to find a lemon garden. These lemon gardens are perhaps the most productive pieces of ground in the world. There are many which do not occupy more space than one of our small rye fields, that bring in, annually, hundreds of thousands of Austrian *lire.** The orange and lemon trees are treated here very much as our apple and pear trees are at Petersburgh and Moscow. There large tracts of ground may often be seen covered with grass roofs, beneath which apple and pear trees are ranged and carefully watered. In the spring these are taken away, and only the posts and pieces of wall that support them left. Just in the same manner as here, among the hills, large pieces of ground covered with grass frames for the protection of the oranges and lemons. The gardens are formed on terraces, with many falls and flights of steps; this is done to favour the irrigation, and usually a little mountain stream is conducted into the garden for this purpose. Every tree is surrounded by a trench, connected by canals with this stream, so that the water is carefully distributed over the whole garden. Where no springs are found there are no lemon gardens. A row of trees stands on every terrace, and each one occupies a quadrangular space called a '*campata*;' the cost of laying out one of these gardens, its size and produce, are all reckoned by campatas. 'Such a garden,' it is said is of 'fifty *campata,*' and there are some containing as many as five or six hundred. The expense of constructing a lemon garden is calculated at from five to six hundred florins for every campata. A large and thoroughly healthy tree will produce from 800 to 1,000 fruits in a year, and on the spot they are worth from fifty to sixty florins the thousand. They are first gathered in May, and in the course of the summer there are five or six crops. The lemons of Lake Garda are stronger and sharper than those of Sicily; and as they bear carriage better and keep longer, Austria, Poland, Russia, and other northern European countries are provided with fruit from this district. Almost every peasant has a few campatas near his cottage, and some rich proprietors derive a revenue of half a million of francs from these lemon gardens.—The exports are calculated at fifty millions."

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"To a German whose imagination from his youth up has been filled with marvellous notions of 'the land where the orange trees blow,' it affords quite a peculiar enjoyment to find himself sitting under these cool shades, drinking his coffee in the society of a friendly and graceful Italian family. There is something most pleasing, I may almost say touching, in the kindness shown by an Italian to a German. We have always been their oppressors. They are so likely to regard us as their natural enemies, that a noble self-control must lie beneath their hospitality. When I first entered those Italian valleys, I brought with me, besides floating expectations of robbery and murder, the notion that I should hear continual vituperation of the '*Maladetto Tedescho,*' but I found myself most agreeably undeceived. Even the lowest class of the Lombards, the mere peasants, showed me hospitality—as for instance by inviting me to eat with them when I accidentally passed by. It has often happened to me when strolling about some lonely district, to pass a group of them as they sat under a tree eating their polenta, and to be called to from a distance to come and take a share. They would lift up their spoons and cry 'Come and sit down, and do us the honour to eat with us.' They consider it a duty to give this invitation to every passing traveller. Such primitive customs, which one would now expect to find nowhere, unless, perhaps, among the patriarchal tribes of Arabia, are thus to be seen in the midst of the ancient civilization of Italy. * * An English family which I met in Riva, was like myself, quite enraptured with the courtesy and hospitality of the Italians. They had come, they told me, accidentally from Germany, intending only to pass a few days here, but they had formed so many agreeable connexions, and had found themselves so surrounded by kind and pleasant people, that their few days had extended to half a year. They declared Riva to be 'the most delightful place in the world.'

"There are, however, in Lombardy, along the foot of the Alps, many of these 'most delightful

* The Lire of Lombardy is worth 16 cents.

places,' in which an agreeable society assembles every summer. Almost every Lombard village s, at this season, the rendezvous of the nobler nd the educated classes. Our German villages ave more of the monarchical constitution—those f Lombardy more of the aristocratic. With us here is usually in each village some great landed roprietor—some count, or mediatised prince, who here holds his little court and eclipses everybody. A Lombard village contains a number of country ouses—or noblemen's seats, if we must call them o—between which the humbler dwellings lie cattered."

AFRICAN TRADE.

The value of the commerce of Africa to the United States is steadily and rapidly advancing, nd needs but encouragement from our governent to make it, in a few years, as valuable to ur country as that of Great Britain was twenty ears ago.

During the last ten or fifteen years great dis-overies have been made in and about Africa, and any new and important facts brought to light. n addition to the numerous eligible points on the oast, occupied by the abominable slave traders, the rench have had for some time a settlement on ae Senegal, and have recently taken possession f the Gaboon region: the Danes are on the Rio olta; the Dutch on the gold coast; the Portuuese at Loango; the Americans at Liberia—ow formed into an independent Republic, with ws modeled after our own;—and the English Sierra Leone, in the Gambia, and on the gold oast.

From the results of these colonies and the testi-ony of travellers, such as Park, Lander, Laird, lapperton, Burckhart, McQueen, Duncan, and hers, we are afforded evidence that nature has attered her bounties with the most lavish hand; nd that what is required to make them available o the noblest purposes, is a legitimate commerce, ustained by our rulers and directed by honorable en.

Among the productions of the soil may be amed:

Grain.—Rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, heat, domah, &c.

Fruits.—Oranges, lemons, limes, guavas, pines, trons, papaws, plantains, bananas, dates, tamands, Mango plum, &c.

Roots.—Manioc, igname, batalee, yams, cassa-, arrowroot, ginger, sweet potato, beans, peas, ., &c.

Timber.—Teak, ebony, lignumvitæ, rosewood, k, mahogany, and forty or fifty other species of ood, suitable for all purposes.

Nuts.—Palm nut, shea or butter nut, cocoa it, cola nut, croton nut, castor oil nut, netta nut, a nut, &c.

Dyes.—Carmine, yellow various shades, blue, ange various shades, red, crimson, brown, &c.

Dyewoods.—Camwood, barwood, &c.

Gums.—Copal, Senegal, mastic, sudan, &c.

Drugs.—Aloes, cassia, senna, frankincense, copaiva, &c.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, emery, sal ammonia, nitre, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, tobacco, India rubber, beeswax, ostrich feathers, hides, skins, ivory, pepper of all varieties, spices, hemp, honey, &c. &c.

In the animal kingdom I find that, in addition to the wild beasts which infest its forests and occupy its swamps, and whose skins, teeth and horns are valuable as articles of commerce, immense herds of cattle, incalculable in number, range its plains. Hides, therefore, to almost any amount, may be obtained. Sheep and goat skins, of a very large kind, are equally numerous and very valuable. Fish of all kinds visit the shores and rivers in innumerable shoals, and are easily taken in large quantities during the proper season.

The mineral kingdom has not been explored, but enough is known to show that the precious metals abound, particularly gold. This is found throughout the known regions of Africa, in beds of rivers and in mines. Dupuis and Bowditch speak of the "solid lumps of rock gold" which ornament the persons of the attendants in the Court of the King of Ashantee, at Coomassie. Mrs. Bowditch says the great men will frequently, on state occasions, so load their wrists with these lumps that they are obliged to support them on the head of a boy.

The iron ore found near Sierra Leone is particularly rich, yielding seventy-nine per cent., and is said to be well adapted to making steel. Copper is so abundant in Mayomba that they gather from the surface of the ground enough for their purposes.

A few words on the productiveness of the soil. It has been proved that two crops of corn, sweet potatoes and several other vegetables can be and are raised in a year. They yield a larger crop than the best soils in America. One acre of rich land, well tilled, says Gov. Ashmun, will produce three hundred dollars worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrowroot. Four acres laid out in coffee plants, will, after the third year, produce a clear income of two or three hundred dollars. Half an acre of cotton trees, yielding cotton of an equal, if not superior, length and strength of staple and fineness, and colour to fair "Orleans," will clothe a whole family, and one acre of canes will make the same number independent of all the world for sugar. The dyes, in particular, are found to resist both acids and light, properties which no other dyes that we know of, possess.

In the year 1840, 39 British vessels arrived at Cape Coast. Since that time the trade has been gradually improving. The last year's report, which we have received, sets down the imports into Cape Coast as amounting to £423,170 sterling, and the

exports as £325,008 sterling. The imports during the same period into Asia were £95,000 and the exports £115,000 sterling. The total export of British merchandize to Africa is at present estimated at £5,000,000 sterling per annum.

The average import of *Palm Oil alone into Liverpool*, for some years past, has been at least 15,000 tons a year, valued at about £400,000 sterling, and giving employment to 25,000 or 30,000 tons of shipping. The imports into the republic of Liberia are estimated by an American (white) physician who has spent six years there at $120,000 per annum, and the exports as reaching very near the same amount. The commerce of our own country with Africa is daily becoming an important item. The principal seats of this trade are Salem, Mass., and Providence, R. I. New York occasionally sends, while our city has at the present time, five sail of brigs and barques actively and profitably employed. One of our merchants stated, that he cleared $12,000 in one year on the single article of Ground or Pea Nuts! Strange as it may appear, nearly all these nuts are transhipped to France, where they command a ready sale, are there converted into, and thence find their way over the world in the shape of *Olive Oil*—the skill of the French chemists enabling them to simulate the real Lucca and Florence oil, so as to deceive the nicest judges. Indeed, the oil from pea nuts possesses a sweetness and delicacy not to be surpassed.

While we greatly regret that there are no means of acquiring proper and correct information of the commerce of Africa, yet we presume the facts we have already given, and the recollection that there are at least—according to the best informed parties —160,000,000 of inhabitants on that vast continent, the whole of whom are not only willing, but anxious to exchange the various products of their prolific soil for the dry goods, powder, rum, beads, pipes, tobacco, lead bars, iron bars, hardware, glassware, earthenware, brassware, cowries, soap, flints, tallow and sperm candles, wines, beef, pork, lard, flour, meal, hams, tongues, biscuit, crackers, perfumery, and the thousand other articles produced by the skill and industry of our citizens.

So important and valuable has this rapidly increasing commerce become to Great Britain,* that we cannot but notice the great efforts which have been made, and are making, by that power, to secure *all* the trade of Africa to her merchants. In addition to the aid given to various enterprising travellers, and the enormous expense borne by her in keeping up a large and efficient squadron on the coast, and in sustaining her colonies there, we behold her pouring forth immense sums of money on the celebrated "Niger expedition;" in sending Mr. Duncan to negociate a treaty with the powerful King of Dahomey, and in the ready acknowledgment of the independence of the republic o Liberia—entering immediately into a treaty o commerce and amity—and the kind attentio shown President Roberts during his brief stay i that country.

It therefore well becomes our government t awaken itself to the importance of the Afri can trade. Ours are emphatically a commercia people, and to enable them to enter into competi tion with the English traders, demands the earlies and most serious attention.

N. Am. and U. S. Gaz.

*Since writing the foregoing, information has been received by the steamer America, "that it is in contemplation by some Liverpool merchants—with every prospect of success—to form an African Company, with a capital of £100,000, in 2000 shares of £50 each, for the purpose of trade with Africa.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 23, 1850.

It may be reasonably hoped that, to the generalit of our readers, no assurance is needful, that th Editor is far from designing, by the insertion of notice of the remarkable conversion of a reckle and ungovernable youth, in the midst of the tu moils of military life, to give any countenance t war and bloodshed. So far, indeed, is this narrati from furnishing an argument in favour of the con patibility of war with the doctrines and spirit Christianity, that it furnishes a striking illustratio of the efficacy of the Christian religion, even whe the understanding was but partially enlightened, i subduing the passions from which wars and figh ings spring.

Here we find a youth whose character was we described in the New Testament, under that of t judge, who neither feared God, nor regarded ma who had, in all probability, no advantages of re gious education; in the midst of a community pr verbial for the prevalence of infidelity; and profe sionally engaged in a line of life, unfavourable the last degree, to the nurture of piety; still t visitation of divine grace, accompanying the serio perusal of the New Testament, and faithfully su mitted to, was found capable of conducting such one out of the way that leads to destruction, a into the paths of peace. Although it does n appear that he abandoned the military professi because of any conviction of its anti-christian ch racter, but merely from want of health, yet it obvious that the spirit with which he was cloth was such as to prepare him for adopting the pea ful doctrines of the gospel, in all their fulness a force.

That such a youth, under such circumstanc should become a preacher of righteousness to apparently moral but irreligious uncle, and rendered instrumental in leading him to the feet the Saviour, may be justly regarded as an evide that the offers of redeeming love are extended

ıe most reckless of our race, at some period of their ves. Even in the turmoil of the camp, or on oard of ships of war, the voice of the divine ıonitor is not silent. Thomas Lurting appears to ave embraced the evidence of an inward teacher 'hile serving on board a vessel of war, and to have een first convinced of the iniquity of shedding uman blood, in the midst of an engagement. ohn Storer, an eminent minister of the gospel, we re informed, was also impressed with a similar onviction while sitting on his horse, as one of the eserve, at the battle of Culloden, in 1745. True nd vital religion may commence its operations in ıe midst of strife and contention, but it always ventually leads its votaries to desire and promote eace on earth and good will to men.

WEST TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to superintend the Boarding chool at West Town, will meet there on Sixth day, ıe 5th of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The ieeting of the Committee on Instruction to be held ı the evening of the preceding day, at 7½ o'clock.

The Visiting Committee will attend the semi-ınual examination, commencing on Third day orning, and closing on Fifth day afternoon of the ıme week.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada., 3d mo. 23d, 1850. 2t.

For Friends' Review.

COMPROMISES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

[Concluded from page 406.]

The last allusion to slavery is the following. rt. 4 sec. 2. "No person held to service or bour in one state, under the laws thereof, caping into another, shall, in consequence of ıy law or regulation therein, be discharged from ıch service or labour; but shall be delivered up ı claim of the party to whom such service or bour may be due."

Here we observe the phraseology shows that avery was not expected to exist in any territory the union; at least no provision is made for ıe recovery of slaves escaping from such terri-ry. The fugitive is supposed to have been eld to service or labour, *in a state, by the laws ereof*, not in a territory under the laws of the nited States. It is admitted that this provi-on was intended to apply to slaves escaping om a state where they were held according to w; yet so careful were the framers of the onstitution to avoid the admission that man ight be the property of man, that the delivery founded on the presumption that labour or rvice is *due* to the claimants. An expression hich would not be applied to a horse or other bouring animal.

The law of 1793, usually termed the fugitive w, indeed, authorizes the recovery of slaves caping from the territories on either side of the hio; but this only proves that even then, the slaveholding influence had begun to demand compromises, which were not originally designed.

The supposed disregard of the compromise implied by the provision in question, constitutes the great burden of complaint. This is therefore a subject to be seriously examined. Those who regard the morality of the Mosaic law as obligatory upon Christians, will probably admit that this compromise, in its most favourable aspect, is of at least a questionable character,* unless we construe its provisions as merely passive. The language of the Constitution is chiefly prohibitory. The slave shall not be discharged from service, by any regulation in the state to which he escaped. Thus far no action, on the part of the state is implied. He shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due. Does this delivery imply anything more than a negation of action, a simple non-resistance to his removal by the person to whom the service is considered to be due? This question has a two-fold application. First, as to the duty of the citizens of the free states, in their individual capacity; and second, as to the duties of the legislative bodies.

In judging of the duties of the citizens, in the free states, in regard to the delivery of fugitive slaves, it is sufficient, for our purpose, that slaveholding is generally regarded as wrong, by the more sober classes, where usage has not reconciled the conscience to the practice. When any human law demands compliances inconsistent with our conscientious persuasion, the most that can be required of a peaceful citizen, is passive, not active obedience. A sincere conscientious persuasion, has, to the one who possesses it, the force of a divine injunction. Although the great mass of the people in the free states are unquestionably disposed to avoid interfering between the slaves and their masters, in the slaveholding states, they certainly regard the right of ownership as founded on usurpation and violence. However the claim of the master to the services of the slave, may be entrenched by legal enactments, it is still considered, and no arguments or sophistry can overturn the conviction, as a positive violation of the law of nature and of nature's God. Under this view it is manifest that no engagement on the part of the government, could impose on the citizens, in general, an obligation to render their aid in the enforcement of a demand for the restoration of fugitives from slavery. The peaceable and law-abiding citizen will feel in duty bound to yield a passive compliance with the laws of the country, or to submit to the penalty when the obedience involves a dereliction

* "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee: he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in the place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best. Thou shalt not oppress him." Deut. xxiii. 15, 16.

of apprehended duty. But there the obligation terminates.

The duties of the free states in their legislative capacities, must be viewed in a light somewhat different from those of private citizens; yet the great duties of morality and justice are equally obligatory on legislators and individuals. But as the members of legislative assemblies, enter into an engagement, upon taking their seats, to support the Constitution of the United States, it would appear to follow that no man can conscientiously accept a place in the legislature of a state, unless he believes himself justified in such legislative action as the Federal Constitution, when construed according to its true intent and meaning, requires of that body. What, then, does the article already quoted, respecting fugitives from labour, actually demand?

To answer this question, let us first consider what it does not demand.

It makes no provision for the restoration of any but those who *escape from one state into another*. It is a settled principle of law, that slavery can exist only by force of positive law;* and of course is limited to the jurisdiction of the state which authorizes it.† It was decided by Judge Washington in 1805, and again in 1823, that a slave brought into Pennsylvania by his master, did not fall within the provision of the constitutional article under review. That article limits the power of the free states, or, in other words, extends the jurisdiction of the slave states, in a single class of cases; that of slaves *escaping* from a slaveholding state. In all other respects the authority of the states, over the subject of slavery, is as complete as though that clause had not been adopted. The policy and principles of the northern states are in favour of freedom; and when they declare that every man found within their jurisdiction, slaves who have escaped from another state excepted, is free, they are denying to travellers or sojourners no right which is conceded to their own citizens. They withhold no rights of property, but merely refuse the shield of the Commonwealth to cover a usurpation. When a southerner complains that he cannot travel through a free state, attended by his *servant*, without being in danger of losing his *property;* he may be told that if he sustains a loss, the fault is his own, for he has brought with him an article which is not *property*, in the state through which he is passing. If a Russian nobleman, attended by his serfs, a Chinese mandarin, accompanied by his dependants, or an Arab chief, followed by his obsequious clan, should choose to travel through our country, he could not expect our laws to support him in the exercise of the authority to which he was accustomed in his own land. The laws of Virginia or South Carolina, in relation to slavery, except in the case of fugitives from labour, are as foreign to the people of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts as the laws of Russia or China.

When the free states agreed to the delivery of the slaves who might escape to them, they certainly did not consent to withhold the protection of their laws from their own free coloured people. They did not agree to deliver up any but actual fugitives. In a free state, every man is justly presumed to be free, till his slavery is proved. Of course those states are under no obligation to deliver up, as a fugitive from slavery, any man or woman of whose escape a reasonable doubt remains. The right is therefore unquestionable not only to restrain kidnapping by the most stringent laws, but to secure all classes of their population from being consigned to slavery upon false pretences.

Let us now inquire what action, if any, does the constitution require from the non-slaveholding states? The first part of the constitutional requisition is, as before observed, evidently negative. The fugitive shall not be released by the act or regulation of the state to which he fled. That part of the constitution is fulfilled by simply refraining from the enactment of any law for the emancipation of escaping slaves. But their enactments for protecting the free coloured race, may render, and, no doubt, sometimes do render, the recovery of actual fugitives, difficult or impracticable. So the laws to protect the innocent, often shield the guilty. In criminal prosecutions, a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant, is always adjudged a valid ground of acquittal. For it is usually considered more eligible that the guilty should escape, than that the innocent should be punished. And probably a reasonable advocate of slavery will agree, that less injustice is done by discharging a man whom the laws of the south pronounce a slave, than by consigning to servitude for life, a man who is legally free. The loss in the one case is at most only a moderate portion of property, of, at best, a questionable character; in the other it amounts to all that man holds most dear.

As slavery, instead of dying out, as was expected when the constitution was framed, has been extended over regions not then within our national domain, and the number of slaves has more than quadrupled, the demand at this day and under existing circumstances, of either an active or passive delivery of all the slaves who may escape into the free states, is extending the compromise beyond its original intention.

The duty imposed, by the constitution, on the free states in regard to the delivery of fugitive slaves, has received a judicial explanation in the case already cited.*

Judge Story remarked, that the clause respec

* Decision of Lord Mansfield in case of Negro Somersett, 1772.

† Supreme Court U. S., in case of Prigg vs. State of Pennsylvania, 1842.

* Prigg vs. State of Pennsylvania.

ng the delivery of fugitive slaves "is found in he national constitution, and not in that of any tate. It does not point out any state function- ries, or any state action to carry its provisions nto effect. The states cannot, therefore, be ompelled to enforce them; and it might well be eemed an unconstitutional exercise of the power f interpretation, to insist that the states are ound to provide means to carry into effect the uties of the national government, no where dele- ated or entrusted to them by the constitution. n the contrary, the natural, if not the necessa- y conclusion, is, that the national government, n the absence of all positive provisions to the ontrary, is bound, through it own proper depart- ients, legislative, judicial or executive, as the ise may be, to carry into effect all the rights and uties imposed upon it by the constitution." "It ould seem, upon just principles of construction, nat the legislation of congress, if constitutional, ust supersede all state legislation on the same ubject, and by necessary implication, pro- ibit it."

It thus appears that the State Legislatures, so r from being required by this constitutional pro- sion, to enact any laws to facilitate the delivery fugitive slaves, are actually prohibited from ich legislation. And, indeed, the act of Penn- lvania, passed in 1826, was pronounced uncon- itutional, chiefly if not wholly, because the ound which it covered was, or might be, occu- ed by the legislation of Congress. Hence we nd that the requisition of the constitution on the ee states on this point, is merely negative or assive. But this, as before intimated, does not npair or diminish the right or the duty, to se- re our own free coloured population, in the joyment of their rights, or to deem every per- n free, who may be found in the state, till the ntrary is proved.

If, then, the non-slaveholding states have acted no laws to emancipate the slaves escap- g from other states into theirs, and have only ovided for maintaining the peace of the com- onwealth, and protecting the free, no compro- ise of the constitution is broken. If they per- it their southern brethren to travel unmolested rough their jurisdiction, and to recover their gitive slaves, in a legal and peaceable manner, nenever and wherever they can find them; it uld appear nothing more than reasonable to k in return, permission to travel peaceably rough the slave states, to search and inquire those who may be held there in disregard of eir legal rights. It would be rather an inter- ing inquiry, whether the number of free per- ns unlawfully held in slavery, or the number slaves who have escaped into the free states, l not been recovered, would be found, upon l examination, the greater. Would our bre- en of the south agree to the examination, and exchange of prisoners? It is nothing more n just to acknowledge, and the acknowledge- ment is freely made, that several instances of honourable conduct, on the part of southern men, in procuring the liberation of kidnapped negroes, have come to my knowledge.

If we examine the action either of the legis- lature or of individuals in the free states, we shall not easily find a more palpable violation of the letter or spirit of the constitution, than one which is authorized by the laws of some Southern states— the seizure and imprisonment of free colored citi- zens of the Northern states when they enter their states or ports on business of their own, or even in the service of white men.

While the voice of the civilized world, and even the voice of some nations whose claim to the character of civilization is somewhat problemat- ical, is raised against personal slavery, it is not to be expected, and certainly not to be desired, that the people of these United States, the most free and enlightened, according to our own estimation, on the globe, should regard the slavery existing in our Southern States, with stolid indifference; or as any thing less than a stigma upon our na- tional character. It is a necessary consequence of their own appreciation of liberty, and their sentiments of justice, that their sympathies should be in favour of the fugitive who is escaped from servitude, rather than with the master, who is striving to reduce him to a condition, the terror of which, to a man who had once tasted the sweets of freedom, can hardly find a parallel in life. When the fugitive from bondage, weary and hungry, presents his tattered frame at their door, humanity will prompt them to afford the solicited relief. While they reverence the apos- tolic admonition not to be forgetful to entertain strangers, this most destitute class of strangers will not be spurned from their doors. And as long as they remember the solemn declaration of the Saviour to those on his left hand, that their neglect to relieve the necessities of the least of his children, was adjudged a neglect of himself, they will not be easily induced to deny to this most suffering and destitute class, the rights of a frugal hospitality. No legislation can eradicate their deep rooted conviction of the intrinsic injus- tice of slavery. And some of them may be slow to discern the force of the argument, that because a negress, some century or more ago, was seized, nobody knows how, on the African shore, and sold as a slave in our country, therefore, her pos- terity to the fifth or tenth generation *owe service or labour* to the heirs or representatives of the purchaser. It is therefore vain to expect from the mass of citizens in the free States, an active co-operation in the recovery of fugitive slaves, which their consciences forbid, and the compro- mises of the constitution do not require.

E. L.

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wis- dom, and to depart from iniquity, a good under- standing."—PROVERBS.

BREAKING UP OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The December number of the "Maryland Colonization Journal" has a very interesting article, which sets out with the formal announcement authoritatively, that the famous slave-mart, so long known under the name of the Gallinas, has at last been effectively broken up by the persevering blockade of the British cruisers. The slavers there have demolished their barracoons, or slave-pens, given up all the slaves in their possession to the British Commodore, and made arrangements for their own removal, and that of their property, to Sierra Leone.

The whole coast, through an extent of 1500 miles, from the Gambia to Cape Palmas, was, in former years, dotted with slave marts, or stations; but Gallinas, taking its name from the river at the mouth of which it lies, was the principal and most active. This distinction is owed, mainly, to the peculiar facilities afforded by its situation; the post being, in fact, a cluster of small islands, giving ample opportunities for escape and hiding in time of need, and the bar at the mouth of the river, making it difficult and dangerous for cruisers to enter, and in the rainy season being almost impassible. It has been estimated that for years some ten thousand slaves per annum were shipped from this mart alone.

The principal manager of this business—for there were several merchants or factors at Gallinas—was a Spaniard, Don Pedro Blanco. He was a man of intelligence and education; possessed of great wealth, and exercised an almost unbounded influence among the natives.

He lived in a semi-barbarous manner, at once as a private gentleman and an African Prince. He maintained several establishments; one on an island near the river's mouth, which was his place of business or of trade with foreign vessels, that came to Gallinas to dispose of merchandise; on another island, more remote, was his dwelling house, where he kept his private office, his books, dined, took his siesta, slept, &c. Independent of these were his barracoons of slaves, of greater or less extent, as circumstances required.

The first peculiarity noticed by visitors to Gallinas was an arrangement of numerous look-outs, or watch stations, consisting of lofty seats, fifty or a hundred feet above the ground, either among the branches of tall trees or on the top of high poles, whence sentinels were always scanning the horizon, with good glasses, as well to descry the approach of traders in want of slaves, as to give warning of a visit from a hostile cruizer.

About a mile from the river's mouth was a cluster of islands, on each of which was located the factory of some particular slave merchant. The buildings, generally, consisted of a business room, with warehouse attached, filled with merchandize and provisions, and a barracoon for the slaves; the whole built by setting rough stakes or small trees into the ground, these being wattled together with withes and covered with thatch. That containing the slaves was much the strongest and generally surrounded by, or connected with a yard, in which the slaves were permitted to exercise daily. There are some ten or twelve of these establishments, each containing from 10 to 500 slaves. One contained near 1000, which it was expected, would be shipped daily. Each barracoon was in charge of two to four white men, Spanish or Portuguese.

They had all suffered more or less from the fever, were very weak, much emaciated or swollen by dropsy or diseased spleens, and none of them particularly clean. The slaves were as well taken care of as could be expected, when provisions were plentiful in the country, but in scarcity they suffered severely. Many instances have occurred wherein whole barracoons of slaves have been let loose for want of food; and it may well be supposed their owner would allow them to suffer severely before giving them up. For this reason, and because they can be stowed more closely in a vessel, children are generally preferred to adults. Another peculiar feature of the place was the collection of long canoes and boats, all kept ready for the dispatch of slaves the moment an opportunity should occur. Probably one thousand slaves could be shipped in four hours, all things favourable. In case the coast is clear of armed vessels, and a slaver appears in the offing, her signal is at once recognized. She is signalled in return to come in, and if she is watered and provisioned for the voyage, and decklaid, which is usually the case, she does not even come to anchor, but stands close in the bar, where she is met by the whole fleet of canoes and boats, the contents of which are speedily put on board; she then stands off or up the coast again, the canoes return to the barracoon for more slaves, again to meet outside the bar as before. Sometimes, however, they are not so fortunate, even when not molested by a man-of-war. The bar at the river's mouth is not unfrequently dangerous, even in the dry season, and in the anxiety to ship the slaves they run great hazards, and many a boat load of poor wretches becomes food for sharks, which always follow such boats and canoes in great numbers.—*Mass. Spy.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

While the cost of a telegraphic line in England is $750 per mile, in America and Prussia it is under $100 per mile. The Telegraph in Prussia consists of one wire extending over 1,045 miles under ground, and covered with gutta percha. Like those in America, it is by Morse, and it is said to be capable of transmitting 100 words an hour. There are upwards of 10,000 miles of Telegraph line in America, all worked cheaply. In England there are only 20,000 miles in operation.

'IRST-DAY SCHOOLS SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The following letter of W. Romaine, rector of :. Ann's, Blackfriars, London, is strikingly aracteristic of himself and the times in which : lived :

Dec. 13, 1784.

My Dear Friend.—I have been waiting a long ne for news out of Yorkshire relating to the *nday-schools*. I can give you now a full and tisfactory account of them. They have been iefly useful in the trading part where there are eat numbers of the manufacturers' children ployed as soon as they can do anything, all e week, but let loose to mischief and wicked- ss all the Lord's day. It was with a view to event this, and also to instruct them in the y of salvation for their own sakes, and for eir parents', and for the public, that several rsons, laity as well as clergy, tried to get them gether, and teach them to read, write, and learn e catechism. The Lord has marvellously voured the plan. He has inclined vast num- rs of children to come; the parents in general e thankful; and the schoolmasters and mis- esses have given great satisfaction. I know t of anything more promising for the rising neration, especially as it is made an indispen- ble part of their Sunday's employment, that ey attend the church regularly with their mas- rs and mistresses. Mr. I. informs me of one od effect, that it has been the happy occasion many conversions, by bringing poor people to e their children at church, who never came be- re to any place of worship. Others have also en won over to let their children attend, by e little presents made to the neighbours' child- n, and by seeing their improvement in reading d writing. W. Romaine.

THE NEW GAS.

We copied a day or two ago from the Balti- ore Clipper some account of the new Water as. As the subject of light is one of much neral interest, we add the following account of e new gas—its cheapness and great brilliancy— om the Baltimore Sun :

Brown's Patent Water Gas.—We have tely had an opportunity of examining some of e details of this important discovery, which has en patented by Mr. C. F. Brown, a talented d persevering citizen of Baltimore, and which ems destined to be much used for lighting ties, manufactories, or private dwellings.

The only material of cost employed in the anufacture of this gas, is rosin of the common- t and cheapest quality; the vapor of which is ade to combine with the hydrogen of water in ch a manner as to entirely remove and obviate e difficulties heretofore existing in the use of sin for the purpose of illumination. It is well own that rosin, of all materials of little value, ntains carbon in excess; while in water—the cheapest of all ingredients—we have a never fail- ing supply of hydrogen, the principal element of all illuminating gases, and only requiring a cheap and efficient method of combining it with the carbon, so plentifully and cheaply found in rosin, to form a most beautiful light, second only to that of day. This desideratum, we feel confident in announcing, Mr. Brown has most effectually obtained, and his success almost verifies the pre- dictions which have so often been made, as to the availability of water for all the purposes of light and heat.

Mr. Brown has associated himself with several gentlemen of experience in this branch of manu- facture, and who have thoroughly investigated the advantages of his invention, for the purpose of securing to our citizens the benefits of cheap illumination.

One of Mr. B.'s apparatus has been placed in the National Hotel at Washington, and others are in operation in this city. We have seen gas made on one of these improved apparatus, for which, although of nearly four times the density of coal gas, and, consequently, of four times the value, the materials cost less than fifty cents per thousand feet, and the entire cost, including at- tendance and fuel, but little more than double this sum.—*Sun.*

We understand that the right to use this new gas is in the hands of some citizens of Washing- ton, who are nightly lighting up the National Hotel with it. Besides its beauty and cheap- ness, it is said to be recommended by its freedom from the horrible stench which exhales from the fluid or residuum of the ordinary gas.

EAST AND WEST.

Some six or eight years ago, the writer of this paragraph ventured to express the opinion before a large number of Sunday-school teachers assem- bled in the Lecture room at the corner of 8th and Cherry streets, (Philadelphia,) that the time was not far distant, when our news from China and India, would reach us by the Western mail. It was thought to be rather extravagant, and one teacher said, "it was a pleasant idea, but too fanciful for practical people," and, indeed, the large map which was suspended in the room, presented a vast space to be passed over, "ere such a thing might be." Before the beginning of 1850, we find the following paragraph in the newspapers,—

"China Goods Across the Isthmus.—The trade of the East is already beginning to cross our continent. Among the importations by the Empire City, are several casks of China ware; chests of tea, and several packages of silks direct from China, and consigned by Haven & Livingston, San Francisco, to Livingston, Wells & Co., of New York city. The Journal of Commerce says these are the first direct im-

portations from China to New York, by way of the Isthmus—the forerunner of a valuable trade."

So that it seems the lecturer's notion was not so very "fanciful" after all.—*Sunday-School Journal.*

REMARKABLE CONVERSION OF A YOUNG SOLDIER OF THE GARDE MOBILE.

Translated from "L'Ami de la Jeunesse," of January, 1850.

In the worst days of our political agitation, and near a barricade raised in one of the most popular quarters of Paris, were to be found two companies of soldiers, commissioned to take and destroy the barricade. One of these companies belonged to the National Guard, the other to that youthful militia, known by the name of the *Garde Mobile*, and in this company one might see boys of fifteen years of age at the most, who were not the least ardent in the work before them. The action was warm; much courage was displayed on both sides: but, alas! that this terrible struggle should have taken place between fellow-citizens; between men whose interests ought rather to have drawn them near each other, as members of the same family! At the hottest moment of the engagement, two soldiers detached themselves from their comrades, and darting in the midst of a shower of balls upon the summit of the barricade, they dragged in their train their companions in arms, and put the opposing party to route. Suddenly the last fire from the latter mortally wounded one of the two soldiers who had led on the attack. He fell into the arms of his nearest comrade, who proved to be the same youth who had, with himself, mounted the barricade. "I am going to die," said the wounded National Guard, in a faint voice, to the young *Garde Mobile* who supported him—"I am going to die, open my sack, take from it a little book, it is the Gospel, read it and pray to God to bless your doing so." The *Garde Mobile* accepted the gift of the dying man.

About a year after this, a pious man, a true Christian, was called by his business affairs to stop in a place at a little distance from Paris: to his great surprise, he remarked in the parlour occupied by the family of the landlord, a Bible laid upon the table—a Bible bearing visible marks of being frequently used. "You read the Bible then," said he to his host. "Yes, sir, and with delight." "God be praised for that." "May God indeed be praised," replied the innkeeper, "for the surprising manner by which my family and I have been led to attend to these things." Listen to the account of how it has come to pass. One of my nephews, whom I had adopted at the death of his parents, soon showed such bad dispositions, that for the comfort of my family, I determined when he should reach the age of thirteen years, to place him as an apprentice in Paris, to a manufacturer, in whose watchfulness and restraint I could confide. Notwithstanding this precaution, Paul knew how to set at naught all the care of his patron. He one da escaped from home, and all trace of him was a once lost. When I thought of him, my hear was filled with anguish. I constantly expecte to learn that he had committed some wicke action, which would bring him under the hand o justice

Six months after this, a Paris diligence sud denly set him down at my door. The sight of hin made me tremble from head to foot. "What has thou to say," cried I, with precipitation, "afte having led such a life as this?—and now, afte all, thou comest to take refuge here, and to bring dishonor upon thy family!" Paul looked at m with mildness, and showing me the uniform wit which he was clothed, he replied calmly—" have not dishonored the corps of which I hav formed a part; I have by me attestations whic will prove this sufficiently. I quit the *Gard Mobile* on account of my health, but I do no leave it with a bad reputation. As to what yo say of my errors, you cannot speak of them wit greater disgust than I do myself." "Yes, yes," replied I, interrupting him, "thou art ill in con sequence of thy excesses—thou hast not a so left, and it is very convenient to come here an quarter thyself upon thy uncle, in order after wards to return again to the same course." Pau hung his head at these words, and said in a lo voice, as if he feared to be heard by any one bu myself—"My uncle, there is indeed a change i me; this is not the moment for speaking of it a length; having recourse to your goodness, should have the appearance of seeking to regai your favour by hypocritical words; all that I hav to say to you is, that I am no longer that giddy youth, that bad fellow, that you have known me." "We shall soon see," added I, but finished by re ceiving the poor boy into my house.

From that day I began to perceive that Pau was indeed changed! In relating to me the lat ter events of his life, especially his history as *Garde Mobile*, he did not seek to exalt himself o to put his courage above all others. Pressed by my questions, he was forced to declare that he ha been in such or such an engagement, and although he spoke of this with much backwardness, tha he had not been one of the least courageous.

One evening I was extremely surprised at wha I saw. I had prepared for him a bed in m chamber. Before lying down he asked me t allow him to pray. "To pray," cried I, burst ing out into a laugh (alas! Sir, at that time was quite a scorner, a real unbeliever)—"th prayer of a *Garde Mobile*, of one of those buffoon known by the name of '*Enfans de Paris*,' woul be indeed a curious thing. Come, let me hea this beautiful prayer."

Paul looked at me mournfully, and said wit much seriousness, "If you please, do not moc me, my dear uncle, and do not require that should pronounce aloud that which is pressin upon my heart to address God. Soon, I hope, i

ill be otherwise, when you will be assured, bet-
r than you can be at present, that prayer is not
me a vain form."

From that time I observed my nephew more
osely, though it was without any indulgent feel-
gs, for I was not able to believe in the sincerity
his new views. I always thought that he was
iding under them some bad design, some myste-
of duplicity. I was soon, however, forced to
knowledge that I had been unjust in my con-
usions. The state of Paul's health became
orse every day; the affection of the chest, un-
r which he was suffering, made alarming pro-
ess, and sometimes caused him the most dis-
essing anguish. In these moments of extreme
in, he would join his hands, raise his face
wards heaven, and slowly murmur such senten-
s as these—"My Father, have pity upon me
d relieve me! nevertheless, not as I will, but
thou wilt."—"Lord, I know it, I believe it,
at all things will work together for the good of
ose that love thee." Then, that which touched
e deeply was his unchanging sweetness; he was
tisfied with everything, and was so grateful for
e smallest attentions that we showed him, that
y wife, my children, and I, were all much
fected. "There is something that puzzles me,"
id I one day to my wife, "Paul is changed to
degree that surprises me, and when he speaks
me of the goodness of God towards him, and
the peace with which he sees death approach-
g, it affects me more than I am able to express."
t is true," replied my wife, "and I must at
gth confess to thee one thing, it is that Paul
a Christian, a true Christian." "What is the
aning of that? Thou and I are not pagans I
pe!" "Ah! dear husband, it is, notwith-
nding, true that God has not been hitherto the
st object of our thoughts. Scarcely do we
ow the name of Jesus Christ, or at least, if we
nounce it, it is but with our lips; with indif-
ence, and without taking into account what he
s done for our salvation. Well, it is from
ul that I have learned these things, which
ve now become my joy." "How, from Paul?"
Yes. Listen to that which has taken place.
e day I raised this poor boy in my arms dur-
a paroxysm of violent coughing; in doing so,
leranged his pillow, and a little book fell from
to the ground. Judge of my surprise when
ound it was the New Testament. I said
hing, and replaced the book under his pillow.
e next day I spoke to Paul of my discovery.
related to me that it was a National Guard
o was mortally wounded close by him, who
l given him this book before he expired. He
l me that it was not the book, as a mere book,
its contents that he had appropriated by read-
and by prayer, and that it had become to
a the treasure of treasures, the source of the
ce and happiness which he now enjoyed.
en, dating from that day, every time that I
e been alone with him, he has read to me some passages from the New Testament, and given to me afterwards an explanation, so simple and so clear, that before long I understood and believed that 'God has so loved the world, that he has given his only Son, in order that whosoever believes in him should not perish, but have everlasting life'—John iii. 16. Paul wishes very much to speak to thee of these things, but he fears thee. He says that this fear is cowardly and unfaithful, and he prays to the Lord to grant him ability to confess his name before thee and before all the world."

This communication from my wife made a deep impression upon me; I drew nearer to my nephew, and soon, thanks be to God, who so abundantly blessed the words of this dear young man, my wife, my son, my daughter, and myself, were able to say, with certain people cited in the Gospel, "It is no more on account of what thou hast said that we believe, for we have heard himself (Jesus), and we know that it is he who is truly the Christ, the Saviour of the world."

Paul is no longer in the midst of us; the Lord has called him home to his glory. "But behold," added the innkeeper, putting his hand upon the Bible, that I had remarked on entering, "behold the living evidence of the immense good that God granted to him on our behalf before calling him to himself. By means of this precious book, and by our perusal of its contents, by the faith that we add to its promises, by the obedience that we yield to its laws, and, above all because the word that we there find written is become a living word in our hearts, an unchanging peace, an unmixed happiness have become our portion."

Our readers will no doubt observe that the New Testament is here mentioned as the source of happiness, which seems to attribute more to the instrument that the truth will warrant. The Holy Scriptures are able to make wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus. But the instrument of instruction is not to be taken as the source of happiness.—Ed.

PRUSSIAN EDUCATION.

There are about seventeen thousand parochial schoolmasters in Prussia, attached to Protestant congregations; almost all of them have been educated in the higher schools, and then prepared for their important office, both theoretically and practically, for two or three years, in one of the twenty-four Protestant seminaries for the training of schoolmasters. The humbler classes of society become, by means of this institution, closely attached to the Church. Men who in England would become Dissenters, or Dissenting preachers, find proper scope for their energies in the National Church of Prussia as schoolmasters.

What exists nowhere else is realized in Germany; the office of a national schoolmaster is considered a profession for life amongst the people,—an honorable and truly churchmanly profession. The parish schoolmaster is at the same time the precentor in the public service of God, and usually the organist also; in general, he may be called, in English, the clerk.—*London Christian Observer.*

GRAIN FIELDS OF THE WEST.

James Davis, of Waverly, Ross County, O,, cultivates 1800 acres exclusively in Indian Corn, and has this winter a corn crib filled, which is *three miles long*, ten feet high, and six feet wide. We presume this is one of the largest corn fields in the world, owned by a single individual. On the Great Miami Bottom, adjoining Lawrenceburgh, Ia., about 25 miles below Cincinnati, there is one field seven miles long, by three miles broad, extending in fact to Aurora, which has been regularly planted down to corn for nearly half a century. Although corn is one of the most exhausting crops, no manure is ever used, and the soil is as fertile as ever. The Wabash Valley, is also remarkable for the extent of its corn fields. We should be glad to see the statistics of some of the corn fields on the Illinois prairies.—*Cin. Gaz.*

"OH! THAT I HAD WINGS LIKE A DOVE," ETC.

Psalm 55: 6.

Why so in haste, to leave this earthly scene?
Thou wouldst depart while yet the day is bright,
The sky unclouded, and the air serene,—
Thou darest not bide the dark and cheerless night.
Or thou wouldest flee, perhaps, some dreaded foe,
Or 'scape the stormy wind and tempest. Is it so?

It may be, youth is thine, unfailing health,
Lovers and friends, and intellectual store,
High thoughts and pure: it is thy time of wealth;
But darker days "their shadows cast before;"
Bereavement, age and sickness, thou can'st see;
And thou wouldst fain depart, before they come to thee.

Or thou hast scanned the glass of prophecy;
Hast seen the church, and those who love her best,
Afflicted, tempted, called to yield or die,
So thou wouldest flee away, and be at rest;
From service, or from suffering, basely flee:—
Oh! coward heart and faint! there is no rest for thee.

Oh none for thee! That holy rest remaineth
For them who labour till the day is done;
And he alone the glorious throne obtaineth,
The victor's meed; who in the course hath run.
The wounded only, prize the healing balm,
The tempest tossed, alone, enjoy the heavenly calm!

But, contrite soul, this vale of tears for thee,
Like the still deluged earth to Noah's dove,
Affords no rest. Oh! mightest thou, mourner, flee
To that sure ark, thy home of rest above!
Well, yet a little, breast the waves of sin;
Christ will put forth his hand, and take the loved one in.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It is stated that the French government has given notice to the English cabinet, of an intention to withdraw their cruisers from the coast of Africa. By a treaty, agreed upon in 1845, that nation was bound to maintain, during five years, a fleet of twenty-six sail on that coast, to assist in suppressing the slave-trade. This time expires in the Fifth month. The treaty with Great Britain binds the government of the United States to keep eighty guns on the African coast for the same object; but experience has sufficiently proved that this traffic cannot be effectually suppressed by these means.

The steamboat Orline St. John, on its passage from Mobile to Montgomery, in the river Alabama, took fire on the evening of 4th inst., and owing to a large quantity of pitch pine wood on board, burned so rapidly, that in two or three minutes all had either perished or left the boat. The engineer ran the vessel aground, by which means a number escaped to the shore; but many plunged into the river, some of whom were picked up, but several were drowned. In the hurry of the moment, a slave, named Abram, with a small canoe, saved the lives of nine persons, six of whom rewarded his exertions by $150. The passengers and crew are supposed to have numbered more than one hundred, of whom thirty, at least, appear to have been lost.

Whitney's project for a railroad to the Pacific was favourably reported upon to the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 13th, by the chairman of the committee on roads and canals, accompanied by a bill to carry it into effect. As this road is intended to pass, throughout its whole extent, through our own national domain, its construction is unattended by the difficulties belonging to other projected lines of connection with the Pacific.

A memorial was presented to the Senate on the 15th inst., relative to the establishment of a line of telegraphic wires across the continent, and through Behring's Straits, to join the United States with Europe; which was referred to the committee on commerce.

The proceedings of Congress are still obstructed by the slavery question, which seems to absorb almost every other. This constitutes the burden of nearly all the speeches delivered in either house. Yet we may, perhaps, discover that the temper appears rather less acrimonious than it was some weeks ago. Still the claims of the South in relation to alleged fugitives from labor, will not be readily answered, without abandoning the free coloured race to the mercy of any one who claims them.

The admission of California remained in suspense when our paper was prepared for the press.

The minister recently appointed by the French government was formally presented to the President on the 18th inst., by the Secretary of State. On this occasion he expressed a hope that no misunderstanding would, in future, be permitted to disturb the harmony now existing between his government and that of the United States; and declared that it would be his duty to endeavour to preserve it.

The President, in reply, expressed a cordial welcome to the representative of the French republic.

The trial of Dr. Webster, on a charge of murdering Dr. Parkman, was commenced at Boston on the 19th inst. The jury had been empanneled and a few witnesses examined at the last account.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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Testimony of Purchase Monthly Meeting, New York, slightly abridged, respecting HANNAH FIELD.

She was born at Harrison Town, West Chester county, state of New York, in the year 1763. Her parents, John and Anne Cromwell, had the care of a numerous offspring, for whom they manifested much Christian concern, and endeavored to train them up in a religious life and conversation, agreeably to our profession. Hannah the subject of this memoir, though very amiable, was, in her juvenile years, of a volatile disposition, and inclined to swerve from that simplicity of manners and appearance, in which her parents were anxious their children should be preserved, and to effect which they honestly and affectionately laboured. In adverting to her early life, and the strength of her natural inclination to depart from the salutary restraints of home, she has frequently been heard to express a grateful sense of the religious care, and even restraining kindness of her beloved parents; which in mature life she considered it. Loving the truth, they also loved the servants of the Lord; and their house and their hearts were open to receive and entertain Friends that were travelling in the ministry; the company of such, and their religious labours in her father's house, we believe proved a blessing to the family, and in a especial manner, to our beloved friend; as through the instrumentality of some of these travellers, very serious impressions were made on her mind, which with the divine blessing tended to bring the wanderer back. By the death of her pious mother, she was deprived of her examples and care when about fifteen years of age, and was by subjected to great exposure, and indeed may be said to imminent danger: but He who mercifully laid his hand upon her, and in time caused her mind to be deeply impressed with a humiliating sense of the sinfulness of sin and the excellency of a life devoted to Him and His cause, was graciously pleased to regard her; and by the secret, but powerful operation of the Holy Spirit to keep her in the hour of temptation, and gradually prepare her, though unperceived by herself, for future service in the Church.

We have nothing special to remark during the lapse of several years of her life from the time alluded to, until it was joyfully observed, that she was increasing in stability of conduct; and manifesting a frankness of manner and sweetness of disposition that endeared her to her friends, evidence was given of her submission to the cleansing power of Truth.

After her marriage with William Field, still further proof was furnished that the Lord was preparing her for his service; her mind became deeply humbled under a sense of her own unworthiness, and the nature and greatness of the work to which she apprehended she would be called. Being naturally modest and very diffident of her own attainments, she reasoned against the requirements of Truth again and again, and was often involved in a state of great conflict and distress. That goodness, however, that had followed her from her childhood, did not forsake her in the hour of extremity, but by the repetition of baptism upon baptism effected its own gracious purpose. In allusion to this memorable period of her life, she thus expressed herself in her last illness:—"He who knoweth all hearts, knows that I did not withhold through wilful disobedience, but from the natural timidity of my disposition. I stand indeed as a monument of the mercy and goodness of my Heavenly Father, and I verily believe, had it not been for the encouragement that I sometimes received through the Lord's faithful servants, I should have sunk and given out, even after I had given up to appear in the ministry."

The Lord's hand had long been laid upon her; and by the operation of judgment mixed with mercy, her own creaturely reasonings being subjected, she expressed a few words by way of ministry, in great humility, and indeed it may be said with fear and trembling. For several years, her appearances in this line were rare, and in few words; but being watchful and careful to mind her calling, she gradually increased in religious weight; the gift in the ministry which

had been graciously conferred on her, shone more and more conspicuously, and she became a living and able minister of the gospel of Christ.

She was sound and scriptural in doctrine, and careful not to indulge in speculative opinions. Her ministry was weighty and impressive: and after her experience and religious establishment, had entitled her to the character of a mother in the Church, it continued to be adorned by that Christian simplicity and humble view of herself, that so uniformly characterised her religious movements. The clearness and consistency of her views, together with her firm belief in the doctrine of Christian redemption, as contained in the Holy Scriptures, and believed in by the Society of Friends, cannot be better described than in her own words on this momentous subject, uttered during her last sickness. "I have been a poor creature: I have done very little for His cause, who hath done all for me: I have no works of my own to depend upon; it is all the merit and mercy of my dear Redeemer, who died for me, and not for me only, but for the sins of the world. Oh! what a blessing it is to be firmly established in the faith of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: what a mercy that we have an advocate with the Father, a High Priest, touched with a feeling of our infirmities; a mediator and intercessor, even Christ Jesus the righteous." At another time being in great bodily pain, she said, "I have not one rag of my own to depend upon; all is of the mercy of my Saviour, who offered up his life a ransom, without the gates of Jerusalem: Oh, that none may reject so great an offering, for I firmly believe, that by and through him, is the only means of salvation—He declared when personally upon earth, 'No man cometh to the Father but by me;' and awful will it be in the day that is fast approaching, for those that do reject the offers of His grace, and deny the Lord that bought them."

In conformity to the requirings of religious duty, and with a heart expanded with love to the human family, she travelled much as a minister of the gospel, not only within the limits of her own Yearly Meeting, but into many distant sections of the United States; and so clear was the evidence of her ministry, such the sweetness of her manners, and the impress of Christian solicitude which she bore, that we believe she was received as a welcome visiter, by the different classes among whom she laboured.

In the year 1816, after having passed through a season of great conflict and deep searching of heart, she yielded to an impression of religious duty, which had long weighed heavily on her mind, to make a visit in the love of the gospel in Great Britain and Ireland, and in some places on the continent of Europe; and unfolded the same to this Monthly Meeting in great humility and abasement of self. Her concern obtained the deliberate attention of Friends, and was fully united with, as it also was by the Quarter Meeting, and the Yearly Meeting of Ministe and Elders,—testimonials of the unity and affe tionate sympathy of these meetings respectivel being furnished. She was engaged in this ard ous service more than two years; and we belie she fulfilled her mission, with the fidelity of ambassador of Christ. During her laborio engagement in England, she had a severe atta of illness, that so much impaired her constitutio that she never recovered her usual state of healt She was joyfully received on her return fr Europe, and gave a summary and humble count of her various exercises and engagemen ascribing all the praise where it is alone d The certificates from Friends on the other si of the Atlantic, in relation to the visit and re gious labours of our dear friend, were full a expressive of near unity and Christian fellowsl with her as a sister beloved. After the afo said engagement, she was frequently engag when the state of her health would admit, more limited visits, and faithful at her post, her own meetings at home, when permitted to there. In a retrospect of her various enga ments, her sufferings and conflicts, she expres herself in the following manner, a short time p vious to her death, "It is marvellous in my ey and I often feel deeply humbled in looking b and recollecting what I have been carried throu and how way has been made for me, where th appeared to be no way; but as I was given to do that which was required, the mount were removed, the walls of opposition bro down, and I have had to acknowledge the tr of our blessed Saviour's declaration, that his y is indeed easy, and his burden light, and all find it to be so, that are given up to serve hi She was much concerned for the support of good order of Society; and possessing a discr inating mind, tempered by prudence, she particularly useful in the administration of Discipline. The object of her labour in this indeed it appeared to be in all her religious gagements, was to encourage good, wherev was found, and convince the obdurate and g saying of their errors. In private life, she cheerful, very affectionate, and much beloved her friends and acquaintances. She manife great tenderness and solicitude for young pe and as her manner towards them gained t confidence, it also insured to her an ear to her counsel.

(To be continued.)

For Friends' Review.

WILLIAM WIRT.

The stories we used to hear, in our boyh of old Virginia hospitality and manners, ren ed us of the merry fox-hunts and carousal read of among the country squires in Eng when it was thought the frolic ended pretty

one half the company kept up, to take care of e other half that got under the table. Those o read Kennedy's life* of the well known in-vidual whose name is placed at the head of this icle, will be somewhat initiated into the etched mode of life so common among certain sses in the "old dominion," fifty or seventy-five rs ago, and will not be surprised that such rses should have resulted in the ruin of so ny men of large fortunes, and highly gifted nds. That Wm. Wirt, "for twelve years torney General of the United States," was dually drawn away from this downward course, pears to have been, under Providence, greatly ributable to his second wife. "Of all the unate incidents in his life, his marriage," says biographer, "with this lady may be accounted most auspicious." Her "tender affection watchful solicitude in every thing" connected h his comforts, gave her an influence over , which, being prudently directed, was at-led with eminently happy results. Some of letters to her, written while from home in the secution of his professional duties, give evi-ce of the deep hold she had upon his affec-s, as well as his just appreciation of her real th.

How much do I owe you," says he, in a r written in 1803, when he was apparently nning to perceive the worse than folly of his lgences. "I must confess that the natural y of my character, rendered still more reck-by the dissipation into which I had been ed, had sealed my eyes, and hidden from he rich inheritance of the righteous. It was whose example and tender exhortations res-me from the horrors of confirmed guilt, and ht me once more to raise my suppliant mind od. The more I reflect on it, the more ly do I prize this obligation. I am convinced, oughly and permanently convinced, that the highest earthly success, the crowning of wish of the heart, would still leave even arthly happiness of man incomplete. The has more enlarged demands, which nothing communion with Heaven can satisfy. The requires a broader and more solid basis, a ger anchor, a safer port in which to moor appiness, than can be found on the surface s world."

ong and ardent attachment to his friends, ne of Wirt's characteristics. His letters to nin Edwards, in whose family, in his youth, ided for a time as private tutor, and "who ught him to love him like a parent," give iful evidences of an almost filial affection, was strengthened with years, and led him bosom himself as to one not only worthy confidence, but who could by his larger ence, impart to him many valuable lessons. ve lived long enough," says he in one of these letters, written in 1808, "and seen sorrow enough, to be convinced that religion is the proper element of the soul, where alone it is at home and at rest." In another letter, written in 1810 to the same person, he says, "I have indeed great cause of gratitude to Heaven. In reviewing the short course of my life, I can see where I made plunges, from which, it seems clearly to me, that nothing less than a divine hand could ever have raised me. I can never cease to deplore the years of my youth, that I have murdered in idleness and folly."

John Quincy Adams speaks of William Wirt as possessing a mind "decorated with the elegance of classical literature," and a "spirit chastened by the meditations of a profound philosophy:" and affirms that "the duties of Attorney General of the United States were never more ably or more faithfully discharged than by him." His "British Spy" had many readers when it was first published, as had also his Life of Patrick Henry; but the excessively high wrought, and inflated style of the latter, forbids its recommendation to the study of the young man who would imitate the chasteness and simplicity of Addison or Franklin.

"As life advanced," says his biographer, "his convictions of the truth and value of Christian revelation, and of the duties it imposed upon him, became more earnest and profound. He devoted a portion of his time, every day, to the reading of the scriptures: cultivated habits of prayer and meditation, which he promoted and encouraged throughout his family; and frequently employed his leisure in the composition of religious essays and records of private devotion. He took great interest in the promotion of moral and religious institutions, in the missionary labours of the churches, in the extension of the Sunday schools, in the success of the Bible Societies, and was, at the time of his death,* the President of the State Bible Society of Maryland. He was a most effective friend of the cause of temperance, and often sought an opportunity to testify to the great importance which he attached to the labours of the Societies connected with it. 'I have been for more than fifty years,' says he, 'a close observer of life and manners in various parts of the United States, and I know not the evil that will bear a moment's comparison with intemperance.'"

Of Baxter, he says, in a letter to his daughter, "I took up the *Saint's rest* lately, and found it like an old sandal wood box, as fresh and fragrant as if it had just been made, although it has been exhaling its odour for a hundred and eighty years."

It is pleasant to perceive and bring to notice the bright spots in the life and character of such men as William Wirt. His views and opinions in many respects were widely different from ours,

ly published in this city by Lea & Blanchard.

* He died, at Washington, in 1834, in his 62d year.

yet an eminent statesman has declared that "he felt a deep sense of religious duty, and placed all his hopes of the future in the truth and in the doctrines of Christianity." P.

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.

No. 6.

A Letter to the Friends appointed as Overseers of the Church at Airton.

"Boston, in New England, 9th of 9th mo. 1698.

Kind Friends,—After my kind and dear love to you, wishing with my whole heart your welfare and steadfast walking in the Truth, and that the life of it may fill your bearts, know, that though I be far separated in body, yet are you not forgotten by me, but are often in my mind; and often is my mind exercised to this end, that Truth may prosper amongst you; and as it hath been thought good to commit to your trust those things that are for the good of the Church and the honour of God, my desire hath been and still is, that you may be truly careful to see that every good work be maintained; and that where such hath been found short in any, they may be advised in the love of God, to repent and become anew; and if such be truly gained, show all tenderness to them that is needful; but if any refuse amendment of life, show your dislike in the Lord's name. Advise Friend's children to keep to the Truth, and that they go not to other people for wives and husbands; but if any offer to do so, deal with them in tenderness, and wait that the true sense of their misery which they are about to bring upon their own heads, may fill your hearts, and in that deal with them; and if such will not be gained but go on, when the Lord's hand comes to touch them, and to bring trouble upon them, your faithful warning may come into their minds and thereby they may be made to confess to your care of them and love to them. I have seen, since I left my country, the sad effects of such things, and how, through them, our people are scattered, and made confusion, and become unlike an assembly of saints. I wish your love may increase to the poor, and fatherless, and widows; and that in the sense of God's love, you advise such as are rich and have neither wives nor children, that they be much given to hospitality and to good works; the day is coming in which such must know that it is better to serve the Lord with their substance in their day, than to leave it with their brethren or brethren's children, or to pretend to leave it to serve when they are gone. Let Friends meet often together, and with a free heart and a willing mind; and see that Satan be withstood, who leads men to sleep and to idleness; for it is he that doth this, let him and them that take his part in it say what they will. The Lord hath made my arm strong to war against him in that work; and I hope it will be strengthened through the mighty God of Jacob, to war against him to the end of my days; and be sure that you fail not to s true judgment upon the head of that spirit, know it envies Truth's prosperity and the savi of people's souls. And labour for that whi makes for peace; so may your hope increase, th God will bring you to his kingdom. Labo also that humility may abound to that degr that you may be enabled to wash one anothe feet; and that not only the Ten Commandme to Israel be walked in, but the new comma ment given by Christ, that is, That you love o another. And be sure that advice be given, r to watch over one another with an evil eye; b where this is seen let sorrow abound; and ma those that make divisions and sow discord. T devil hath done more mischief by these things this part of the world, than ever he could do whipping, branding, imprisoning or hanging the gallows tree.

And bear with me, if it be an offence to say you, Finally my brethren, be all of one min and so the God of all peace, who forgets not labour of his servants, nor all the hardships sorrows endured by night and by day, for t end only, and no other, that the kingdom of son Jesus Christ may be exalted: even He, due time, will give you to reap the fruit of y labours, if you continue to the end and faint

If this come to your hand, and it be seen g read it in your First-day meeting, with my c love, in the unity of the blessed Spirit of Chr who hath washed us from our sins in his blood, and will give us an inheritance amongs them that are sanctified, if we continue stead in faith and good works unto the end. In love I dearly salute you all, with all fait Friends. By this you may know that I been over most of these countries, and now to return to Pennsylvania, which is near hundred miles off, with many great rivers, so and bays of water between them. These I passed over before, with much difficulty at ti If I live to come there, I hope the Lord will my way; and if it be to return, be sure I sha glad. Pray remember my poor wife, who p with me freely; she seems to me to be lik silly dove without its mate, who mourns f companion; speak comfortably to her, and l one do her wrong in any case that is in power to set right. My dear love to her to Friends of your Monthly Meeting, or where, who love the Lord Jesus Christ. A Atkinson's love is to you all.

Your real, constant and true friend,

WM. ELLIS

The following letter from his wife appe have been written on the same day in William Ellis expressed his solicitude o account, in the foregoing communication:

"Airton, the 9th of the 9th mo., 1

Dear and loving Husband,—After the s

on of endeared love to thee, by this thou mayst
now, that I have sent thee two letters already;
d I hope thou wilt have received them before
is comes to hand; it would be great satisfaction
my mind to know that thou hadst once heard
om me. Likewise, my love, I have received
r letters from thee since thou took shipping,
d they were all great gladness to my mind, and
pecially thy last, dated the 26th of the 5th mo.
st, wherein thou signifiedst that thou wast easy
th in body and mind; and I earnestly pray
to the Lord for the continuation of the same,
d that he may still bear thy head over all
d above all the troublesome seas of opposition,
nich I am sensible at times thou meetest withal;
t blessed be the Lord! I am fully satisfied
at he will make thee as a fenced city, and a
azen wall, against all thy opposers, not to be
evailed against. For this cause I heartily bless
od on thy behalf, that it hath pleased him to
are me to see this day; and I earnestly desire
the Lord that I may prize it. So my dear
ve, seeing that it hath pleased God to bless us
every way, and to fill us with the new wine of
s kingdom, many times to the admiration of my
ul, I can truly say we are engaged above many
hers to serve him faithfully. And I earnestly
sire thee in that which is beyond words, to be
ry careful of thyself every way, and still mind
e inward drawings of the Father's love, that
ou mayst, in his acceptable time, fully com-
ete his work which he has pleased to call thee
and clear thyself fully in his sight. Now in
e consideration of thy care and love which thou
st had towards me every way, for my good,
d for the loving and good advice I have received
thy hand, both when near, and far off, in other
nds, far remote from me, the remembrance
reof many times tenders and melts my heart
d spirit before the Lord, so that I cannot word
e nearness thou art to me continually. I daily
l the shedding abroad of the love of God to
my soul, and to overcome my spirit, so that
makes up all wants, on all hands, and on
ery account; my soul gives him the glory and
e praise; for such are his doings to them that
ve him with a willing mind. And many
cious seasons we enjoy in the presence of God,
h the many faithful messengers whom he
h drawn in his love, to visit us; and many of
m, I believe, if not all, remember thee in their
yers to the Lord, for thy preservation and
ety every way; and many there are whom God
h raised in his infinite love, to sound forth the
of salvation; and their trumpets have given
ertain sound; and it is a gladdening to my
rt to see Truth prosper; and I believe it will
rease from one end of the earth to the other.
e Lord increase it, is the desire of my soul.
my dear love, let not the care thou hast for
lay over hard upon thee; for I want for
hing which is good; the Lord makes up all
l every want; only remember me in that bond
which cannot be broken. And in this inexpressible love do I remain,

Thy true and loving wife,
ALICE ELLIS."

The following letter was no doubt addressed to Samuel Bowne, son of John Bowne, of Flushing, Long Island, who in the year 1663 was imprisoned by the Dutch government of New Amsterdam, and was shipped off to Holland, on account of his faithfulness to his Christian principles. He was an eminent minister of the gospel, as was also the son to whom this letter was addressed:

"Philadelphia, the 11th of the 1st mo., 1698-9.

Dear friend, Samuel Bound,—After true love to thee, by this know, that I was somewhat uneasy that I parted so suddenly with thee and George Langlay; however it is gladness to my mind to see thy zeal for Truth, and thine and thy wife's dedication to the service of it; it is also my great comfort, to see so many that are stirred up with love to the Truth; and I desire that all Friends may labour to walk in it; and that Friends may come out of all that which tends to improper liberty, or to gratify a vain mind, whether in house or habit, loose talking or walking; and as well in monthly meetings for business, as in other meetings, that Friends may sit under an awful sense of the presence of God in their minds; and whatever comes before you to consider, keep in peace and love; and labour to be all of one mind, and take care to prevent all such words or discourses, as may in any way stir up heats or aggravate one another. Let Christ be head and master and governor; and then will you feel, in yourselves, the increase of that unity which always attended faithful brethren. It was said to be like the oil that was poured on the head of Aaron, and as the dew of Hermon's hill, or the rain upon the mountains of Zion. Advise Friends to be true in retirement, and that they may feel no contentment till Truth fill their hearts; and that Friends may bring their children to meetings with them; and that none be too much set upon business, but rather spend some time to see one another in your particular meetings; and put Friends in mind to keep up their week-day meetings through your island; also that the younger people may not disesteem the elder that have been true in their time. I am somewhat of a mind that the Lord will enlarge Friends in your island, if they be true to him; and I further advise all to take care not to touch with that ranting spirit, nor to show any pity to it; but in God's wisdom and power to stand over it; I never saw any to prosper that ever lent it any assistance. Fail not to write once a year to thy wife's mother in England. Let honest George Law see my letter; my love is much to him; he behaved himself to me like a man, a friend, and a faithful brother; and the Lord's goodness filled his heart often. The Lord thoroughly work him into that

frame of mind in which he may faithfully serve him in all things. So with true love to thee, thy wife and friends,

I remain thy true friend,
WM. ELLIS."

Extracts from an Address of Wm. D. Kelly, delivered at the Coloured Department of the House of Refuge, Phila., 12th mo. 31st, 1849.

Crime is as old as the world; and society has been engaged, constantly and by various means, in endeavouring to protect itself against the criminal propensities of its members. In early days, it forfeited the life of the criminal. The axe, the sword, the gibbet, and the gallows, were its penal institutions. It sought to deter men from crime by the influence of terror, and to vindicate the majesty of its laws, and avenge the injured citizen by the death of the offender. To this sanguinary system succeeded the penitentiary and the galley, wherein the convict, herding with the vicious and unfortunate, was to be restrained from doing harm, and secluded from virtuous associations. The effort of society was still to protect itself by punishing the violator of its laws. The peace and safety of its worthy members were supposed to depend on the height of the walls and the strength of the bars and bolts of its prisons. Such was, also, its method of dealing with pauperism, that fruitful mother of crime. The hard conditions to which penury subjects its victims—whether it results from vicious habits, or descends as an inheritance, or is the consequence of lingering disease contracted in the too sedulous pursuit of some unwholesome but ill-paid branch of industry—its rags, filth, and deformity, were ever as they now are, painful to the eye of wealth, power, and refinement. They would have such loathsome objects removed from view; and remote from the centres of fashion, but near the town, rose the poor-house, in which orphaned infancy might learn its first lisping phrases from the profane lips of the gray and decrepid wreck left by a life of vagrancy and infamy. Society sought only to protect itself—and, exhausting its energies in vain endeavours to restrain the dangerous, and seclude the disagreeable, it wondered that crime and misery should continue to increase.

Reform was needed; and the fathers of our commonwealth began the good work. In this field, Pennsylvania was emphatically the pioneer. Her statesmen were the first to recognize in the convict, a brother and co-heir of heaven, and to embody in the penal system of a great commonwealth, the sublime morality of the Gospel. While they protected society by the safe seclusion of the offender, they endeavcured to make his seclusion compatible with self-respect and hope for the future. Separating the convict from his companions in crime, they provided him with instruction in some available trade or calling that, when he again entered the busy world, h should possess, indefeasibly, the means of gainin an honest livelihood. Beholding in him a mar they desired to make him a law unto himself, t quicken and develop his intellect, arouse hi moral sentiments, and impress and ennoble hi by the power and beauty of holiness. Knowin the value of habits of industry, and the coldnes and suspicion the discharged convict must en counter, they gave him an interest in the resul of his labor, as a substantial and appreciabl evidence of their desire to restore him to th unrestrained enjoyment of the legitimate ple sures of life. Henceforth, leaving vengeance Him to whom it belongs, society was to prote itself, not by punishing, but by reforming, th criminal. Bars and bolts were still to restra him; but, meanwhile, loving sympathy was strive to soften his indurated heart, wisdom enlighten his darkened mind, and religion awaken his dormant soul.

The Christian doctrine of reformation and fo giveness, asserted in Pennsylvania's penal syste and vindicated by its effects, it was for society apply more widely in such institutions, and wi such details as experience might suggest, and th condition of the community require. The lesso was not wasted on the people of Philadelphi Who can tell the amount of crime prevente misery relieved, or anguish assuaged by the Ma dalen Society, and its younger sister, the Rosi Association? or by the humane management the Moyamensing House for the Employme and Instruction of the Poor? To the last nam institution the homeless vagrant, discharged fro jail friendless and penniless, may turn his ste with the assurance that some of the comforts home—employment, wages, and cheering b judicious words of sympathy—await him, if he ready to struggle once more for victory, in t battle of life.

To this, or rather to these classes, for they a preventive as well as reformatory, belongs t House of Refuge. Its external appearance that of a prison. Like the prison, it secludes inmates from society, and subjects them to t care of officers and the discipline appointed law. It is, however, a school. It is so consider by our legislature, and has been so called by t Supreme Court of the State. "The object of t charity is reformation, by training its inmates industry; by imbuing their minds with princip of morality and religion; by furnishing them wi means to earn a living; and, above all, by sep rating them from the corrupting influence of i proper associates. We are indebted for t establishment of the refuge to the Christi energies of the Philadelphia Society for allevi ing the miseries of Public Prisons. I say Chr tian energies! for the society is composed of m less devoted than John Howard, and assisted women less devoted than Elizabeth Fry, but w

e all animated by the loving spirit that made *eir* names immortal. At the suggestion of this ciety, a general meeting of the citizens of Phi-delphia was held on the 4th of February, 1826, r the purpose of establishing a House of Refuge r Juvenile Delinquents. The meeting resolved establish such an institution; and adopted easures to obtain the requisite funds, and an t of the legislature incorporating the contribu-rs. On the 21st of the succeeding June, the rner stone of the White Department was laid. n the 29th of November, 1828, that department as formally opened; and, on the 8th of the fol-wing December, the first youth was committed the care and custody of the Managers of the efuge. Since then, twenty-one years have apsed, and more than twenty-five hundred boys d girls have been admitted to the institution. abdued, enlightened, and encouraged by its ex-llent system of discipline and instruction, some its inmates have gone forth to act no humble rt in the pursuit of high and just aims. Evi-nces of public confidence and esteem have not en withheld from them. Energy, capacity, d integrity have, in more than one instance, cured posts of public trust and honor to former mates of the Refuge for Delinquents; and hun-reds of them are now filling, with propriety, the sponsible positions of husband, wife, and parent, aster, friend, and citizen.

In January, 1846, a communication from the ciety whose earlier labours had established the hite Department was received by the Board, questing them to apppoint a committee to con-r with a committee from the society as to the st means of establishing a coloured department. he request was complied with. The committees et; and, on the 3d of the following April, the oard pledged the institution to appropriate 25,000 towards the purchase of a site and the rection of suitable buildings for the purpose, rovided a like sum should be contributed to the ject by private subscription within one year om that date. On the 19th of the same month, public meeting of citizens friendly to the object nvened, and appointed a committee of thirty to llect the sum required from the public. Most the gentlemen appointed on the committee ntered upon their labours with commendable al. The result of all their labour was a sub-ription of 15,000 dollars—one-tenth of which as the contribution of one whose generous mpulses know no other restraint than a dread of opular applause.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid on the st of July, 1848. Eighteen months have lapsed; and, had the Managers waited till the roposed sum had been subscribed, I fear the one would not yet have been hewn; but, hrough their well-directed energy and enter-rise, the buildings are ready to receive one hun-red inmates.

The colored man is depressed by the causes that depress the white man; and the agencies which strengthen and develop the Anglo-Saxon child would, if fairly applied, give him a sturdy competitor in his darker neighbour. The existence of a coloured community in our midst is coeval with slavery. Its members encounter not only the prejudice of colour; but, go where they may, let their worth and ability be what they may, they are recognized as the descendants of slaves, and too often treated as though they deserved no better than their father's fate. They are with us, yet not of us. Dwelling in our midst, they are a distinct community. Denied the right of citizenship, they are still subject to our laws; and we can no more neglect their moral, intellectual, and social condition with impunity, than we can expect contagious disease to desolate their poor homes and leave our loved ones untouched. I know not how to speak of them as a community. Numbering less than one-twelfth of our population, living chiefly in dependent employments, with comparatively few sources of revenue, and fewer wholesome incentives to ambition, they nevertheless present to the eye of the careful observer as wide a range of character, and perhaps of condition, as is exhibited by society at large. Slavery being the negation of man's right to himself, it, of course, denies him the right to possess or accumulate property. It necessarily keeps him in ignorance. Whether manumitted on our own soil by the wise legislation of our fathers, or elsewhere through the promptings of benevolence, they all came to freedom in poverty and ignorance. Yet, despite all adverse circumstances, they are an improving people. They have their own churches and private schools. They maintain and conduct associations for benevolent and literary purposes. Rising above the menial stations their fathers filled, they are engaged in mechanical pursuits, in trade, and in at least two of the learned professions; many of them have acquired real estate, and a few live on incomes from their capital, which they manage with tact and judgment. I will not ask whether, as a people, they are capable of cultivation. They had answered that question affirmatively and satisfactorily to our community, before it appropriated one of its commodious public grammar school buildings for the education of coloured children.

From the abodes of want, ignorance, and vice, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, are to come the larger part of the future inmates of this department of your institution. It will be your privilege to transplant them into intelligent, virtuous, and pious homes. You must receive them in nakedness, for their ragged garments would pollute your premises. They are blind, and you are to be to them eyes; they are lame, and you are to be to them feet. In right of birth they are men, entitled to reason's large discourse; but their nobler faculties lie all undeveloped. They know not the power of emulation, and are stran-

gers to ambition; their only hope having been to live as well fed animals. Your looks of kindness and your words of sympathy are to awaken them to a new life, and your generous counsel to strengthen them in its paths.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THIRD MONTH 30, 1850.

It will no doubt be a satisfaction to many of our readers to find, that our Meeting for Sufferings has presented to the legislature of this State a forcible remonstrance against the repeal of a part of the law enacted in 1847, to prevent kidnapping, and for other purposes connected with the protection of our colored population; a copy of which is inserted in the present number. The law in question is undoubtedly an important one, strictly constitutional, and as far as appears, quite satisfactory to the citizens of Pennsylvania. While the judiciary committee admit the existence of the abuses which this law was designed and calculated to correct, and thus furnish an argument not easily answered against its repeal, they do not profess to have discovered any indication of public opinion demanding a change, but merely express a belief that "it would have a soothing tendency upon our relations with our sister states, to show that we are willing to make some sacrifices for the peace and safety of the Union."

It yet remains to be proved that the peace or safety of the Union is endangered by any provisions of this law; and it may be reasonably hoped that the citizens of this State will never be so regardless of the moral government of our gracious Creator, as to seek the peace and safety of the Union by the sacrifice of the rights of our colored population, who, though equally with ourselves amenable to the laws of the commonwealth, are debarred from any participation in the choice of those who are entrusted with their enactment or execution. As no other reason is assigned for the proposed repeal, it may be fairly presumed the committee had no other to offer. Hence we find the motive, virtually if not explicitly avowed; and the plan appears to be to conciliate the holders of slaves, by sacrificing the rights of the free.

As we fully believe that the citizens of Pennsylvania are generally averse to the exposure of our free colored people to the hazard of being carried into hopeless and hereditary slavery, at the fiat of the inferior judiciary officers of the State, and that they would greatly prefer maintaining the law of 1847 as it now stands, we would respectfully suggest to our Pennsylvania readers, the expediency of circulating in their respective neighborhoods, remonstrances against the enactment of the bill now before the Legislature, and forwarding them to Harrisburg without needless delay. The following or a similar form would probably answer the purpose.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We the undersigned citizens of County, Pennsylvania, respectfully, but earnestly, remonstrate against the passage of any law repealing the whole or any part of the "Act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, and prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by Judges, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Jailors in this Commonwealth, passed March 3d, 1847."

Duplicates might be signed at one time, one for the Senate and the other for the House of Representatives.

The message of Governor Johnston, accompanying the communication from Virginia and Georgia, appears of so important a character; the subject to which it relates is discussed in so able a manner and in a spirit so complacent, yet so firm, that we trust our readers will not think the space which it occupies greater than its merits demand. As many of our subscribers reside beyond the ordinary range of our Pennsylvania newspapers, it is presumable that, to some of them, this important document may be new. A few passages, which did not appear essential to the argument, have been omitted. About half of what we design to publish, is introduced into the present number.

The notice which we have admitted this week in regard to the capabilities and prospects of California, may be justly considered as evidence of the importance of the provision which has been introduced into their constitution, relative to slavery. To preserve such a country from the blighting, benumbing, and demoralizing influence of such a system is an object, the importance of which is not likely to be over estimated. It would seem indeed, as though the North American continent was likely to accomplish, by means of a system of confederated governments, what philanthropists and statesmen have been labouring for ages to effect. It appears within the limits not only of possibility, but of actual probability, that such a union of states may be extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the polar circle, as will preserve that wide domain from hostile convulsions. But to accomplish this desideratum the expurgation of the system from the pollution of slavery is unquestionably essential. As long as our social system contains this element of discord, so long we must expect to find the wheels of government to move in a jarring and irregular manner.

But while we are sensible of the growing importance of this new State, we should be far from giving an impetus to the tide of emigration. There can be no reasonable doubt that a large part of those who leave their comfortable homes in the Atlantic States, in search of wealth among the mines of California, will return grievously disappointed, if they return at all. The history of mining operations in other lands, has sufficiently proved that the profits are much more precarious than we generally imagine. Indeed the fact stated in this account, that these mines have at some unknown time been extensively explored, seems to indicate that the results did not furnish inducements to continue the labour.

To those especially of our Society, who appreciate the advantages of religious fellowship, it appears that the mountains and rivers of this western El Dorado, can offer but few attractions.

Besides it would be well to remember that the unavoidable exposure to which the emigrants, those particularly who engage in the active search for gold, must be subjected, can hardly fail to be greatly injurious to their constitutions, and ultimately destructive to life. At the same time we may reflect that at a number of years must probably slide away, before Friends will be located there in sufficient numbers, and so far concentrated as to afford any of the benefits and privileges of religious society. And it is generally admitted that those who are educated as Friends, can seldom amalgamate advantageously in religious communion with persons of other persuasions, however respectable and sincere.

Died,—On the 7th inst., after a short illness of apoplexy, Warren Gifford, an approved Minister of Dartmouth Monthly Meeting, Mass. He was seized about five o'clock in the afternoon, and died about three the next morning. Though thus suddenly removed, we are consoled in the trust that his dear friend has entered into his rest.

WEST TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to superintend the Boarding School at West Town, will meet there on Sixth day, the 5th of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting of the Committee on Instruction to be held in the evening of the preceding day, at 7½ o'clock. The Visiting Committee will attend the semi-annual examination, commencing on Third day morning, and closing on Fifth day afternoon of the same week. Thomas Kimber, Clerk.

Philada., 3d mo. 23d, 1850. 2t.

WANTED,

A person to take a house partly furnished, with several boarders; rent will be taken in boarding, or the house may be had with one boarder only, if preferred. Enquire at the office of Friends' Review.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Remonstrance of the Representatives of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Pennsylvania, &c., respectfully represents:

That we have learned with deep regret, that a Bill is now pending in the Legislature, which proposes to repeal the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Sections of the Law of 1847, entitled an Act to prevent Kidnapping, &c.

As the 8th Section of this Act abrogates all former laws of this State on the subject, the effect of the pending bill, should it become a law, will be to give to Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in this Commonwealth, the power to hear and determine fugitive cases, under the law of Congress of 1793. The practical operation of this will be to confer on State officers, whose jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to the sum of one hundred dollars, and whose judgment is not final upon a question of property exceeding in value six dollars, the authority to decide, without appeal, and upon any evidence which they may deem satisfactory, the freedom or the slavery of any person of colour who may be claimed as a fugitive from servitude.

The many and gross abuses which grew out of the exercise of this power, were long a source of serious complaint to the citizens of this Commonwealth, and called forth repeated Legislative action in order to remedy them and to protect our colored population from being seized and carried into slavery, under color of legal proceedings.

Numerous well attested cases are known to have occurred, in which free men were violently seized, haled before a magistrate who was in league with the men-stealers, and by a summary process suddenly consigned to hopeless servitude in distant States, beyond the reach of those means by which their undoubted right to liberty could be legally asserted.

The Report of the Judiciary Committee of the House, to whom the bill we are commenting upon was referred, fully admits these facts. "There is no doubt, says the Committee, that *many frauds* were practised by constables and other kidnappers, in collusion with certain justices of the peace, who lent their aid to such nefarious purposes, whereby colored persons were sent into bondage in other states, as fugitives, when they were undoubtedly free."

When we consider the inestimable value of liberty as enjoyed by the freemen of this Commonwealth; that the loss of it by those unhappy individuals who were thus "nefariously sent into bondage," involved the deprivation of their social and domestic comforts, the sacrifice of their property, and the severance of the dearest ties of life; that the slavery to which they were thus wrongfully condemned, is declared by the aforesaid Report "to be a state founded in violence

and supported alone by power," and that it inflicts grievous oppressions and cruelties upon its victims; we may form some idea, though but a very imperfect one, of the injustice and violence which, by the admission of the Committee, attended the execution of the law of Congress by Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

It is this state of things which the bill under consideration proposes again to introduce; and that too, without those guards which the Act of 1826 provided for the security of our citizens. While these were in force, they exerted a salutary restraint upon the subordinate officers, and rendered the kidnapping of free men a more difficult task. To restore this power to Aldermen and Justices without any such restraints, will be to render the state of things worse than it was prior to the enactment of the law of 1847, and to open a wide door for the practice of kidnapping under cover of the law of Congress for reclaiming fugitives from labor.

If but a single free colored person could be shown to have been thus fraudulently "sent into bondage," under the corrupt system which the bill proposes to re-establish, the probability of the recurrence of such a wrong, would be a sufficient argument against a return to it; but how much additional force is given to it, when the Judiciary Committee declare that "*many* [*such*] *frauds* were practised," and "colored persons were [thus] sent into bondage in other states, as fugitives, *when they were undoubtedly free.*"

The law of 1847 is pronounced by the Judiciary Committee to be "a legal and constitutional exercise of State legislative power, as recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States and of this State." It was the result of careful examination and deliberate thought, in compliance with the request of numerous citizens of this Commonwealth, and was enacted, we believe, without a dissenting voice in either house. Its operation has been beneficial in protecting the free colored population, and preventing those scenes of tumult and violence, with which the attempt to seize and carry away alleged fugitives from labour, was often attended.

The proposal to repeal the Sections alluded to, or any other part of the Act of 1847, does not appear to have originated from any application previously made to the Legislature, asking for such a measure, or from any expression of dissatisfaction on the part of our citizens with any of its provisions.

We would respectfully suggest that a law enacted as this was, with the unanimous consent of the members of the Legislature, after mature deliberation, and in accordance with the solicitation of a large number of their constituents, and which many hoped would permanently set at rest this long debated subject, ought not to be changed without a strong expression of dissatisfaction from your fellow-citizens, and the clearest evidence that it was operating upon them injuriously.

The fourth Section of the law is one of great importance to the peace of the State, and the security of its citizens. The power of the States to enact laws for the preservation of the public peace within their jurisdiction, in fugitive cases, is fully and clearly recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg; and this fourth Section is so unobjectionable in its character, that it seems difficult to conceive any good reason for its repeal. Without questioning the alleged right of the master to arrest and carry away his slave, without opposing any restriction or obstacle to his peaceably doing so it simply provides that he shall not attempt the performance of the act, "in a riotous, violent tumultuous, or unreasonable manner."

The scenes of disorder and outrage, of which our citizens were often compelled to be reluctant witnesses, before the enactment of this clause and the favorable change which has since taken place, furnish a strong and unanswerable argument in support of the Section and against its repeal.

Should it now be rescinded by the Legislature it will be virtually granting a license to the claimant to disturb the peace, and outrage the feelings of the community, by adopting with impunity any means, which his excited and unbridled passions may dictate, for seizing and carrying away his victim.

When we consider how repugnant to the feelings and judgment of our citizens, slavery and its concomitant evils are, we have reason to apprehend that the encouragement thus given to the unrestrained exertion of despotic power, will result in scenes of tumult and riot, destructive of the peace, and prejudicial to the character of the Commonwealth.

While the Judiciary Committee acknowledge in their Report, that "evils have resulted" from the officers of the State aiding in the execution of the provision in the Constitution of the United States, and the Act of Congress of 1793," yet they say, "on the whole, it would have a soothing tendency upon our relations with our sister States, to show that we are willing to make some sacrifices for the peace and safety of the Union."

We conceive that it is not only the unquestionable right, but it is also clearly the duty, of the free States, to protect their own colored population from the rapacity of avaricious and unprincipled men; and that the great object of the law of 1847, is to afford that protection and to preserve the public peace; and that it infringes upon no right guarantied by the Constitution to other States. We are persuaded that a repeal of any of the provisions of that law, would be less a compromise of policy, than a sacrifice of principle—not a compromise of the rights of the whites, so much as a surrender of the peace, the safety, and the liberties of the free people of colour of Pen-

sylvania, who are not permitted to plead their own cause in our Legislative halls; and whose rights it would be unjust to surrender, under the illusory idea of its "having a tendency to promote harmony," or "removing any supposed cause of offence."

Among the last words of David, the wise and pious king of Israel, we find it declared: "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." A compliance with this, is the only solid basis on which we can safely rest our hopes, that the Almighty Governor of the Universe, who controls the destinies of nations, will bless and preserve in peace our beloved country.

If we attempt to soothe others, or to promote harmony, by acts of injustice towards any of his rational creation, entitled, equally with ourselves to the protection of the laws, and the enjoyment of their civil rights; we may well fear, that He, who is the Refuge of the poor and the oppressed, and a God who judgeth nations as well as individuals, will not only frustrate our plans, but cause our "own iniquity to correct us, and our backsliding to reprove us."

We feel religiously bound earnestly to remonstrate against the passage of the bill in question; and desire that it may please the Most High, so to influence the hearts of our legislators, that their proceedings in this important matter, may be in conformity with that excellent and comprehensive rule, laid down by the great Christian Law-giver, our blessed Lord and Saviour,—'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also even so unto them."

Signed by direction and on behalf of a meeting of the Representatives of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Pennsylvania, &c., held in Philadelphia, the 22d of the Third month, 1850.

WILLIAM EVANS, *Clerk.*

From the North American and U. S. Gazette.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR JOHNSTON,

Transmitting the Resolutions of the Legislatures of Virginia and Georgia relative to Northern Aggressions.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN,—The States of Virginia and Georgia have transmitted to the Executive Department of this Commonwealth resolutions in reference to the preservation of the Union, the institution of slavery, and complaining of certain alleged violations of the Constitution of the United States. A respectful courtesy to those distinguished members of the Confederacy demands from the Government of Pennsylvania an early and calm consideration of the grievances thus presented.

The known character of the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their faithful adherence to the National Constitution; their deep veneration for, and attachment to, the National Union, and their uniform respect and regard for the rights, privileges, and happiness of the citizens of the other States of the Confederacy, is a sufficient pledge that they would feel deeply wounded, should their representatives, by silence and acquiescence, seem to admit, that they or their government, were justly obnoxious to the assertion that they "had commenced, and were persisting in, a system of encroachment upon the Constitution and rights of a portion of the people of this confederacy, which is alike unjust and dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of this glorious Union."

Persuaded that there exists no unkind feeling among our citizens, to any other portion of the Confederacy, and that a cordial love for the National Constitution and Union pervades our entire population, it is deemed a pleasant duty to transmit those resolutions to your honourable bodies, that the necessary measures may be adopted, after a candid consideration of the whole subject, to give a decided negative to the complaints of our sister republics, if they have done our people and government injustice in these charges; and if otherwise, to offer the amplest assurance, that the speediest remedies will be provided to redress any just grievances. This action is necessary in order that no truthful accusation of a wilful and wanton breach of the Constitution, infidelity to the national Union, or invasion of the rights of others, shall stain the social history of Pennsylvania.

The wrongs alleged may be classified as follows:

First—That the people of the non-slaveholding States have encroached upon the Constitution of the United States.

Second—That they have done acts hostile to the peace and perpetuity of the National Union.

Third—That they have unjustly, dangerously and injuriously trespassed upon the rights of other portions of the Confederacy.

These are grave charges against the faith and honour of this Commonwealth—and hence the necessity of a careful examination of their justice and truth.

Questions connected with the slavery of the coloured race have given origin to these complaints.

It is not necessary to discuss the abstract question of slavery. If it were *now* to be established; if the foot-prints of the bondman were *now*, for the first time to mark the soil of our common country; if the Constitution were *now* to be formed, it would be our duty to enter our solemn protest against its introduction or recognition.

The Constitution of the United States, however, having guaranteed to a certain extent the existence of slavery, and recognized the rights of the people of the slaveholding states in their peculiar property, all such discussions in reference to the institution as it exists in those States, are properly precluded by a just sense of constitu-

tional duty. With slavery, therefore, in the several States, there is not now, and never has been, any disposition on the part of the Government of Pennsylvania, to interfere.

Pennsylvania had been a slave-holding state. The introduction and use of servile labour and the moral and political degradation of the coloured race, had been engrafted upon her liberal institutions by the cupidity of our British ancestry. While the Revolution and the separation of the colonies from the mother country were in progress, and before the recognition of their independence by the government of Great Britain, her Legislature by the act of the 1st March, 1780, abolished slavery within her borders.

The preamble to this act, in strong and appropriate language, expresses an abhorrence of that condition of cruel bondage to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us; acknowledges the beneficent agency of the Supreme God in our deliverance from the threatened dangers, and admits the great injustice and wrong done to the servile race, by means whereof they had been "deprived of the common blessings to which they were by nature entitled," and then, in commemoration of our own happy escape from tyrannic and despotic power, provides that all persons, as well negroes and mulattoes as others, who shall be born within this state from and after the date of said act, should not be deemed and considered servants for life or slaves.

The further provisions of this humane law relate to the registry of slaves, the service of their children, their support when left indigent, their trial for offences; and whilst it thus declared in most express terms that no man or woman of any nation or colour, except registered slaves, shall at any time thereafter be deemed, adjudged, or holden within the territories of this Commonwealth as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women, it makes provision for the property of non-residents in slaves or servants for life, who may be sojourners for a period of six months. On the 29th March, 1788, another act intended to cure the defects of the act of 1st March, 1780, was passed. These enactments made Pennsylvania a non-slaveholding State, and in terms of the clearest and strongest character, marked the determination of her people to abolish forever servile labour within her borders. Whilst the preamble to the first act recited and embodied the reasons for the abolition of, and expressed her feelings in relation to the institution of slavery, it furnished notice of the most authentic kind of her determined resistance to its increase and extension.

The Congress of the States in session in New York, (Virginia, Georgia, and Pennsylvania being represented therein,) on the 13th of July, 1787, passed an ordinance, with great unanimity, that slavery or involuntary servitude should never be established, except for crime, within the then territories of the confederated States. There is no excepting or saving clause; no line of compromise, or designation of degrees of latitude, to limit the area of freedom, but an entire, absolute, and unconditional prohibition of the institution in all the territories then under the jurisdiction of Congress.

The act of 1780 had given notice to the other States of the views entertained by Pennsylvania on this important subject. The ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, was conceived in the same spirit, and gave an assurance that the evils of human bondage should never be extended, and would eventually cease to exist among a free people. It was in this belief that the citizens of Pennsylvania consented to a constitution which recognized, to some extent, the institution of slavery.

The constitution being adopted, went into operation on the 2d April, 1789. It contains the following provisions, directly or indirectly connected with the servitude of the coloured race:—

First. As regards representation, it provides "That representation and direct taxation shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

Second. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States, *now existing*, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Third. No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

The provision in the Constitution limiting the duration of the slave traffic, and the act of the National Congress immediately preceding its adoption, in relation to its non-extension to the territories of the Union, would seem to leave no doubt upon the mind, that it was the intention and meaning of the framers of the Constitution to prevent the extension and increase of human slavery, and, at an early period, secure its entire abolition in the several states. The qualified representation of the servile race, and the delivery of fugitives, were concessions made to the people of the slaveholding states.

To this organic law, containing these provisions, Pennsylvania gave her assent.

That this Commonwealth has been faithful in the discharge of all her federal obligations, it is believed can be made manifest. It is true that her business pursuits have been frequently interrupted—it is true that her just weight in the

National Councils has been lessened by the representation of the servile race—nevertheless, she has always felt it a duty faithfully to discharge her obligations as a member of the National Union.

The institution of slavery has assumed a new position and importance by the successful attempt to extend it beyond its original limits. In every instance of the kind this Commonwealth has raised her voice in earnest protest. In the written Constitution, to the observance of whose provisions her faith had been pledged, there was found no authority for its introduction into new and after-acquired territory. With the knowledge that the framers of the Constitution had taken a part in the deliberations of the Congress of 1787, and that the intention of their ordinance was the preservation from the malign influences of slavery of all the territory then belonging to the Union; it was reasonable to suppose that any acquiescence on her part in the acquisition of immense regions to be covered with slavery, would be given with great reluctance. The same liberality of sentiment that breathed in the Declaration of the National Independence, the same ardent love of human freedom that conceived the ordinance of 1787, the same hatred of human bondage that induced the abolition of the slave trade, it was believed would influence and direct the opinions and actions of the descendants of those illustrious fathers who placed these proud memorials among the venerated archives of the Republic.

At the time of the admission of Missouri, it is well known with what unanimity this Government protested against the introduction of servile labour into that fertile region. The language of her protest is clear and strong; it breathes the true feeling of her patriotic children. To the compromise line at that time adopted, it is presumed no assent was given on her part. To have done so would have done violence to her principles, and would have been an abandonment of her early and cherished policy. It was an infraction of the spirit of the ordinance of 1787, and was a doubtful exercise of Constitutional power, as well as a species of infidelity to the National Union. The act of 1780 abolished slavery, and alleged there was no human right to exact human bondage. The ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the territories of the then Confederation, and the reasons for its enactment applied as forcibly to the west bank of the Mississippi as they did to the north bank of the Ohio.

The National Constitution contained nothing to authorize the acquisition of new territory and the erection of further slave institutions. On the contrary, by its provisions in reference to the slave traffic and the concurrent events attending its formation, it appeared to mark limits to the extent and duration of the institution; hence, any action enlarging its boundaries was an unwarranted assumption of power. The union of the States was endangered by the erection of imaginary lines, tending to engender and keep alive sectional jealousies and prejudices.

[To be continued.]

RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.

The following notice of the new State now asking admission into the Union, is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce of the 14th inst. The capability of the country for agricultural purposes, is attested by information received through other channels.

The resources of California are not limited to her minerals, valuable as they are; for it will be found that she has great agricultural resources, and is remarkably well suited to grazing and to wine-growing. Her trade and navigation with all parts of the world must ultimately render her the modern Tyre.

I am led to speak more fully than I have done heretofore, of the representations made of the extent and character of the gold region.

Hitherto, and for years to come, the gold hunters will content themselves with working the diluvial earth, for dust and small pieces of gold, which have been torn from the hills and mountains by the torrents and rains. The gold undoubtedly was originally imbedded in the quartz rock, of which there are literally mountains. Ranges of mountains and hills of auriferous quartz extend the whole length of the Sierra Nevada. From these quartz rocks, Mr. Wright, the member of Congress elect from California, has brought most interesting specimens.

One of his specimens, which he considers very interesting, is a piece of quartz chipped rudely off from some exposed rock; and which bears unmistakeable marks of time. It is moss covered, and has been exposed to rains and storms for ages. It chiefly consists of solid gold embedded in the quartz. He has also a number of boulders of gold, with quartz adhering to them, and which, of course, were detached by time and torrents from the mountain mass.

Another set of specimens consists of quartz, in which minute particles of gold are distinctly visible to the eye. These are very rich in their product.

The next class of specimens consists of the ordinary white and gray quartz, of which there are mountains in California, and in which no gold is very apparent to the eye, but which yields eleven dollars and a half in gold to four pounds of rock.

This has been tested by experiment, and I saw a ball of gold extracted from four pounds of the quartz, and worth $11.50.

Few of the most intelligent men in California are yet much acquainted with gold mining, and many of them have asked Mr. Wright whether that quartz was worth washing!—though a ton of it will yield ninety thousand dollars. Mr. W.

says he can make more money with a pestle and mortar, by crushing this rock, than a man can by washing earth. How vast, then, must be the yield of this rock, when machinery and scientific skill shall be applied to it!

These mines have undoubtedly been worked at some period far back. Mr. Wright states that an opening was lately discovered in one of these quartz hills, and it was found to be a shaft very deeply sunk. Upon exploring it, three galleries were found leading from it, through the rock; all which were regular and skilfully propped on the sides and safely roofed. The rock was found to be very rich in gold, and the amount taken from it must have been immense.

This fact goes to illustrate some Mexican and Spanish traditions, and, indeed, histories of individuals, who have, in times past, acquired vast and untold treasure, but from what sources Spanish jealousy and cupidity would never allow to become known.

Gen. Santa Anna has the largest and most valuable collection of gold specimens ever made—and they are from every province in Mexico.

Some of these are very curious, and came out of the quartz rocks. One of them resembles a rod, and is, at first appearance, a work of art. But on examination, there is found a covering of quartz on one side of it, and running its whole length. Gen. Santa Anna states that he also knew that California was a rich gold region, but that Sonora was still richer.

These gold mountains and placers in California are all public property, excepting Col. Fremont's mine, which is on a corner of the range and laps on to it. This mine is his own property. All or nearly all the rest belong to the United States, and are the most valuable of all the public property. Col. Fremont's mine is very rich, judging from the specimens I have seen of it.

There are, besides the gold, in California, immense mines of silver and quicksilver, which are not worked to any extent.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The 31st Annual Report of this Institution shows that on the 31st of December last the whole number of pupils was 222; of which New York State supports 160; the City of New York 16 and Jersey 9. The expenses of 28 others are defrayed by their friends; 1 is supported by the Commissioners of Emigration; and 8 receive gratuitous instruction. During 1849, 32 pupils were admitted, and two former inmates re-admitted; 39 departed, and 3 died during the same period. The receipts were $53,250, and the disbursements $58,368 61,—leaving a balance against the Treasury of $2,128 57. In the receipts is included an appropriation of $15,000 made to extinguish a debt incurred in 1806, for the enlargement of the buildings.

New York was the first to follow Pennsylvania in the good work of educating the Deaf and Dumb; and there are now in operation on this side of the Atlantic twelve successful institutions, with about 4050 scholars, supported by liberal annual appropriations from twenty-one States.

It is mentioned as probable that a Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb will be held at Albany during the present year. —*N. Am. & U. S. Gaz.*

SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.

The general confidence in science as a wonder-worker is unlimited; and along with this there is cherished the conviction that every discovery and invention admits of a practical application to the welfare of men. Is a new vegetable brought to this country from abroad, or a new chemical compound discovered, or a novel physical phenomenon recorded: the question is immediately asked, *cui bono?* What is it good for? Is food or drink to be got out of it? Will it make hats or shoes, or cover umbrellas? Will it kill or heal? Will it drive a steam engine or make a mill go? And truly this *cui bono* question has of late been so satisfactorily answered, that we cannot wonder that the public should persist in putting it, somewhat eagerly, to every discoverer and inventor, and should believe that if a substance has one valuable application, it will prove if further investigated, to have a thousand. Gutta percha has not been known in this country ten years; and already it would be more difficult to say what purposes it had not been applied to, than to enumerate those to which it had been applied. Gun-cotton had not proved in the saddest way its power to kill, before certain ingenious Americans showed that it has a remarkable power of healing, and forms the best sticking plaster for wounds. Surgeons have not employed ether and chloroform as anæsthetics for three years; and already an ether engine is at work in Lyons, and a chloroform engine in London. Of other sciences we need not speak. Chemistry has long come down from her atomic altitudes and elective affinities; and now scours and dyes, bakes, brews, cooks and compounds drugs with contented composure. Electricity leaves her thunderbolt in the sky, and, like Mercury dismissed from Olympus, acts as letter carrier and message boy. Even the mysterious magnetism, which once seemed a living principle to quiver in the compass needle, is unclothed of mystery, and set to driving turning lathes. The public perceives all this, and has unlimited confidence in man's power over nature. The credulity which formerly fell upon unicorns, phœnixes, mermaids, vampires, krakens, pestilential comets, fairies, ghosts, witches, charms, spectres, universal remedies, and the like, now tampers with chemistry, electricity and magnetism, as it once did with the invisible world. Shoes of swiftness, seven league boots,

and fortunatus's wishing caps, are banished from the nursery; but an electro-magnetic steam fire balloon, which will cleave the air like a thunderbolt, and go as straight to its destination as the crow flies, is an invention which many hope to see realized, before railways are quite worn to pieces.—*Edinburg Review.*

IRELAND AND HER SUFFERING PEASANTRY.

To the Editors of the British Friend.

DEAR FRIENDS,—I often hear that the constant recurrence of accounts of fearful sufferings, such as appear in the daily press, as taking place in the south and west, among our miserable peasantry, are making us, both here and in England, too callous to the wretched state of masses of our fellow-creatures.

Truly it may be said, that a large portion of Ireland is in a state almost without parallel. The workhouses filled with their wretched and idle crowds, almost every moral feeling being prostrated by the companionship of the good with the bad—doing nothing, earning nothing—while the doors outside are besieged by the recipients of out-door relief; and this taking place, while there are between four and five millions of acres lying waste—all capable of being brought into profitable cultivation, by the united application of skill, enterprise, and capital.

In addition, we see the better portion of our agricultural labourers and small farmers flocking to the seaports to embark for America: leaving the land of their birth, from utter hopelessness of being able to make out a livelihood. The fact is notorious, that immense tracts of land, once in cultivation, are now lying waste, and must remain so, in consequence of the poor-rates due on them; to satisfy which, any stock which might be placed on such land would immediately be seized.

And yet, how passing strange it is, that in a country with such a vast quantity of untilled valuable land, many should be talking of the necessity of extensive schemes of emigration, and plans be constantly broached to facilitate the transportation of our people in large masses to a soil less fertile than our own!

How long is this state of things to continue? is a question which should be before the mind of every right-minded individual.

Amid this chaos of wretchedness—and how fearfully it is brought before us!—in the drowning of the wretched victims of Kilrush; the destruction, by alarm from fire, of a number of the inmates of one or more of our auxiliary workhouses; and perhaps still more vividly, by the awful loss of life occurring through a false alarm of a similar kind at one of the auxiliary workhouses at Limerick, (in which between 500 and 600 human beings were crammed, though never intended for a human habitation,)—there are yet some indications of a better state of things, and the *realization* of improvement in the northern part of Ireland. I rejoice to say that the manufacturing population of Ulster are, I understand, to an individual, fully employed; and that some branches of industry are extending themselves into Mayo and Donegal. Weavers may now be said to be at a premium there. Would that a similar state of things prevailed in the south and west!

But, perhaps, the most hopeful sign for the regeneration of Ireland, is in the fact, that vast numbers are thinking now, who never thought before—that, at least in degree, many are throwing off their preconceived ideas, to which they had clung with the pertinacity which party and exclusive politics occasion, from an absolute conviction that they must make themselves acquainted with the real cause of Ireland's misery—that the pressure is now so intense, that self-preservation alone demands the probing to the real centre of the disease. One of the fruits of this is the wide and settled conviction, that there must be an entire change in the laws relating to land—that *it* must be bought and sold as freely as any other commodity—that the laws of primogeniture and entail have brought the country into its present state—that unless great and radical changes take place, all must be involved in one common ruin. A wonderful change has taken place in many who inveterately opposed all approach to free trade. The opinion is now widely entertained, that the struggle to restore protection is a mere effort of the landlords to keep up rents; while all admit that monopoly for the last thirty years did less than nothing for the people, while it enabled the landlords to raise money on their estates, and live beyond their means for a while longer, only to involve them in hopeless and irremediable ruin.

I would say, that while a large portion of the most rational of the conservative class still profess to hold to their opinion of the evil effects of free trade, they yet say that the experiment should, now that it has been commenced, be fully tried, in order to ascertain the real result.

All eyes, too, are now turned towards the proceedings of the Encumbered Estates Commissioners; and I believe we are safe in indulging sanguine hopes that, through their operations, an immense quantity of land will change hands, the effect of which must be eminently beneficial to the country.

RICHARD ALLEN.

Dublin, 4th of 2nd Month, 1850.

"*Behold, I stand at the door, and knock.*"
Rev: iii. 20.

In the silent midnight watches,
List—thy bosom door!
How it knocketh, knocketh, knocketh,
Knocketh evermore!
Say not 'tis thy pulse's beating;
'Tis thy heart of sin:
'Tis thy Saviour knocks, and crieth
"Rise, and let me in."

Death comes down with reckless footstep
To the hall and hut:
Think you Death will stand a-knocking
Where the door is shut?
Jesus waiteth, waiteth, waiteth;
But thy door is fast!
Grieved, away thy Saviour goeth:
Death breaks in at last.

Then 'tis thine to stand—entreating
Christ to let thee in:
At the gate of heaven beating,
Wailing for thy sin.
Nay, alas! thou foolish virgin,
Hast thou then forgot,
Jesus waited long to know thee,
But He knows thee not! A. C. Coxe.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Steamship Niagara, which left Liverpool on the 9th instant, arrived at Halifax on the 21st. The political news is not of much importance. The difference between England and Greece does not appear to have been yet adjusted, and the Russian government is said to have presented an energetic remonstrance against the proceedings of the English. The king of Bavaria is also reported to have transmitted to the European powers, including Great Britain, a strong protest against the "acts of violence" committed in the Grecian territories, in the name of the English government.

The motion, in the House of Commons, by Richard Cobden, the well known advocate of peace, for the reduction of the expenses of the army and navy was rejected on the 8th instant, by a vote of 272 to 89. There are too many members of that body who have relatives holding lucrative appointments in the army and navy, to allow of this reduction. A bill is likely to be introduced for abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The salary of this officer is stated at £20,000 sterling, or nearly four times that of an American President.

The Queen has authorized the publication of an offer of rewards for the discovery and relief of Sir John Franklin; viz., of £22,000 to any one who will effectually relieve the crews of the ships; £2,000 for relieving, or giving such information as shall lead to the relief of any of the crew; and £10,000 to any one who shall first ascertain their fate.

The Governor of Pennsylvania sent to the Legislature, on the 22d instant, a message in relation to the communications received from Virginia and Georgia, charging the people of the North with proceedings injurious to the rights of the South, and inconsistent with the compromises of the Constitution. In this message Governor Johnston ably vindicates the action of Pennsylvania, in relation to the matters complained of. When the message was read in the House of Representatives, a motion was made to print 5000 copies, but the measure was opposed by several members who are unfavourable to the present administration, and the message itself was denounced as an improper interference with the proceedings of the legislature; though the measure falls strictly within the duties assigned to the Governor by the constitution of the state. (Vide Art. II., sect. 11.) The consideration of the motion to print was postponed; which is equivalent to a rejection.

On the same afternoon, came up in course, the consideration of a resolution expressive of opposition to the extension of slavery over territory now free; and instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress, to resist all attempts to extend slavery over any part, however small, of such territory; and to oppose the admission of new states into the Union, unless involuntary servitude shall be excluded therefrom. This resolution was, in effect, rejected, by a vote of 46 to 45, in favour of postponement to "the last Monday in April," before which time the session is expected to close.

The Nashville convention appears to be less favourably regarded in the South than its projectors expected. In Texas the question of sending delegates to the convention was submitted to the people on the 4th instant. Four candidates for each Congressional district were recommended by the legislature. In Galveston city and county, the people refused to vote on the subject. At Houston city seven votes were given for the convention and 165 against it. In Harris county four candidates received *one* vote each; six other votes were given in favour of a convention, but naming no delegates, and 292 votes, "*no convention, no disunion.*" Eight delegates, one of whom has gone to California, appear to have been voted for in two other districts.

At a large political meeting at Natchez, Mississippi, recently held, the admission of California with her present constitution was boldly advocated; the speaker, who declared his interests identified with those of the South, asserting that the people of the south had no more right to dictate to those of California on the subject of slavery, than the people of the north had to dictate to the south.

The plan of Whitney for a railroad to the Pacific seems to have received its quietus, at least for a time.

Reports from Texas, represent the Apaches as quite hostile to the whites. A number of individuals have fallen by their hands.

The proceedings at Washington during the past week, are of the same general character as those which preceded them. The subject of slavery still absorbs nearly all the rest. A bill for the admission of California was reported to the Senate, from the Committee on Territories, on the 25th inst.

On the 26th Senator Benton expressed his intention to press the admission of California upon the attention of the Senate, till that body should act definitively upon it. His observations gave rise to some strictures from Senator Foote, which resulted in a disagreeable contest between them.

In the House of Representatives, Thurston from Oregon, has made his debut on the floor of Congress. He positively denies that the formation of the California constitution was the result of interference on the part of the president or his agents; and asserts that there is no shadow of evidence in support of the assertion that the exclusion of slavery was the effect of extraneous influence. He asserts his capacity to prove, that the arable land in California is less than one-third of that in Ohio; or one-fourth of what Pennsylvania contains; or one fifth of such land in Virginia.

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.

The subscriber has nearly ready "Life and Correspondence of William and Alice Ellis, by James Backhouse;" revised and corrected by the Author for the American Editor.

Henry Longstreth,
347 Market Street, Philadelphia.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Testimony of Purchase Monthly Meeting, New York, slightly abridged, respecting HANNAH FIELD.

(Concluded from page 434.)

Having been taught by experience what are ıe feelings of a stranger's heart, and possessing ı an eminent degree a sympathetic mind, her ɔuse was not only a home for their friends, but ıe entered most feelingly into their trials, and ıeir griefs, and delighted in administering the ılm of consolation.

The latter years of our dear friend were attenɔd with great bodily suffering. In 1822, she ıd a severe illness, and was so reduced that no ɔpes were entertained of her recovery. Her ind, however, was mercifully sustained, and ntered in holy resignation. During this season, .e uttered many deep and weighty expressions. few of them were preserved, from which we lect the following, as being descriptive of her ligious views, and great concern for Friends. "I sire to be thankful, I hope I am thankful, that am not left in such a trying time as this; that feel the foundation, Jesus Christ, to be sure. h! how I feel for our poor Society; there are many deviations from the truth amongst the ɔmbers, on account of which, I have often ɔurned. Be faithful my dear friend, stand as watchman and warn the people. Oh, what will come of our young men in the day of trial that approaching; having departed from the truth, ıat will they have to support them!"

About half an hour afterward, having been in ɔfound stillness for some time, she said with ɔat sweetness and energy, "Jesus Christ came ɔm God, and in him dwelt the fullness of the ɔdhead bodily," and raising her hands, added, Oh, the excellency, the beauty, the sweetness!" ıring her last sickness, which continued about e months, she endured much severe pain, and a most distressing affection of the stomach; but divine support was mercifully extended, and she was an example of patience and quiet submission to the divine will; this, together with her religious views, and the unimpaired state of her mind, will be clearly demonstrated by her own testimony on the bed of languishing, and at the hour of death. At one time, when speaking of the state of society, she said, "If Friends are faithful and keep their dependance on him alone, who has always been the unfailing helper of his people, there is no cause to be discouraged at the difficulties with which we appear to be surrounded, or at our reduced number; for I believe the cause is in the Lord's hand, he hath his way in the deep, and can accomplish his work by few or by many. It is my belief, whether I live or die, that Friends have done right in leaving those who deny the divinity and offering of our Lord Jesus Christ. We could not have done otherwise, unless we had given up the principles and doctrines, which have been always held by our Society, and for which our ancient Friends suffered so much; some of them sealing their testimony with their blood." At another time, "My sentiments are the same that they have always been with regard to the fundamental doctrines and principles of our Society. I have always believed as I now do, with regard to the personal appearance of our blessed Saviour, his death, sufferings, resurrection, mediation, and intercession with the Father; yes, I have always had the most firm belief in the Scripture testimony concerning our blessed Lord. I have no unity with any doctrines that tend to lessen the divinity of Jesus Christ, or the value of that great sacrifice that was offered on Mount Calvary, or that undervalue the Scriptures of Truth, for I believe that they are indeed able, through faith, to make wise unto salvation."

One morning being greatly oppressed with excruciating pain, she spoke to some friends that were with her, as follows, "Why am I kept here so long? I long to be gone; do not hold me, but pray for my release. My suffering is so great, that I am afraid my patience will not hold out; pray for me that I may be preserved from murmuring, or at any time doing or saying anything that may bring reproach on the cause that I have for many years been endeavouring faithfully, though feebly to advocate; that I may prove by my example, the truth of what I have declared

to others, that the religion of Jesus Christ would be a support under every conflict. What would become of me, were it not for that support at this time?" A physician calling to see her, said, "Your suffering must be very great." She replied, "Yes, doctor, very great; the distress in my side and stomach is so extreme, that it often feels as if the bones were separating." He added, "But your mind appears to be fixed on that Power that can, and I trust, will support under every conflict, and enable you to adopt the language, 'thy will be done.'" She looked at him with great sweetness and said, "That is the highest anthem by saint or angel ever sung; yes, doctor, the highest anthem sung on earth, or in Heaven. It is a great thing so to live, as to be prepared to leave this world, but it is attainable through the mercy of him who died for us, that we might live."

31st of 10th Month. Some of her relatives coming in to see her, she expressed very near feeling for them, and added, "I long to be gone, and it is a great thing to be prepared for the change. There is no other way but by and through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself a ransom for us; and it is of great importance to have a right understanding of these things."

1st of 11th Month. Being in great distress of body she prayed thus: "Oh Lord Jesus Christ be pleased to receive my spirit, for thou art my only hope; be pleased to release this poor tenement of clay." Soon after, she said, "Will not this be the last day?" Being asked if she had any message to her absent relations, she replied, "love to all; tell them I want all to be faithful in the support of the ancient principles and doctrines of Friends, for these new things will be found to be nothing but deception."

She soon after said, "Oh, how thankful I feel that I was enabled to perform that visit to Europe when I did."

11th Mo. 2d. First day evening. She looked upon those who were around her with a sweet and impressive countenance, and said, "I thought I heard a beautiful voice saying, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord, and the rest that is prepared for thee; did you not hear it?" At another time, "Oh that it was the will of my Heavenly Father to release me from this state of bodily suffering; yet not my will, but thine be done. Oh! Father, I desire to be resigned to live or die, but if I dared to have a wish, it would be to die, that I might be continually with Jesus. I feel nothing in my way; all is peace. I have had many weaknesses and infirmities to contend with, and I can say in humility and abasedness of self that it is by and through the mercy of God that I am what I am."

From this time she declined very rapidly, and though still affected with severe pain, manifested entire resignation to the divine will, frequently expressing a fear that she was not sufficiently patient and thankful. She also entertained a grateful sense of the kindness of her caretakers, which she frequently mentioned with much tenderness, even to the last.

On 4th day afternoon, the 5th of 11th Month, she experienced some relief from the pain and suffering that she had so long endured, and her mind being perfectly clear and calm, she conversed considerably with two intimate friends. Toward evening, when one of them took leave of her, he observed that "he believed she was fast verging toward a state of uninterrupted bliss and peace, that the conflict would soon be over:" she replied, with great sweetness and composure, "I rejoice." In the latter part of the night, it was discovered that she was sinking; and being aware of it herself, she inquired for several members of the family, and taking a heart-tendering leave of those that were about her, she ceased to breathe about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of 11th Month, 1828, aged 65 years.

Thus lived, and thus died our much loved Friend, Hannah Field. We feel that we have sustained a sore bereavement by this afflictive dispensation of divine Providence; and while we desire humbly to submit, knowing that the "Judge of all the earth will do right," we believe it may be said in relation to her, "Here is the patience of the Saints; here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus. Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth—yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.

No. 7.

Phineas Pemberton, the writer of the following letter, emigrated from Lancashire, where he had been a useful member of the Society of Friends. In 1697 he was a member of Council and Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania: he died in 1702, having been very serviceable in things temporal and spiritual in his adopted country.—See Life of Samuel Fothergill, page 160.

"The 18th of the 1st mo. 1698–9.

Dear Friend, Wm. Ellis,—Thy faithfulness to the Lord, the plainness of thy testimony, the uprightness of thy conversation, and thy labour of love, have been of great benefit to many, and therefore many do greatly love thee, and I amongst the rest, who have reaped the benefit of thy labour, am now drawn to give thee these few lines as a Farewell! doubting whether I may see thee any more; but I shall have that spiritual enjoyment of thee, of which the saints in fellowship are made partakers, and of which the things in this world cannot prevent us, and wherein we are often comforted in those dear remembrances we have of one another until the time of that full fruition of enjoyment

vhich is laid up and prepared for us in the king-
lom of rest and everlasting peace: and truly the
emembrance of thee at this time is very pleasant
o me, and the sense of the sweet and comforta-
le seasons we have had together, dwells upon
ay spirit, and works me into a humble frame of
ind, to give the Lord the glory, who so ten-
erly takes care of his, everywhere. This is
ot, ought not, and I believe will not be forgot-
en by the faithful, but will more and more
ngage our hearts to love and faithfully to follow
nd worship him, who over all is worthy. Thus
eing in haste, but in dear and tender love, I bid
hee Farewell! who am thine in sincerity and
ruth, PHINEAS PEMBERTON."

Gilbert Thompson, the writer of the following
tter, resided at Penketh in Lancashire, where
e kept a boarding-school. Professing the reli-
ious principles of the Society of Friends, he
as prosecuted by the intolerant party then in
ower, for keeping a school, and for this alleged
ence was imprisoned in Lancaster Castle! He
ecame a minister about the period at which this
tter was written to Alice Ellis, and was much
teemed both in this capacity and in that of a
eceptor of youth: he died in 1719, aged 61
ears.—See notice of him in Piety Promoted,
art VIII. and Memoirs of Samuel Fothergill,
ge 11.

"*Sankey, the 28th of the 11th mo.* 1698–9.

DEAR FRIEND, ALICE ELLIS,—I often remem-
r thee though I seldom write to thee, and were
ear thee, I could be glad of thy company, and
partake with thee in the fruits of thy faith,
d hear of the noble acts which the Lord hath
abled thee to perform since thou lovedst him,
his mercy's sake. I have beheld with admi-
tion, the industry, ability, willingness and
signedness, which the Lord, upon divers occa-
ns hath endued thee with, and made thereby a
et companion and yoke-fellow to dear William
lis, whose heart and all his faculties are freely
d truly devoted to those particular services his
ister hath engaged him in, and in which, I
ubt not, but as he hath been, he still is, truly
viceable in his lot and place, having an eye to
honour of Him that called him when he was
le, and to that recompense of reward laid up
the righteous. I question not but thou
etest with exercises and divers difficulties, in
absence; and yet, I as well believe, thou
west how they all become sanctified, and
st, in the faith, press forward and see beyond
m all, and feel a sweetness in standing in thy
and testimony what way soever it stand.
y strength and experience I know go beyond
e, else would I say, Maintain thy own lot,
stand in thy own rank and place of service,
let others do so too; and then every one's
t will be best done. Let the peaceable wis-
n that is from above, and settles our spirits,
lwelt in, and therein, whatever is done more or
less, will be to the glory of God, and every one's particular comfort. I am straitened now for time, otherwise I feel an openness that could enlarge; but I can say, I read thee and some other dear Friends beyond words. There is a more settled knowledge of such as are in the true faith, and live in the Truth, than can or need be set forth by lines. With a tender salutation of love I bid thee Farewell, and remain

Thy well-wisher in my measure.
GILBERT THOMPSON."

Rowland Ellis, the writer of the following letter, was a man of note among the Welsh settlers in Pennsylvania: he visited America in 1686, for the purpose of selecting a place on which to locate his family. In the voyage thither, which was very long, many persons who sailed with him died for want of food. He returned to England in the following year, leaving one of his sons in America; and did not finally remove his family till 1697. At this time he was about forty-five years of age; and it is said, he lived long to do good, his service both in the church of Christ and in the State being considerable. He was a preacher among the Quakers, and an acceptable man in every station. He died at his son-in-law, John Evans's, in North Wales, Pennsylvania, in his eightieth year.—See Proud's History of Pennsylvania, Vol. I. page 220.

"*The 28th of the 1st mo.* 1699.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND, WILLIAM ELLIS,—If these lines come to thy hands, thou mayst understand what often hath been in my mind to tell thee, That if ever it come before thee to visit Friends in Wales, I desire this kindness of thee, partly for thy name's sake, but rather upon Truth's account. When at Dolgelly Meeting, in Merionethshire, in North Wales, to inquire for my daughter, if she be then alive, and for her husband who is a priest. If thou findest thyself free and anything inclined thereunto, knock at his door, and see whether she is quite dead, or slumbering among the dead. I do believe a living invitation may call home a strayed sheep, though gone far into the wilderness, and there, it may be, fast entangled in briars, and bound up in strong chains. If there is any breath left in her, she may answer, though in a land of darkness, and under the shadow of death. The good Shepherd takes great pains to unloose the lost sheep from their bonds and entanglements, and David-like, killing the lion and delivering the lamb out of his mouth, to bring the same to their right mind, to know the Shepherd's tents. Well, my friend! I believe some have done things of this nature; and who can tell, if it come before thee, but thou mayst through the power of God, be instrumental to open their eyes; they both are very kind to Friends. Our friend, Hugh Roberts, hath twice visited them, they being sick; her husband

took it very kindly. So with my dear love unto thee, I remain thy friend,

ROWLAND ELLIS."

William Fishbourn, the writer of the following letter, was a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, for Philadelphia county, in 1716 and subsequent years.

"*Philadelphia, the 2nd of 2nd mo.* 1699.

DEAR AND WELL-ESTEEMED FRIEND, WILLIAM ELLIS,—For so in my small measure of the Truth as it is in Jesus, I am bold to call thee; not with flattery, nor with deceivable speeches, but with a true esteem, as it is wrought by the power of God. And as I hope I do humbly and reverently esteem the many mercies, blessings, and favours which I receive from the hand of the Lord, I also hope I ever shall measurably esteem his servants; and I greatly desire I may be bowed down under a sense of the mercies of our God, more and more every day. My friend! with these lines I dearly salute thee with my unfeigned love, wishing thy health, prosperity, and preservation every way; and I earnestly desire thee to remember, as thou hast access to the throne of God's grace, thy poor friend, who travels in weakness, fear and hope, dread and humility, before the Lord; and sometimes is ready to say, I fear, at one time or another, I shall fall by the hand of the enemy that daily besets me. Oh! desire for me, that I may not be tried beyond my strength; for the wicked one sees the weak part, and he is often at work there; but blessed be the God and father of all our mercies, his power, in the very glorious appearance of it, is very strong, as I am kept mollified and melted down before him. Oh! my soul and spirit ever desire to dwell low before him; I would to God I had a tent to dwell in, in the valley of humility, and that I might always abide in it; then I should be safe. Pray visit me with a few lines from thy hand, as thy spirit hath freedom; and I desire thee to pray to the Lord, that I may ever be sensible of my condition, and that nothing may be hid in me that is contrary to, or that oppresses the good seed. Look upon these lines as from one that wants utterance to express my desires. To the Lord I leave thee, and to the guidance of his good Spirit, And bid thee, Farewell!

WILLIAM FISHBOURN."

From the North American and U. S. Gazette.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR JOHNSTON,

Transmitting the Resolutions of the Legislatures of Virginia and Georgia relative to Northern Aggressions.

[Concluded from page 445.]

In the powers of the National Congress is found no authority to create slavery, unless its introduction formed a portion of a treaty acquiring territory, or was the condition of a grant of lands. The spirit of universal liberty guarded all soil blessed by the institutions of freedom, and to establish bondage, positive enactments were necessarily required. These sentiments of Pennsylvania remain unchanged, and if their expression, with a perfect willingness to submit their accuracy to the supreme judicial tribunals of the country, were aggressions on the rights of the citizens of Virginia and Georgia, if they were infractions of the National Constitution, or tended to a dissolution of the Union, the demonstration thereof has not been made manifest to our citizens.

The National Government is admitted to be a government of limited powers—and that no authority can be exercised by it, unless conferred by the Constitution. In the Constitution is found no express authority for the acquisition of new territory by purchase. No express authority to admit new States into the confederacy formed from such acquired territory; no expressed or written power to absorb and annex another and a distinct sovereignty; to assume its debts, finish its unsettled warfare, or to take charge of it public domain; no express authority is given to plant the institution of slavery where it does not exist, and certainly none to guarantee to it, in its new home, the unequal and anti-republican representation to which it is entitled in the original States. The practical and common sense exposition of the Constitution, it is fully conceded would invest a government of limited powers with all the authority necessary to carry into effect its expressly granted powers.

The parts of the Constitution mentioned below embrace all the provisions necessary or essential for our present purpose.

1. The slave Representation in the National Congress.
2. The non-importation of slaves after 1808.
3. The extradition of fugitives from labor.
4. The authority of Congress over the territories.
5. The authority of Congress over the District of Columbia.

Which of these provisions of the National Constitution has been encroached upon by Pennsylvania? There is no part of her history, Legislative, Executive, or Judicial, that shows any interference with the rights of representation belonging to Virginia or Georgia. No charge has been made against her faithful observance of that portion of the Constitution in relation to the importation or non-importation of slaves. The authority of Congress to establish slavery in territories wherein it does not exist, this State has denied, in mild and friendly terms,—and in submitting heretofore to the exercise of the power, when new slaveholding States have been admitted, no bitterness has marked her complaints and protests.

The authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is apparent, unless the words employed conferring it give less and a

erent power when inserted in Constitutions, than when used in other portions of the written and poken language of the country.

The complaint in relation to the non-delivery f fugitives from labor will be best answered by review of the laws enacted on the subject.

The act of 1780, although it denied the use of lave property to her own citizens, with a careful egard for the rights of the slaveholding States, ermitted sojourners to retain the ownership of uch property for six consecutive months within he State. The frequent evasions of this part of he statute, and the effort made to extend slavery o the offspring of slave mothers, caused the act f 29th March 1788. The constitutional provi- ion before mentioned, for the reclamation of fugi- ives, followed soon after, and was supposed to lace all power over the subject in the National egislature. The act of Congress of 12th Fe- ruary, 1793, entitled an act "respecting fugi- ives from justice, and persons escaping from the ervice of their masters," appeared to confirm this pinion. It was believed, however, that a con- urrent jurisdiction rested in the National and tate Legislatures. At the request of a number f gentlemen of the neighboring State of Mary- and, as is stated in the argument in the case of 'rigg vs. Commonwealth, the act of 25th March, 826, was passed. Three objects were intended o be secured by this legislation, to wit: the de- very of fugitives from labor, the protection of ree colored people, and the prevention of kidnap- ing.

The 1st and 2d sections, describe the offence of idnapping, and prescribe its punishment: the ropriety and justice of its enactments cannot be uestioned. The other sections of this statute elate to the reclamation of fugitives from labor, nd the power given to the owner to retake his roperty, and the obligations to aid and co-operate ith him, imposed upon the officers of this Com- onwealth, were of such character as ought to ave satisfied all reasonable and fair dealing men f the disposition of this Commonwealth to have he provisions in the Constitution and the acts of ongress completely carried into effect. While he law provided ample security for the safekeep- g of the alleged fugitive, until the owner might ave an opportunity to obtain proof of his former ondition, it required other proof of this fact than he oath of the interested claimant or his agent attorney. The provisions of this law were ir and equitable, and well calculated to aid the wner in the recovery of his property, and it is eemed a matter of surprise, that it was contested nd annulled, through the agency of the same tate, whose citizens had procured its enactment. he guards in the statute intended to preserve e liberty of the free man would by the investi- ation it demanded, cause some trouble in pro- ring the *final* extradition of the fugitive slave. he proof of property by other evidence than the th of the claimant, was certainly demanding as little as our Southern friends, in justice, should have desired, when they asked the aid of the official power of the Commonwealth, to send from her jurisdiction and territory human beings invoking the protection and guardianship of her laws.

The supreme Court, however, decided, that the provisions of said law, imposing restraints upon the claimant's power to remove the alleged fugitive, were unconstitutional. If the restrictions imposed by the statute were intended to aid the escape or prevent the extradition of the fugitive, the accuracy of the decision cannot be doubted; but if these guards were inserted as necessary to protect the liberty of the freeman, the decision was wrong, unless it was adjudged that the sole authority over the subject was vested in Congress. This decision left to the master the authority to *claim* as provided in the Constitution, and also authorized him to seize and remove the individual who he alleged was his property, and to use for that purpose the official power of the State without permitting to her the right to control and regulate the manner of the procedure or to determine the truth and justice of the alleged claim. It established the principle that a stranger to the soil of Pennsylvania might enter upon it and by possibility inflict the deepest injury upon her sovereignty by the abduction of her citizens under false pretences. The Supreme judicature having so decided the question, our law-abiding citizens submitted, but with the determination that in the spirit of that decision the officers of this Commonwealth should not be made the instruments, even by possibility, on such slight foundation as a claimant's interested demand, of enslaving free men.

To prevent this great possible wrong, the act of 3d of March, 1847, repealing all legislation on the subject, and forbidding the officers of the State to take any part in the recapture of such alleged fugitives, was enacted. The Constitutional provision and the act of Congress, our State has endeavored to carry into full effect. She has denied, and it is hoped ever will deny, the power of Congress to impose the performance of duties upon her municipal and judicial officers without her consent.

In this recital of her legislative history it is impossible to discover wherein this Commonwealth has been unfaithful to the national Constitution.

If the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution have been thus faithfully discharged, and if every page of our history, every volume of our laws, demonstrate that our federal relations have been honestly regarded, is it not an act of injustice on the part of Virginia and Georgia, to charge us with a wilful neglect and infraction of our duties to the national compact? Is it an aggression for our people, in the exercise of the liberty of speech, to proclaim that slavery is an evil and a wrong, and that at the adoption of the Constitution, these principles were avowed and main-

tained? Is it a wrong in them to say that power is vested in Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories, and to abolish it in the District of Columbia? The federal Constitution denies to them no right to speak freely on these subjects. If it did, this government never would have existed, clothed with power so despotic and unjust.

It is right and proper, and a duty we owe to the people of Pennsylvania—to the memory of her early and patriotic statesmen—to the reputation of the public men of the past generation, and to those now entrusted with her destinies—to deny in dignified and decided terms, the insinuations and charges made against her faith and integrity.

The allegation of infidelity to the national Union, is best answered by the history of her devotion and attachment to this palladium of our civil and religious freedom.

The alien and sedition laws of our National Congress, while they found no sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, failed to provoke her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the Union.

The extension of slavery over portions of the vast domains of the Louisiana purchase, although in direct opposition to her united and solemn protest, and calculated to outrage the feelings of her people, produced no threats of dissolution.

The prostration of her industrial pursuits caused by the influence of the augmented slave representation in the national Congress, by the admission of Texas, while it deeply wounded, could not destroy her confidence and love for the national compact.

The refusal on the part of certain slaveholding States to deliver up, although required so to do by express provision of the Constitution, kidnappers, whose wrong doing was against the very sovereignty of the Commonwealth, furnishes, in her opinion, no valid reason for assembling conventions to disrupt the confederation of the States.

All these acts, so injurious to her people, might have authorized deep and loud complaints, but her love for the Union rendered her silent, and induced the hope that different and more friendly counsels would prevail. Her voice was heard only in kind remonstrance; no harsh complaints of a violated constitution and invaded rights were uttered, to wound a brother's ear, and interrupt the social and kindred friendships of a united people.

Relying on the justice and fraternal feelings of a common country, she believed that her rights and interests would be, in proper time, admitted, recognized and protected. The attachment of Pennsylvania to the Union, during her entire career has been as pure and ardent as it was in the first hours of its existence, and her faith in its stability and permanent preservation has never changed.

In obedience to the Constitutional duty requiring me to transmit such information to the Legislature as may be deemed pertinent to the welfare of the people, I beg leave to submit these resolves of Virginia and Georgia, with this message, and to request the passage of such resolutions, to be forwarded to the Executives of Georgia and Virginia, as may indicate the injustice done to this commonwealth in the declarations made by those Legislatures, while at the same time we offer our cordial respect for, and faithful support of, the National Constitution and Union—and our sincere and fraternal feelings towards their people as citizens of a common country.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Executive Chamber, March 22d., 1850.

From the British Friend.

FRIENDS' FIRST-DAY SCHOOL, SPITALFIELDS, LONDON.

It is well known to many Friends, that in the spring of the present year, the above school was established by a few young men Friends resident in the metropolis, who, appreciating the need of such an institution in the densely-populated locality of Spitalfields, desiring usefully to employ those hours on the First-day not occupied in attending their respective meetings for worship, and encouraged by many whose experience and counsel were most valuable, made an appeal to Friends generally for pecuniary aid, and at once engaged in the work.

It is with a view of affording those Friends (whose kind encouragement has in many ways been extended to the supporters of the school) some little information as to its progress hitherto, and its present position and prospects, that these few lines are written.

The school is held every First-day afternoon, from half-past two to half-past four o'clock; and is generally attended by from 70 to 80 boys, of ages varying from seven to eighteen years.

The school opens by one of the superintendents reading a portion of Scripture, generally of a narrative character, calculated to interest the boys and afford opportunity for questioning from the teachers afterwards.

Tickets for punctual attendance are then distributed, and those boys are admitted who have arrived too late for reading. Half the school then take their places at the writing desks, while one of the superintendents apportions the other half to suitable teachers; who, after hearing the boys repeat any hymns they may have committed to memory during the week, proceed with reading, questioning, or such other instruction as they may deem adapted to the condition or capacity of their respective scholars. At the end of an hour, the writing and reading classes change places and employments.

At the close of school, a ticket is given to those who may not have forfeited their claim by misconduct. Each ticket is valued at one farthing in exchange for books.

Before separating, a second portion of Scrip

ture is read; and after both these occasions a pause ensues, which it is most encouraging to observe marked with peculiar silence, order, and even solemnity.

It is, indeed, an interesting sight to behold a number of boys brought up in the streets, courts, and alleys of one of the most miserable portions of London, and almost wholly unaccustomed to constraint or control, submitting, almost without an instance of disorder, to the strict discipline of a school, and before parting waiting the signal to withdraw with as much quietness as is observed in the stillest moments of our meetings for worship.

Nor is the good effect confined to the scholars alone; the profitable intercourse promoted amongst those who meet for one common object —the never-failing source of interest occasioned by the employment—serve to bring young men together, and attach to each other those who, without such a means, would be almost total strangers. And we have no small hope, that the serious responsibility devolving upon those who have undertaken thus to labour, may have a most salutary effect. It may lead them to consider how far they are fulfilling the duties of the stewardship entrusted to them, and to desire that by faithfulness in the little they may become worthy to be made rulers over more.

Actuated by the desire to carry out as far as possible the objects of the school, by extending to the older boys some branches of instruction which cannot suitably be taught on First-days, it is now proposed to establish a school on Fifth-day evenings, to be conducted by young men Friends who may volunteer their gratuitous services; and this proposition has met with much encouragement.

Instead of *presenting* the boys who attend the evening school with books, it is intended to establish a library; the loan of a book from week to week constituting a reward for general good conduct. To this the attention of Friends is particularly invited. Presents of books adapted for such a purpose, and donations of a few shillings, will enable the association to start the library without entrenching on its, at present, somewhat limited resources; and it is hoped that those who wish well to the undertaking, will readily respond to the call.

It will also be interesting to our Friends to know, that a girls' school under the management of women Friends, is to be opened on the same premises, on First-day mornings, and the zeal and energy already displayed by its promoters augur well for its success. Much, indeed, are such schools needed by the female children of the neighborhood, whose truly neglected condition it is fearful to contemplate—when we reflect upon the fearful consequences of youth spent in idleness, ignorance, and misery.

Such, then, is the brief outline of the course of the London Friends' First-day School Association,—such the encouraging prospect afforded by its present position. Let its success be an encouragement to those who have not yet engaged in the work, and stimulate all who feel discouraged by the difficulties cast in the way of the First-day school teacher, to press perseveringly forward. The good effects of their efforts may not be immediately apparent,—they may labour long and arduously, without discovering the result of their exertions; but by relying for help on Him from whom alone availing help can come, the seed sown may bear good fruit; and the flower "born to blush unseen below," may bloom with unfading glory in the garden of Heaven.

Presents of books, subscriptions, &c., may be forwarded to the Treasurer, James Bowden, 86, Houndsditch, London. AMICUS.

London 12th month, 1849.

DEVASTATION OF LIFE BY WAR.

A late French paper states, "that the army of 1813 was composed of recruits from eighteen to twenty years of age. *Illness, fatigue and misery took every tenth man of them.* Of the 1,260,000 raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend France, but *one hundred thousand men* above ground. As the result of the various conscriptions made in France between the years 1791 and 1813, we find that *four millions five hundred thousand* Frenchmen were blown to pieces by cannon, brought down by musketry, impaled upon bayonets, or cut down by broad-swords and sabres; and by all this sacrifice France obtained literally nothing—not so much as one square inch of ground added to its territorial limits in her wars of 1790."

The London Times follows up the above calculation, and computes the loss sustained by the allies at TEN MILLIONS OF MEN, cut to pieces in the prime of life! The mind can scarcely realize such a dismal and horrible picture. And yet this enormous sacrifice of human life produced no advantage for which the cost of a single life would not have been too dear. We look with loathing and hatred, says a late writer, upon those savage tribes which periodically offer human sacrifice to their gods. But their blind yet honest zeal is pardonable, and their destruction of life but limited, compared with the pyramids of bloody oblations which civilized men offer at the shrine of national ambition, avarice and revenge.

THE EFFECTS OF GIN.

An English paper speaking of intemperance remarks:—Mr. Wakeley, coroner for the county of Middlesex, an excellent chemist and a physician of no mean order, says: "Gin is the best friend I have; it causes me to have annually a thousand more inquests than I should otherwise

hold. I have reason to believe that 10,000 to 15,000 persons die in London every year from the effects of gin-drinking, on whom no inquests are held." Captain Brunton of the Navy, adds: "During the late war, almost every accident I witnessed on board ships was owing to drunkenness. I hold spirituous liquors to be more dangerous than gunpowder."

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 6, 1850.

In the 39th number, and in several of the following ones, of the first volume, the editor submitted to his readers, some observations on insanity and crime, and their intimate connection with each other. A prominent object of those essays was, to draw the attention of the readers of this journal, and, if possible, that of the community in general, to the important fact, which is certainly too much overlooked, that crimes of an atrocious character are often committed under the influence of insanity; and that the keenest sagacity is often incompetent to decide whether an act, grossly immoral in itself, and dangerous to the peace of society, is the result of depravity or of intellectual disorder. It is fully agreed that the actions of an acknowledged maniac, however dangerous to himself or others, or however criminal, if judged by the standard usually applied to the conduct of rational men, ought not to be visited with the penalties allotted to similar offences, when committed by persons of sane minds. Hence it frequently happens, that in trials for capital offences, if the plea of innocence is found unavailing, the counsel for the defence resorts to the plea of insanity. This being, not uncommonly, a last resort, is very likely to be regarded with suspicion, as an expedient for defeating the course of justice. If a crime has been committed, of so enormous a character, that no motive, which could influence a rational mind, can be conceived of sufficient force to lead to its perpetration, this very fact, which might be regarded as prima facie evidence of insanity, is not unlikely to subject to public indignation, the lawyer who should urge this plea in the defence, or the physician whose testimony should be given in its support.

As the writer of the essays, to which allusion was made at the commencement of this article, has no pretension to medical science, he could not reasonsonably expect his observations, on a subject so nearly allied to the profession of medicine, to inspire the confidence which may be claimed by those who have given their youth to the study, and their prime to the cure of diseases, mental and physical. It was therefore a satisfaction to find, in a medical work just published, to which his attention was drawn by a professional friend, that a physician of high standing has made the shades of insanity, its connection with crime, and the duty of professional men, in relation to such cases, the subject of one of his lectures. Some extracts from this lecture are introduced into the present number of the Review. In these extracts, the reader will find the opinion confirmed which was advanced in our first volume, and sustained by competent authority, that the shades of insanity are often too nice to be discovered by human sagacity.

But while the lecturer clearly attests this fact, and justly regards the question of accountability as beyond the penetration of the human mind, he does not appear to have drawn the conclusion, or at least he does not urge it, which is fairly deducible from it. To establish this conclusion, and to impress it on our readers, is indeed the reason why the subject is now revived. A course of legislation, which requires, in the administration of justice, a court and jury to decide a question, which no human sagacity, however refined and improved, can decide with certainty, must be defective. It is quite time to dives our penal code of its vindictive character, and adjus it to the legitimate objects of criminal law—th preservation of society from lawless aggression, and the reformation of offenders. If our penal code were formed upon this principle, it would be need less to inquire whether a person, whose conduc was dangerous, or destructive to the peace of others was impelled by a depraved mind or by a disordere intellect. Restraint, and such moral assistance as h was capable of appreciating, would be suited t either supposition.

So far, indeed, would this plan of treating offence in the same manner, where their shades of distinc tion are too nice to be perceived, be from givin encouragement to crime, that its effect would b clearly preventive. The hope of escaping, unde the plea of insanity, from such restraint as th public safety requires, would be cut off; and th community would be no longer exposed to th danger of having actual criminals turned loos under a mistaken or simulated imputation of diso dered intellects.

We have given place, in the present number, to small portion of the interesting report of T. B. King respecting the condition and prospects of Californi From this report we may fairly infer, that Senat Dayton was not "speaking without book," when h declared that the people of the slaveholding State by obtaining possession of California, "obtaine more than they bargained for." They have obtaine a territory of great extent, and possessed of resourc which must soon raise up a powerful commo wealth, with a population evidently disposed to kee the State free from the blight of slavery. It is

circumstance which will probably, at a future day, be proclaimed as the boast of this infant Hercules, that in a convention, composed of delegates from the north and south, slavery was excluded by an unanimous vote. This is something like destroying the serpent in his cradle.

A letter dated 26th ult., recently received from a valued Friend of Springtown, Hendricks county, Indiana, says: "A few days past we had the very acceptable company of B. Seebohm and R. Lindsay, while they were attending our meetings of Mill Creek Monthly Meeting. They have recently attended all the meetings belonging to Salem Quarter in Iowa, part of the meetings in the Western Quarter on the Wabash, and yesterday, I think, they closed their visit to all the meetings in White Lick Quarter."

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting House, on Twelfth street, on Fourth day, the 27th ult., JOSEPH EDGE, of Chester county, Pa., to MARY D. SMITH, daughter of the late John D. Smith, of this city.

DIED,—At her residence, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on the 9th ult., of dropsy in the chest, ANN M. STEER, in the 51st year of her age, a member of Short Creek Monthly Meeting. She passed through many deep trials, and much physical suffering, which, we believe, were sanctified to her. During her last illness she was resigned to the Divine will, and a short time before her decease she remarked, "I feel peace."

——, Of consumption, at her residence, on the 15th of Second month last, REBECCA, wife of Benedict Macy, and daughter of Richard Gordon, in the 31st year of her age, a member of Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Henry county, Indiana. Having been employed by the African Committee to teach a school for colored children, she became much interested in the improvement of that injured class; and that she might bear a more faithful testimony against slavery, latterly felt it right to abstain as much as possible from the use of its productions. She bore her illness with Christian fortitude, her heart seeming to be filled with love; expressing, on one occasion, to her friends around her, her desire that they might all meet her in heaven.

——, In Vassalboro, Maine, on the 7th of Ninth month last, MARY W., wife of Moses S. Varney, in the 40th year of her age. Her friends have the consoling trust that she was mercifully prepared for the change.

——, In the same place, on the 29th of First month last, PAUL TABER, aged 74 years, a member of Vassalboro' Monthly Meeting. This dear Friend satisfactorily filled, for many years, the important stations of Elder and Overseer; and in the relations of husband, father and neighbor, was alike kind and obliging. He was truly a peacemaker, and one who endeavoured to live peaceably with all men. His last illness, which was extremely distressing, he bore with remarkable patience and composure, several times expressing his belief, that when his sufferings here were ended he should, through the mercy of God, in Christ Jesus, be permitted to enter into that rest, prepared for those who love the Lord.

DIVERSITY OF HUMAN CHARACTER AND DELICATE SHADES OF INSANITY.

Extracted from a Lecture of Dr. Conolly, London.

When reflecting on the diversities of the human character, and the inequality of different mental faculties in different men, as manifested in their lives, we perceive that in some the inequality or peculiarity was such, that, although not accounted insane, they were really, to a great extent, of unsound minds all their lives. There have been monarchs, conquerors, judges, women, so cruel that it is impossible to doubt that a taint of madness existed in them.

If we attempt to estimate justly the character of those who have most excited the ridicule or the anger of society, we shall find many in whom a slight taint of insanity accounts for, although it may not altogether excuse, their conduct. We cannot but learn, at all events, by such examinations, to be slow to condemn; and find reason to view the faults of others more with sorrow than with anger. How few can sincerely say that in themselves no foibles nor imperfections, no passion or heedless impulse, no sins, presumptuous or concealed, exist, which, in certain circumstances, might not have led to sorrow, or never-ending regret, or despair; to crime or to shame!" "The learned, the judicious, the pious Boerhaave," to use the words of Johnson, "relates that he never saw a criminal dragged to execution, without asking himself, 'Who knows whether this man is not less culpable than I?'"

In families in which there has been declared insanity in the last generation, nothing is more common than to find irregularity of conduct, and insensibility to moral obligations, or some irregular exercise of the mind in certain of their descendants. This is the real explanation of many of those cases of young men in whom all the lower propensities predominate; and of young women, regardless of the refinement befitting their station. It may seem unreasonable to say that such young persons are not of sound mind; but all who are often consulted about such cases, well know that the mind is really unsound, and generally, to a certain extent, disqualified for forming correct judgments or for regulating the conduct. The perfect liberty of such persons is inconsistent with the preservation of their character or their property, or, in some cases, of their life; although interference with them not unfrequently exposes their relatives to unjust censure.

These considerations occasionally become of serious importance in relation to offences and crimes committed by persons for whom the plea of unsoundness of mind is set up. Those who condemn the occasional support of such a plea by medical witnesses, are not aware how much

oftener medical men are solicited to support such excuses, and how often they refuse; and that when they do support such a plea, it is from convictions which it would be cowardice and dishonour to disobey.

However liable the plea of insanity may be to abuse, it would be cruel and unjust in many cases to exclude it. Its object is to screen the irresponsible, and therefore the innocent, from the terrible punishments allotted to guilt and crime. A medical man must shut his eyes to the truth if he denies the frequent occurrence, in morbid minds, of impulses to actions which the patient himself cannot control; and if these actions are criminal, the want of control is still true in many instances.

In acute mania, or in profound melancholia, homicide or suicide would generally be ascribed to disease: but the greater number of cases are less clear to the public comprehension.

Physicians who are much consulted in mental disorders well know that nothing is so common as for patients to detail the impulses which torment them—impulses sometimes merely to walk, run, shout, turn round and round, or to break windows and crockery, and quarrel loudly and long with anybody that comes in the way, or to drink anything that will intoxicate them—impulses sometimes confined to the thoughts and language; but often, more distressing impulses to steal, or to set fire to buildings; or in the cases in which affectionate women lament that their love for their husband continuing unabated, they have frequent suggestions to murder him; or that, although they tenderly love their children, they dread to be alone with them, feeling as if they must kill or otherwise injure them. The will has nothing to do with those cases; and the reason is felt to be so frail a protection, that the patients voluntarily leave their homes for a period, fearing they shall commit some crime. Yet, in these cases, the patients mix in society, like other people, and show no ordinary signs of unsoundness of mind; although not only subject to these often recurring suggestions, but to that of self-destruction.

Impulses to destroy themselves are most common among lunatics, and frequently exist without any wish to obey the impulse. They will even pray to be protected from themselves. In one instance, a man who was discharged from the asylum became partially insane on returning to his own home. He was in perpetual fear that he should leap out of the window; or that he should cut his throat when shaving; and he voluntarily returned to the asylum, that he might be taken care of.

In those cases in which the temporary impulse is to kill some other persons, murder may be committed in the paroxysm; and after the act, the paroxysm having subsided, the question of the responsibility of the patient, and of the state of the mind at the time of its committal, becomes difficult for a jury to decide upon.

Such a case was tried two years ago. A tradesman, about fifty years of age, remarkable not only for uprightness in all his dealings, but for the kindness of his disposition, and whose benevolence had been strongly manifested on several occasions, became involved in his affairs. About the same time one of his friends, whom he much regarded, committed suicide. His temper underwent a change; he was noticed to be obstinate and reckless, and liable to alternate fits of depression and of anger; his nights were often sleepless, and his appearance became worn and haggard. Sometimes he seemed feverish; his memory often failed; he gave inconsistent orders; he could not keep his accounts correctly. There were certain transactions between him and one particular creditor, concerning which it was found impossible to make him take a rational view; he considered that this creditor was engaged, with others, in a conspiracy to ruin him. It happened that he lost money by several of his customers, nearly at the same time, one of whom very unexpectedly absconded. He became almost frantic, wrote large placards, which he wished to be affixed to the houses of those who had duped him, and complained that all the world was conspiring against him. When in this state of mind, an execution was put into his house by the creditor above alluded to; and the unfortunate man tore his hair, stamped, cried, and was thrown into an agony of distress. For many nights afterwards he was known scarcely to sleep; and he was observed to be restless, irascible, and feverish and thirsty during the day. At the end of this time he went out, armed with an old pair of pistols, which he was not known to have touched or seen for many years; and calling at the office of his creditor, fired one of them at him, wounding him severely in the face; and discharged the other at his own head, with the effect of slight temporary injury. But after a few days, the person committing this outrage became quite tranquil, and he has remained so ever since. He was tranquil in prison, and in no degree desirous of the plea of insanity being advanced in his favour, although he said he felt wholly at a loss to explain his even thinking of the pistols, which he scarcely knew how to load; and that all that he had done was now unaccountable to him. The question in this case was, at the trial, whether the prisoner was of sound mind at the time of committing the crime with which he was charged? the jury was satisfied that he was not; and it did, indeed, appear that the approach of a maniacal attack had in this case been gradual, that at length it reached its climax, and manifested itself in actions quite opposed to the ordinary character of the prisoner; and that after proceeding to the extremity of violence and fury, the mind recovered either gradually, under the influence of new

and impressive circumstances, or all at once.

In all these cases, a court of justice requires from a medical witness a positive opinion as to the state of the accused person at the time of committing the crime, and as to his having been able at the time to distinguish right from wrong. No absolute rule can be laid down for his guidance. Each case must be carefully considered by itself, with all its preceding and attending circumstances. No single test can be safely relied upon. There may have been delusion, or no delusion; premeditation and plan, or neither; apparent motive or no apparent motive. Many insane people act from motives sufficiently apparent, and plan crimes with abundant premeditation, contrivance, and cunning. They exercise these powers often without intending any crime, but in furtherance of some vague or insane object. A gentleman, an officer of Engineers, confined in a private asylum near London, had for some time meditated escape. One day, when some workmen were in the house, he affected a particular interest in the construction of the lock of a door, and persuaded one of them to take it off for his inspection. He took it to pieces, put it together again, and volunteered to fix it again to the door, which he did, in a very workman-like manner; but he had first abstracted from the lock that portion of hard metal of which the use is to prevent the key from being turned too far backward. Soon afterward he escaped from the asylum in the night; and much wonder was excited when it was found that he had managed to saw in two one of the iron bars by which the window of his room had been, it was supposed, securely guarded. No one, not even the policeman, could conjecture how this had been done. The patient was soon retaken, and in his pocket was found the piece of metal which had been so useful to him, and which he explained that he had employed in sawing the bar through. Here were premeditation, contrivance, an object or motive, and all the quiet precaution of a reflecting man; yet the patient was so decidedly insane, that when he had effected his escape, his first step was, to proceed to Apsley house, where he announced himself as the Marquis of Wellesley.

Nor is the question of the prisoner's knowledge of right and wrong always easily decided. There are not a few individuals in the world whose sense of right and wrong is always dull and incomplete. There are moral idiots. The affections are as imperfect or as wanting, in some human beings, as any of the faculties of the intellect are in others. Such an excuse for crimes cannot, it is evident, be admitted without danger, but it sometimes exists, and in strict justice ought to be admitted.

But there are also insane persons, and not a few, who do know right from wrong, and yet who would do the wrong if permitted. They know that murder is wrong, yet they would kill certain persons if at large. It is most difficult, in some of these cases, to draw a distinction between insanity and crime. The question is raised, of course, in all such cases, as to their having retained that sense of right and wrong at the moment of committing the crime: and to decide on the extent to which an uncontrollable temper, or furious passion, has rendered them incapable of listening to the voice of reason and conscience is not easy.

(To be continued.)

THE SPIRIT AND THE SCRIPTURES.

I do not like to see one Divine gift pitted against another, as if there were, or could be, any rivalry between what must be in their very essence harmonious. I hold with the old faith of our early Friends, who were content thankfully to receive the Scriptures as a blessed and invaluable revelation of God's will; yet so far from understanding them to be the *sole* one, I conceive that one main end and intent of their being given forth, was to inculcate the knowledge by that spirit whence they themselves proceeded, to guide us to its teachings, to instruct us to to wait for its influences, under a conviction that without its unfoldings even the lively oracles of God's Holy Writ may be to us a dead letter. If I am told there is a danger of these views leading to a fanatical trust in a fanatical inspiration of our own; I can only reply, that I can see no such danger while we seek such aid and guidance in simplicity, godly sincerity, and deep humility. Thus, I believe, were our early predecessors eminently led about and instructed.—*Bernard Barton.*

MATCH MANUFACTURE.

Major Noah, of the Messenger, gives an interesting account of an extensive lucifer match manufactory in New York. It covers five lots of ground, on the corner of Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue. The average number turned out is four hundred gross, or about *six millions of matches.* The machinery employed is, in itself, a sight worth seeing. The Major says:

"An eight horse power steam engine on the first floor drives the machinery, which cuts out blocks of the required size from three inch plank. Circular saws which make 100 revolutions per minute, divide the blocks into the required number of matches, turning out no less than 290,000 per hour! "Clark's matches"—a square split match which is generally used—is made in a similar way. Nor is this all the work done by the saws; the cases in which the matches are packed are also made by these "revolvers." In short, the machinery does the regular work in all the processes, manufacturing not only 260,000 matches per hour, but 300 round match boxes within the same period, to put them in. About

twenty men are employed on the first floor." There are boxes to make which give employment to 100 women at their own houses. The dipping of the matches into sulphur, separating them into bunches, and packing them for delivery, employs a large number of hands, together amounting to about 200 men, boys and girls.

BALLOON EXPERIMENT AT THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. G. Shepherd, C. E., attended the Admiralty on Friday, and despatched several balloons from the summit of the building as experiments, the result of which was to determine the Lords of the Admiralty whether they should adopt this mode in the search for Sir John Franklin. They were filled with hydrogen gas, and the largest took up 2500 slips of different colored paper, having printed directions for the finders; and the slow match was so arranged as to drop small bundles every four or five miles. On being liberated they took an easterly direction over the city of London, over which some of the papers were seen to drop. Several of these experiments have been made in the last few weeks, which have proved highly satisfactory, papers having been returned from Sussex, Kent, Isle of Wight, Essex, and many other distant places. The suggestion bids fair to be of much importance in the Arctic regions, where a party could only travel eight or ten miles per day; while the balloon would proceeed at the rate of forty miles per hour, distributing its silent but cheering messages to the finders in its progress.—*Liv. Times.*

INSTINCT OF THE BEAVER.

A beaver arrived in this country in the winter of 1825, very young, being small and woolly, and without the covering of long hair that marks the adult animal. It was the survivor of five or six which were shipped at the same time, and it was in a very pitiable condition, lean, and with the coat all clogged with pitch and tar. Good treatment quickly restored it to health; it grew apace, plumped out, and the fur became clean and in good condition. Kindness soon made it familiar. When called by its name "Binny," it generally answered with a little low plaintive cry, and came to its owner. The hearth-rug was its favourite haunt in a winter evening, and thereon it would lie stretched out at its length sometimes on its back, sometimes on its side, and sometimes on its belly, expanding its webbed toes to secure the full action of a comfortable fire on them, but always near its master. The building instinct showed itself early. Before it had been a week in its new quarters, as soon as it was let out of its cage, and materials were placed in its way, it immediately went to work. Its strength, even before it was half grown, was great. It would drag along a large sweeping-brush, or a warming-pan, grasping the handle with its teeth so that it came over its shoulder, and advancing with the load in an oblique direction, till it arrived at the point where it wished to place it. The long and large materials were always taken first, and two of the longest were generally laid crosswise, with one of the ends of each touching the wall, and the other ends projecting out into the room. The area formed by the crossed brushes and the wall he would fill up with hand-brushes, rush baskets, books, boots, sticks, cloths, dried turf, or anything portable. As the work grew high he supported himself on his tail, which propped him up admirably; and he would often, after laying on one of his building materials, sit up over against it, appearing to consider his work, or, as the country people say, "judge it." This pause was sometimes followed by changing the position of the material "judged," and sometimes it was left in its place. It has been asserted, and in some degree proved, that the song of birds depends on that which they first hear; but their nestmaking seems to be the result of innate instinct. Binny must have been captured too young to have seen any of the building operations of his parents or their co-mates, but his instinct impelled him to go to work under the most unfavourable circumstances; and he busied himself as earnestly in constructing a dam, in a room up three pair of stairs in London, as if he had been laying his foundation in a stream or lake in Upper Canada.—*Liv. Times.*

COLOSSAL BIRDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

At the last meeting of the Geological Society of London, Dr. Mantell, in illustration of a memoir on a large collection of fossils and rock specimens lately received from his son, Walter Mantell, of New Zealand, exhibited some highly interesting remains of the colossal birds of that country. Among them were skulls and mandibles, egg-shells, and enormous bones of the hinder extremities. The most remarkable were the entire series of bones composing the legs and feet of the same individual *Dinormis giganteus*, found in a morass at Waikonuiti, on the Middle Island, standing erect, the one a yard in advance of the other, as if the bird had been mired in the swamp and perished on the spot. The entire length of the foot of the original must have been sixteen inches, and its greatest breadth eighteen inches; and the height of the bird nearly ten feet.—*Ibid.*

INFLUENCE OF HABIT ON WILD ANIMALS.

When travelling from Liverpool to London by the mail train (8¾ hours) on May 7, 1846, I remarked that partridges, pheasants, hares, and rabbits, though near the train, were not in the least alarmed by it, as rooks and ringdoves were,—all of the many birds of these two species having changed their quarters to some distance. I was

particularly struck by the indifference of the rabbits, which, although within thirty yards, did not even erect their ears to listen to the sound. I have no doubt the case was very different when the trains first started, and that these four species, which are now regardless of them, quickly fled at their approach; but experience having taught them that they have nothing to fear, they are now as indifferent to the loudly rushing train as to the gently passing wind. When subsequently travelling by this railway, I observed that a partridge, which had been close to where the engine passed, (perhaps dusting itself on the road,) was obliged to move out of the way. It then flew merely a few yards up the grassy bank, and alighted within the railway enclosure. — *Thompson's Natural History of Ireland.*

INGENIOUS INSECTS.

This numerous, but minute race of beings, seem indeed, everywhere to have anticipated human invention. While some nations carved their records on wood, stone and metal; while others of a later period, employed the bark of trees, the skins of animals, or even, when the papyrus was rendered fit, by artificial means, for the transmission of language—the wasp was manufacturing, before their eyes, a white and durable paper. The papyrus was prepared for writing by simple pressing and polishing; the wasp formed the woody fibres into a pulp and spread them into paper, by exactly the same principle that it is now manufactured by the united aid of art and science. It was not till recently that the paper-makers discovered that other vegetable substances than linen and cotton might be converted into paper, and these other substances the wasp employs. Thus has this insect been laboring at her manufacture since her first creation, at the same time that mankind were arriving, by almost imperceptible degrees, at the art of fabricating it; and even now is she in some respects, more skilful than our paper-makers. One great excellence in paper is its tenacity; and while many manufacturers cut the material in short bits, the wasp takes care to retain long fibres, thus preserving its strength.

Notwithstanding the infancy of the science of insects, there seems hardly a mechanic art which has not in some form or other been seen displayed in their structure or motions. The saw-fly is not among the least worthy of notice in this particular. The instrument from which it derives its name, is a very finely contrived saw, made of a horny substance, and adapted to penetrating branches of wood where eggs are to be deposited. Each of these flies is furnished with two saws, which do not move simultaneously, but have an alternate motion, one being advanced while the other is retracted; and as they are extremely fine, it is necessary that they should not be bent during the operation; they are accordingly fitted at the back into a groove in a thicker piece, thus resembling exactly the small tenon-saws of joiners. On the back they are furnished with small teeth, thus combining at the same time the properties of the saw and of the rasp or file.

We may see a process similar to that which the cooper employs, in the willow-leaf roller, a caterpillar which constructs its nest by joining the edges of several leaves together, and strengthening the whole by threads passing round them after the manner of hoops. A contrivance similar to the diving-bell is exhibited in the water-grub of a two-winged fly, which has the power of carrying down with it from the surface of the water, a sufficiency of air for breathing, in a small vessel situated at the extremity of its body. The same principle is seen in some other water-grubs, which have long tubes extending upwards to the surface. The gnat constructs a boat of her eggs, and, as Kirby remarks, "the most violent agitation of the water cannot sink it, and what is more extraordinary, and a property still a desideratum in our life boats, though hollow, it never becomes filled with water, even though exposed." A species of moth forms a thatched covering for her eggs, which not only protects them from the wet, but being made of a downy substance, such as chemists have proved to be the best non-conductors, it prevents the escape of heat. We have the art of wire-drawing in the spider; as well as in the

> "Millions of spinning worms
> That, in their green shops, weave the smooth haired silk;"

and what is not the less wonderful, all these arts are performed by means of instruments of the most perfect finish, which require the aid of powerful magnifying glasses to discover their construction.—*Youths' Penny Gazette.*

CALIFORNIA.

The Report of T. Butler King, respecting his mission to California, and the condition of the country, have been presented to the public. It is an able document, and of great length. The Steamer in which he sailed, carried the first information to the people of California that Congress had failed to establish a government there. The following account is given of the situation of California when this intelligence was received.

The discovery of the gold mines had attracted a very large number of citizens of the United States to that territory, who had never been accustomed to any other than American law, administered by American courts. There they found their rights of property and person subject to the uncertain, and frequently most oppressive, operation of laws written in a language they did not understand, and founded on principles, in many respects, new to them. They complained that the alcades, or judges, most of whom had been ap-

pointed or elected before the immigration had commenced, were not lawyers by education or profession; and, being Americans, they were, of course, unacquainted with the laws of Mexico, or the principles of the civil law on which they are founded.

As our own laws, except for the collection of revenue, the transmission of the mails and establishment of post offices, had not been extended over that Territory, the laws of Mexico, as they existed at the conclusion of the treaty with Guadalupe Hidalgo, regulating the relations of the inhabitants of California with each other, necessarily remained in force; yet, there was not a single volume containing those laws, as far as I know or believe, in the whole Territory, except, perhaps, in the Governor's office, at Monterey.

The magistrates, therefore, could not procure them, and the administration of justice was, necessarily, as unequal and fluctuating as the opinions of the judges were conflicting and variable.

There were no fee-bills to regulate costs, and, consequently, the most cruel exactions, in many instances, were practised.

The greatest confusion prevailed respecting titles to property, and the decision of suits, involving the most important rights, and very large sums of money depended upon the dictum of the judge.

The sale of the Territory by Mexico to the United States had necessarily cut off or dissolved the laws regulating the granting or procuring titles to land; and, as our own land-laws had not been extended over it, the people were compelled to receive such titles as were offered to them, without the means of ascertaining whether they were valid or not.

Litigation was so expensive and precarious, that injustice and oppression were frequently endured, rather than resort to so uncertain a remedy.

Towns and cities were springing into existence —many of them without charters or any legal right to organize municipal authorities, or to tax property or the citizens, for the establishment of a police, the erection of prisons, or providing any of those means for the protection of life and property which are so necessary in all civil communities, and especially among a people mostly strangers to each other.

Nearly one million and a half of dollars had been paid into the custom-houses as duties on imported goods, before our revenue laws had been extended over the country; and the people complained bitterly that they were thus heavily taxed without being provided with a government for their protection, or laws which they could understand, or allowed the right to be represented in the councils of the nation.

Whilst anxiously waiting the action of Congress, oppressed and embarrassed by this state of affairs, and feeling the pressing necessity of applying such remedies as were in their power, and circumstances seemed to justify, they resolved to substitute laws of their own for the existing system, and to establish tribunals for their proper and faithful administration.

The discovery of the vast metallic and mineral wealth of her mountains had attracted to her, in the space of twelve months, more than one hundred thousand people; an extensive commerce had sprung up with China, the ports of Mexico on the Pacific, Chili, and Australia.

Hundreds of vessels from the Atlantic ports of the Union, freighted with our manufactures and agricultural products, and filled with our fellow citizens, had arrived, or were on their passage round Cape Horn; so that in the month of June last, there were more than three hundred sea-going vessels in the port of San Francisco.

California has a border on the Pacific of ten degrees of latitude, and several important harbors which have never been surveyed; nor is there a buoy, a beacon, a light-house, or a fortification on the whole coast.

There are no docks for the repair of national or mercantile vessels nearer than New York, a distance of some twenty thousand miles round Cape Horn.

All these things, together with the proper regulations of the gold region, the quicksilver mines, the survey and disposition of the public lands, the adjustment of land titles, the establishment of a mint and of marine hospitals, required the immediate formation of a more perfect civil government than California then had, and the fostering care of Congress and the Executive.

California had, as it were by magic, become a State of great wealth and power. One short year had given her a commercial importance but little inferior to that of the most powerful of the old States. She had passed her minority at a single bound, and might justly be regarded as fully entitled to take her place as an equal among her sisters of the Union.

When, therefore, the reality became known to the people of that Territory that the Government had done nothing to relieve them from the evils and embarrassments under which they were suffering, and seeing no probability of any change on the subject which divided Congress, they adopted, with most unexampled unanimity and promptitude, the only course which lay open to them—the immediate formation of a State Government.

They were induced to take this step not only for the reason that it promised the most speedy remedy for present difficulties, but because the great and rapidly growing interests of the Territory demanded it; and all reflecting men saw, at a glance, that it ought not to be any longer, and could not under any circumstances, be much longer postponed.

They not only considered themselves best qualified, but that they had the right to decide, as far they were concerned, the embarrassing question

which was shaking the Union to its centre, and had thus far deprived them of a regularly organized civil government. They believed that, in forming a constitution, they had a right to establish or prohibit slavery, and that, in their action as a *State*, they would be sustained by the North and the South.

In taking this step they proceeded with all the regularity which has ever characterized the American people, in discharging the great and important duties of self-government.

In relation to his supposed influence upon the form of the government established in California, he gives the following account:

I arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 4th of June. The Steamer in which I was a passenger did not stop at Monterey; I therefore did not see General Riley, nor had I any communication with him until about the middle of the month, when he came to San Francisco. A few days after my arrival, his proclamation calling a convention to form a State Constitution, *dated the third of June*, was received.

The people acted in compliance with what they believed to be the views of Congress, and conformably to the recommendations of the proclamation: and proceeded on the day appointed, to elect members to a convention for the purpose of forming a Constitution, to be regularly submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, and, if approved to be presented to Congress, with a prayer for the admission of California, as a State, into the Union.

I desire here to make a brief and emphatic reply to the various unjust and most extraordinary accusations and insinuations which have been made repecting the movements of the people of California in forming their State Government.

I had no secret instructions, verbal or written, from the President, or any one else, what to say to the people of California on the subject of slavery; nor was it ever hinted or intimated to me that I was expected to attempt to influence their action in the slightest degree on that subject. That I never did, the people of California will bear me witness. In that Territory there was none of the machinery of party or of the press; and it is even more absurd to suppose that any *secret influences*, for or against slavery, could have been used there, than it would be to believe that they could be successfully employed in Maryland or Georgia.

I therefore declare all assertions and insinuations, that I was secretly instructed to, or that I did in any way, attempt to influence the people of California to exclude slavery from their Territory, to be without foundation.

The election of delegates to the convention proceeded regularly in pursuance of the proposed mode of holding it, and, as far as I am informed, no questions were asked whether a candidate was a Whig or a Democrat, or whether he was from the North or the South. The only object seemed to be, to find competent men who were willing to make the sacrifice of time which a proper discharge of their duties would require.

As soon after my arrival at San Francisco as the arrangements of General Smith would permit, I proceeded with him to the interior of the country, for the purpose of examining the gold regions, and other interesting and important portions of it. I did not return until the 16th of August. The election had taken place when I was in the mountains; I was taken ill on the 20th of that month, and was confined to my bed and my room more than two months.

The convention met on the 1st of September. So it will be seen that I was not present where any election was held; nor had I any thing to do with selecting or bringing out candidates; and my illness is sufficient proof that I did not, and could not, had I been disposed, exercise any influence in the convention, which was sitting one hundred and thirty miles from where I was.

Some intimations or assertions, as I am informed have been thrown out that the South was not fairly represented in the convention. I am told by two of the members of Congress elect from California, who were members of the convention, that of the thirty-seven delegates designated in General Riley's proclamation, sixteen were from slaveholding, ten from non-slaveholding States, and eleven who were citizens of California under the Mexican government, and that ten of those eleven came from districts below 36 deg. 30 min. So that there were in the convention twenty-six of the thirty-seven members from the slaveholding States, and from places south of the Missouri compromise line.

It appears, on the journal of the convention, that the clause in the constitution excluding slavery, passed unanimously.

CULTURE OF COTTON IN AFRICA.

A treaty has been concluded, by which the Danish settlements in Africa, on the Gold Coast, have been ceded to Great Britain. It is stated that there is reason to believe that, with suitable encouragement, a supply of cotton of very good quality, might be obtained from that part of Africa, where it is now produced, in some quantity and of very good quality, by the natives for their own use.—*Mass. Spy.*

From the Farmer and Mechanic.

THE OHIO INDESTRUCTIBLE MINERAL PAINT.

A paragraph in the last number of the Farmer and Mechanic, asking for information in regard to this valuable article, induces me to state the result of my own experiments with it. I have used it on *tin, wood, iron, canvass and brick*, and find it exceedingly well adapted to either. For *tin roofing* it works exceedingly well, becoming in 24 hours sufficiently set to

resist storms, and continues to indurate for several months until it becomes a perfect stone coating, apparently sufficient, when three good coats are applied, to endure for half a century. Applied to wood covering, whether on the roof or sides of buildings, it is equally valuable. It *sets* as soon as ordinary lead paint, and as when used on tin, continues to harden gradually until it becomes perfectly indurated or like slate. In this state a quantity of glowing anthracite coal, or a small charcoal fire kindled on the surface of the wood thus painted, has no effect other than to char the wood underneath, decomposing or removing the paint. Any thing like cinders or burning materials driven through the air and falling on wood thus covered with the paint, would fail to ignite the wood at all. For canvass or burlap roofs or other covering, it requires three coats, and forms a perfect protection from the elements, and is apparently as durable as metal. For iron it seems to adhere with great tenacity, and forms a perfect incorrosive surface protecting it from all the effects of exposure to the atmosphere. For *brick* or *stucco* work this paint seems to be invaluable, as two or three coats of it on the surface completely preclude moisture and obviate the great evil attendant on brick dwellings, arising from the absorption and retention of moisture from the outside. In short I have tested its qualities in a most thorough manner, and have full confidence in the extraordinary properties claimed for it by the proprietor. The article thus tested was of various colors and furnished by Mr. W. H. Starr, 67 Beckman street, New York, who is general agent for the same, and has issued a pamphlet with full description, directions, &c., in regard to this paint.

H. S.

RAT KILLING IN PARIS.

Galignani's Messenger gives the following account of a late battle against the rats of Paris:

"A terrible battle against the rats in the sewers of Paris, which are 150 leagues in extent, commenced on the night of Saturday. The result up to this time is said to be the destruction of 250,000 rats, and it is expected that by the first of next month, the number will have reached 600,000. The municipal authorities are of opinion that by making four battles a year, Paris will be rid of these detrucive vermin. Several plans of destruction were made use of by the different brigades of sewermen; but that which was found most successful, was the placing of a large leather sack, in which a large piece of mutton tallow had been placed—a dainty of which these animals are very found—at the corner of each sewer, and towards which the animals were driven."

The *Union*, in giving an account of the affair, says: "The 250,000 rats were all of grey Norwegian breed, except from 500 to 600 black, or English rats. Two of these animals were put aside by the men as a curiosity, to be presented to the collection of animals at the Jardin des Plantes. From the extremity of the tail to the tip of the nose, these two rats measured fifty-one centimetres (nearly twenty inches English.) Their eyes are red, like those of white mice, and their coats are as black and glossy as the silk on a hat. The ferocity of these animals is such that one of the Norway rats was literally devoured, in ten minutes, by the two English rats above mentioned.

"The animals, after their capture, were all taken to the Ils des Ravageurs, where they were killed and skinned, an operation that was not performed without much danger. The skins bring from $18 to $20 per thousand. They are purchased by the glove makers.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The Semi-Annual Examination will commence on Second-day, the 8th inst.. and terminate at noon on the Fourth-day following. Copies of the order of Examination may be had at this office.

4th mo., 2d.

NO ONE WILL SEE ME.

"No one will see me!" said little John Day,
For his father and mother were out of the way,
And he was at home all alone;
"No one will see me!" so he climbed on a chair,
And peeped in the cupboard to spy what was there,
Which of course he ought not to have done.

There stood in the cupboard, so sweet and so nice,
A plate of plum-cake, in full many a slice,
And apples so ripe and so fine;
"Now no one will see," said John to himself,
As he stretched out his arm to reach up to the shelf,
"This apple at least shall be mine."

John paused, and put back the nice apple so red,
For he thought of the words his kind mother had said
When she left all these things in his care;
"And no one will see me," thought he, "is not true
For I've read that God sees us in all that we do,
And is with us wherever we are."

Well done, John! Your mother and father obey,
Try ever to please them and mind what they say,
Even when they are absent from you;
And never forget, that though no one be nigh
You cannot be hid from the glance of God's eye,
Who notices all that you do.

ITEMS.

The trial of Dr. Webster was closed on Seven day afternoon, the 30th ult.; the charge was giv by Chief Justice Shaw, and the Jury retired at o'clock to deliberate upon their verdict. Abo 11 o'clock they came into court and rendered verdict of "Guilty." On Second day morning la the prisoner was brought into Court, and senter of Death was passed upon him.

John C. Calhoun, whose health has long be precarious, died on the morning of 31st ult. at lodgings in Washington. He was about 68 ye old.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 13, 1850. No. 30.

EDITED BY ENOCH LEWIS.

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Brief Memoir of MARIA TUKE, *of York, England, an Elder, who died the* 3*d of* 11*th month* 1848, *aged* 58 *years.*

The following brief notice of our departed
and will, it is believed, be acceptable to our
lers.

She had the blessing of truly pious parents,
sought earnestly to train up their children in
fear of God; and in her case it may
ed be said, "Their labour was not in vain
he Lord." She had a great reverence for
n, and such a loving confidence in their judg-
t in her early days, that their will seemed to
me the law of her mind to a very remarka-
legree; but as she advanced in years, though
confiding spirit in those whom she loved and
ured marked her character through life, it
me evident that her religious principles were
own; and that, with respect to the great in-
ts of her soul, her confidence was not in man,
n the Lord alone. She was no stranger to
inward conflicts of spirit, and these drove
o Him, who can alone bind up and heal the
en and wounded spirit.

r many years she sought with the tenderest
tude, to supply the place of a mother to the
ved family of her beloved brother; she was
d a true help-meet to him; and her self-
ng care, and devoted affection can never be
tten by his children. Her success in this,
every other good work which she undertook,
especially, from the eminent degree in which
as *unselfish*. It really often seemed as if
elings and interests of others had taken the
of her own, so ready was she, at all times,
humblest offices, and most unseen ways,
ily to help her immediate friends, but the
ed in body or mind, of all classes, who
within the reach of her sympathy.

felt an especial interest in young persons, particularly in those who were separated from parental care, either by being at school or otherwise; and it was often observed, that this interest was not only extended to the amiable and intelligent, but was particularly drawn forth toward those in whom any untoward tendencies were conspicuous. In her intercourse with our public schools, children of the latter class always attracted her attention, and she rarely failed to find her way to their hearts, and not unfrequently to infuse some new energy into their intellectual and moral efforts; nor would she despair, in the case of those who remained under her notice, so long as, by much self-sacrifice, she could keep hold of their affections.

She was purposing to pass most of the winter from home; and spent the greater part of the day preceding her illness in making farewell calls, and performing many other little offices of friendship. She was taken ill in the night; and though, during the latter part of her few remaining days, the disease was attended by much and intense pain, danger was not apprehended till about twelve hours before her close.

He who knew how short her time was, vouchsafed to her the gracious influences of His all-searching Spirit, and led her into the deep valley of humiliation and self abasement. In this awful hour, when eternity was opening before her, she could for a time only dwell on her short comings, and lament that she had not lived more to God and less to man. She spoke of the blessedness of having a firm trust in God in times of trial and extremity, and expressed how often she had been sustained and comforted at such times, by the sense of the Saviour's love; but that now she hardly dared to hope;—"Oh! so devout in affliction, but so superficial in health! I have been like a bird hopping from spray to spray—so unfixed!" On her brother expressing his assurance that she had loved, and did love her Saviour, she exclaimed—"Yes, I have loved Him; I have loved Him; but where has been my service?" It was observed, that it was not of works; "Oh, no," she said, "I know that; but there should be service as the fruit of love." Though she had been so abundant in labours for the good of others, she deeply felt, at this moment, that there was no true satisfaction in any service which did not really spring from love to God. She was not, however, long left a prey to

doubts and fears; indeed, it was evident that, during the whole of her short illness, the spirit of love was united with the spirit of judgment, in the work which was going on in her heart.

At times she appeared to be engaged in deep communings of soul with God, which sometimes were audible. Once she ejaculated, "Oh, the indwelling Spirit; the indwelling Spirit, witnessing with our spirit that we are His."

In the afternoon preceding her decease, she asked her medical attendant his opinion of her case. He told her how critical it was; remarking at the same time, what a favour it was that the great work of preparation had not then to be done. "It is indeed, a great comfort," she replied. Some time after this, she looked earnestly at one of those who stood by her bed-side, and said, "I have a good hope; yes, a good hope!" At another time, when asked how she felt, she answered, "Tolerably easy in body, and wonderfully confiding,—wonderfully confiding!"

As the pain decreased, and her strength gradually gave way, she frequently dozed for some time. Once, rousing herself with great energy, when apparently almost gone, she prayed in an audible voice for herself, "in the name of Jesus; yes, in the name and power of Jesus;" then, after a very short pause, she supplicated fervently for a blessing on those who were around her; and, (to use her own expression,) "*on all ours.*"

After this, she said, "Now I have done with words. There is nothing now but prayer and thanksgiving—nothing but praise?" These were her last intelligible words, and she fell asleep, we undoubtingly believe, in Jesus.

Thus closed the life of one, whose daily walk of piety and usefulness, had furnished many practical lessons to those who knew her; and whose last hours appear to us to have been no less instructive. Do they not intelligibly utter the language,—"If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the sinner and the ungodly appear?" —*Annual Monitor.*

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.

No. 8.

Anthony Morris, the writer of the following letter, settled at Burlington, in West Jersey, about 1680: he afterwards removed to Philadelphia: he was a serviceable man as a preacher among the Quakers, and in various other respects both of a public and private nature: he died in 1721.—See Proud's History of Pennsylvania, vol. 2, page 146.

"*Philadelphia, the 12th of 4th mo.* 1699.

Dear William Ellis,—I have often been troubled in my mind when the thoughts of thy going from us have come into my remembrance, because that I had not the opportunity of taking my leave of thee in a solemn manner, considering how nearly my spirit was united to thee, so that I can truly say, I loved and I do love thee in t Lord; and through the operation of his Spi thou wert made serviceable to me; so dear W liam, excuse my neglect, for I came but a f minutes after thou wast gone. Now I desire th to pray for me, that I may be kept and preserv faithful to the Lord, for according to my we abilities I have often done the same for th since thy departure from us. I send this by n very good friend, Joseph Kirkbride, whom I ho the Lord will attend with his presence, and ke him near to Himself and within his own prot tion; and if it be his good pleasure return h safe to his family, as I hope thou art gotten thine. With the salutation of mine and my wife I rest, and subscribe myself, in the Truth t changes not, Thy real friend,

Anthony Morris."

Samuel Carpenter, the writer of the followi letter, was one of the early settlers in Pennsyl nia: he became one of the most considera traders in that Province, in which he also fil the office of Treasurer: his great abilities, co bined with a benevolent and active dispositi rendered him a useful and valuable member civil and religious society; and he appears to h been highly esteemed among the Quakers, whom he belonged.—See See Proud's History Pennsylvania, vol. 2, page 60.

Philadelphia, the 17th of the 4th mo. 16

Dear William Ellis,—Although I have tle to write, I was not willing to let this oppo nity slip without giving thee a few lines to sat mine and my wife's dear love to thee and th acknowledging thine to us, and thy tender towards us and ours; hoping that the Lord reward thee with peace in thy bosom, for labour of love in this remote land, with other the Lord's faitful servants and messengers, have left all that was near and dear to them obedience to his requirings, and in love to souls of people, that Truth and righteous may increase and spread over the earth, and Lord's great name may be honoured. No having pleased God to send his messengers to from time to time, his living power and pres hath attended their ministry and services, so many can say, surely the Lord has been grac to us, a lost people, and accounted little of by brethren, being scattered in this remote wil ness; but blessed be the Lord our God, who so graciously visited us by his good Spirit wi us, and by his faithful servants, who have made instrumental in his hand, and by his po to reach our hearts, so that many have been forted, confirmed, and settled in the Truth. remains on our part, but that we walk b before the Lord all our days, that his love an labour of his servants may not be bestowed in vain? Our dear friends Roger Gill and Th Story are lately come by the way of Virgini Maryland, and are hastening towards New

land, in hope to return to our Yearly Meeting. Dear Aaron is returned to Chester county; whether he go past us or not when he returns, I yet know not. This is intended to be sent by our dear friend Joseph Kirkbride, who is gone down towards the ship; they are to be at Salem to-morrow, and take their departure from Elsinborough. My very dear love to Walter Fawcitt, and Friends that have laboured amongst us. I should be glad of a few lines from thee, as opportunity and freedom offer. We were glad of thine from Maryland. Friends are generally in health, and I know the love of many is to thee; so concludes thy real friend,

SAMUEL CARPENTER."

William Ellis returned from America to England in the early part of 1699. The following letter, expressive of the yearnings of an emigrant over the children of those to whom he had been united in religious fellowship in his native land, was entrusted to William Ellis for circulation.

A few Lines to the Offspring of Believing Parents in Old England.

Dear and well-beloved friends in the land of our nativity; my hearty desire and prayer to God is for you all, and mostly for a young generation, the children of believing parents, that it may please the Lord to raise up a remnant to stand up in the place of our fathers in Christ, who have stood in the gap and borne the burden in the heat of the day, and left us good examples; who, many of them, are gone and going off the stage of this world, to the everlasting rest prepared for the righteous. And dear friends, you are often in our remembrance, when our hearts are engaged to praise the Lord for the prosperity of his Truth; and we desire your prayers for us, that it may please God to preserve and guide us in that unchangeable way, till we meet at the haven of rest, where all the righteous rejoice together for ever. The Lord's work prospers in this wilderness land, and many young people are concerned for the glory of God and the prosperity of his Truth, that his great Name may not be evil spoken of amongst the heathen; and I should be glad if it would please the Lord to raise up many more worthies to visit his seed in these countries.

JOHN COWGILL.

From my house in Middleton, in the County of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, the 9th of the 1st. month, 1699.

The following letter appears to be characteristic of the writer, full of Christian zeal, and apostolic exhortation, expressed with a quaintness worthy of John Bunyan.

"To Theodore Eccleston.

Airton, the 3rd of the 5th mo. 1699.

KIND FRIEND,—This with good wishes for the increase of peace and love amongst the brethren, comes to let thee know, that I got well to York, and met with my wife, and many good Friends from divers other parts, as well as our own county; and a great meeting there was, and love, peace, lowliness, and submission one to another, seem to increase and abound amongst Friends. Friends seem to be more closely united than in some times past; and Church discipline goes on well, and a great number of young Friends come up in public testimony; and it seems in my eye, as though there is to be a new plantation here, or as though Lebanon should bring forth new stems again from the old roots. And I pray God Almighty, that all such as are overseers of this forest, where the goodly cedars are to grow, may daily walk there with their sharp axe; and that every superfluous branch may be so cut off as that the tree shall take no harm in the place where it is cut; but that all may be truly pruned and dressed, and that the locusts and caterpillars, and earth-worms, may be taken away, so that sap may spring from the root into every branch; then both green leaves and good fruit will grow, and the sound of the going of the Lord will be heard there, as the wind among the mulberry trees. I cannot enlarge, yet thou knowest what I mean. Now as to the books that are to be sent to New England, I was too short about them, but thou mayst know, that I thought three of George Fox's Journals, and divided thus: to Hampton Monthly Meeting, one; to Salem Monthly Meeting, one; to Scituate and Sandwich Monthly Meetings, one; and order Friends, that the books go to and fro, that all may have the benefit thereof; and John Tomkins's book, entitled "The Harmony of the Old and New Testaments," would be of great service thereaway, as they show to the world that we own the Scriptures; for the dark Presbyterian priests labour to persuade the people that we do not. Pray follow this thing closely until it be perfected; in so doing thou wilt ease my mind. My hearty desire is, that peace and love may abound amongst you, and that you may go on closely together, to put away the cursed thing out of the camp of God: and that nobody run one against another, but all against that which is naught; and that as fathers nourish their only sons, whom they intend to possess their inheritance when they are gone, so ancient Friends may show kindness and true respect to the young; and young men as sons, show due respect to such as were in the Truth before them, and rule well, not by constraint only but of a willing mind. God Almighty did not call us from the ends of the earth, where the devil had his walk, that we should be broken in pieces again, either by the riches or the glory of the world, nor that the glory that is in the Church should be tarnished; therefore with all speed, labour to quench all heats, and keep thou thy bucket always full of water to quench them with; and let everybody be afraid to think or speak hardly one of another; it will not be as it should be till it be so; for by thinking and

speaking hardly of others, we may justly provoke the Great God to think of our past doings, and to bring them to our remembrance, in a way which will not be to our gladness. As thou hast always taken patiently what I have written to thee, so do thou this; for it is the remainder, or part of what I spoke to thee on the morning that I left the city. Such hath been my trouble, at times, since my return, that I could hardly keep it out of my mind; for there had like to have been sad work, before I got here; but the Lord who delights to replenish Zion with peace, and to give prosperity upon her borders, hath helped, and things are now settled; and I am greatly glad thereof. My wife tells me of thy kindness to her, and we together acknowledge it. With true love to thee and thine, and to Friends,

I remain thy real friend,

WM. ELLIS."

"*Sankey, the 3rd of the 6th mo.* 1699.

DEARLY BELOVED FRIEND, WM. ELLIS,—I gladly received thine, with the enclosed to William Edmundson, which I purpose to transcribe, and take care to send it away; I find no superfluous compliment in it: I seldom or never find thee err on that hand. The love I now feel in my heart towards thee, and that rooted esteem which had a bottom, these many years, and lessens not, can afford thee this compliment; that the remembrance of thee tenders my heart now, and at some other times; and thy courage for the Truth, and success therein, helps my droopings now and then; for I must confess, though the Lord be gracious, and endues me with understanding, yet a doubting, weakly spirit attends me, to my exercise: it makes me conclude that men of courage have a special advantage, and lay more fast hold on faith, and thereby gain victory and keep a good conscience, more than such as I do. I would willingly be content with my station, and sometimes feel desires to answer Truth in my capacity, and have sometimes hope, that tribulation may work patience, and patience experience, and experience hope. I would have thee bear this simple expression, in which I magnify not man, but the Lord, as some formerly magnified God in Paul; that in my thoughts thou growest mightily, settest thy candle on a candlestick, and excellest in many things most of thy brethren. Proceed, and let nothing hinder thee, and though thou mayst find the courage of a lion in thy engagements, yet remember to exercise matters in the lamb's nature; because it is the lamb must have the victory; and sometimes when others may screw a matter as high as can well be borne, exercise thou tenderness, patience and forbearance, and that will cross the expectation of some, who wait for thy shooting of darts, because the Lord hath made thee strong in battle. I hope ere long we shall see thee and thy good wife here, and be comforted in your company. In the mean time my constant true love is remembered, and in it I remain thine. My wife's love is to you both.

GILBERT THOMPSON."

For the Review.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Among the numerous Charitable Institutions in Philadelphia and its vicinity, "Friends' Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their Reason," must be familiar to many of our readers. The thirty-third Annual Report of its Condition, made to the Contributors last month, has been recently published, from which we learn that there were 47 patients under care on the 1st of 3d mo. 1849—27 have been since admitted, and 48 remained in the House on the 1st ult. Of the 74 under care during the year, 22 were discharged, and died. Of those discharged, 14 were "restored," 4 improved, and 4 without material improvement: and of those remaining 37 were considered stationary.

We know not how such a result is to be avoided, but it seems rather matter of regret, that in an Institution of this character, whose patients number less than 50, so large a proportion as 37 should be stationary—if by this term we are to understand they are incurable. The great importance of prompt judicious medical treatment in mental diseases, can scarcely be too frequently or too strongly enforced. It is desirable that the great aim of an Asylum with such large resources at its command, should be to operate upon cases where there was hope of restoration. Its main objects should be curative, not merely of an alleviating character. But in order for this, the subjects on which they operate, must be those of recent date. Prompt action is equally essential in diseases of the mind, as in those which are more obviously the result of physical causes.

We regard this Institution as of great value to Friends, both for its ability to relieve in cases of recent attack, and as a most desirable retreat for those of long standing.

During the past winter a course of Lectures was delivered on Animal Magnetism and Physiology, Optics, Zoology, exhibitions with the Magic Lantern, &c., and they have been found materially to contribute to the enjoyment of the patients, in some instances being the means of fixing the attention and calling into exercise the other faculties in such a manner, as to promote recovery.

The farm attached to the Asylum, containing about 60 acres, a mile from Frankford, and six miles from the City, is in a retired situation, and affords ample opportunities for exercise and recreation, and not unfrequently the male patients are advantageously employed in moderate labour in the garden and fields.

The receipts of the past year were $11,563 58, and the expenses $12,294 77, leaving due from the sureties of patients upwards of $900.

Philip Garrett and Susan Barton, who have for a number of years acceptably performed the duties of Superintendent and Matron, having resigned their stations, Dr. J. H. Worthington, the present resident physician, has been appointed Superintendent, and W. Birdsall and wife of New York, have been appointed Steward and Matron. They will enter upon their duties on the 1st of next month. H.

VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES.

A notice was inserted in the sixth number of this volume, that our friends John Candler and George W. Alexander, with their wives, were expected shortly to proceed on an extensive visit to the British colonies, in the tropical regions of the west. The following letter from the former of these Friends, contains an account, which will, no doubt, be interesting to many of our readers. It is extracted from the London Friend of last month.

Demerara, First Month 1st, 1850.

On the 10th of last month, we went on board the *Eagle* steam-packet at Barbadoes, bound for this colony, and found it crowded with passengers: for the first night no cabin berths could be had. It was a tossing ship and we all suffered; the accommodations were poor, the ventilation was imperfect, and the servants were few. We landed the mail at St. Vincent early the next morning, and in the afternoon touched at Carlisle, and landed at Grenada, where we stopped three hours. Here I found a letter from my valued friend Mahlon Day of New York, bidding us all a cordial welcome to the new world, and inviting us to America. On the 12th, we reached Trinidad, and for the first time saw the coast of South America; then proceeded to Tobago. The next two days we were tossed on awful waves that dashed against the sides of the ship as though they would break it to pieces; the report was often as loud as a cannon, and it seemed as if we might really go to pieces; there was, however, no real danger, and we arrived at George Town, Demerara, on the main land of South America, safe and well. The rain was so incessant, that we could not land that night, but slept peacefully in the ship at anchor in a still haven.

Twelfth Month, 15th. Came on shore to what was formerly a land of "mud and money," now sand and of mud and musquitoes. This part of the coast of South America, for many hundreds of leagues, is so low as to be seen only at a very short distance from land. The sugar estates are all formed on the sea-coast, or on the banks of the rivers, and are secured from the invasion of the rising tides by an artificial dam such as the people of Holland have raised to protect their little kingdom. The estates are all intersected by canals or trenches as in Holland, and these serve at once for draining the land, and as roads for the conveyance of produce. We spent the first day of our arrival in Demerara within doors, for rest and letter writing: the next day, which was the First of the week, we passed, I hope, devotionally. George Macfarlane, a black man, is an independent minister, who has a chapel in a free village near the town. The inhabitants were once slaves, and have now good freehold houses and provision-farms of their own; the population is about 800. The congregation consisted, he said, of about 200 persons, and he wished us to come and sit with them, which we consented to do. Having some burden of mind, I addressed them for a short time, and felt relieved and comforted. After the service was over, they pressed round to shake hands with us, and seemed greatly gratified with our coming to see them. One poor old woman thanked us very heartily, and said, with much emotion, "we poor people are very ignorant; we are dumb and blind; do pray for us." Spent the evening at home in reading and retirement. The next morning we called on Governor Barkly, who said he had heard of our coming, and would do what he could to promote the object of our visit. We presented to him a letter of introduction from Earl Grey, and another from the Bishop of Guiana.

The authorities show us much kindness, and manifest every disposition to give us the information we seek. The missionaries also of the different denominations are willing to help us, and we find no difficulty in obtaining evidence of the state of the colony. Our time has been most diligently employed in visiting prisons, hospitals, schools, in going over sugar estates, and in visiting the free villages. This is the rainy season here, or rather the winter rainy season, which we find an advantage to us, as the rain cools the air; but at the same time it moistens the earth, makes the common roads and foot-paths muddy, and impedes locomotion. There are exhalations from the moist ground everywhere, and intermittent fever is rather common; but through Divine mercy our health is preserved, and we go on with great comfort. When the Coolies were imported from India to this colony, there came over among them a large number of men who knew nothing of field labour, but who obtained a livelihood as mendicants, who were in fact the very refuse of Calcutta and Madras. A large number of them have died of destitution, and many still remain who walk almost naked through the streets; they sleep at night below the houses which are built on brick pillars, and when no better food is to be had, subsist on carrion. The mortality among the immigrant Coolies and Portuguese in the hospitals, has been so great, that the return of the numbers has been suppressed; but I have found that in the years 1847 and 1848, there died of these people 3278, or a twelfth part of the total number of them in each year. The hospitals still continue full of them. Were the same

rate of mortality every where to prevail, the whole human race would be speedily extinguished. But the immigrants are not all alike in disposition; some beg, pick up bad food, get sick and die; but many are industrious and thrive well. The African immigrants are healthy; the Portuguese who are become acclimated can now bear field-labour; and when the hard-working Coolies came into the town, dressed in their holiday garments of crimson cotton, and a turban, they looked refined and handsome. We have seen some fine specimens among them, of both men, women and children; their salaam, or manner of salutation is very graceful. But let me proceed to tell thee what we have done and seen.

Among the estates which we have visited is Resouvenir, memorable in the annals of missionary Smith. We left George Town by the railroad, and were set down, by previous agreement, at the side of the Estate canal: here the manager met us, and conducted us to a large iron-boat or punt, into which we descended, and were drawn by a mule to the sugar-house. The owner of the Estate and the doctor met us at the breakfast-table. We were led through the boiling-house and the curing-rooms, and initiated into the mysteries of sugar-making; and afterwards proceeded to visit the cabins of the labourers. Some of these cabins are in long ranges under one roof, and were formerly the dwellings of the slaves; others either stand alone or by two together. The resident inmates were 318, who were drafted into three companies, and lived apart from each other. The Portuguese immigrants, with their wives and children, inhabited one range, and were in number 164. The Coolies, in number 86, lived in a second range, and the captured Africans from Sierra Leone occupied a third: their number was 68. The houses were much too crowded, but the people seemed cheerful enough. It was two o'clock; their day's work was done, and they had come back from the field to take rest and eat their afternoon meal. The Coolies were boiling pots of rice under a large shed: a number of them clustered round us. I selected one of them, who spoke broken English, to ask him some questions. "Do you pray to God?" "Look there," was his reply, pointing to two tall poles on which two white flags were flying, "them white God, take away sick." "Are any of you sick?" "Yes, some sick." "Do you pray in any other way?" "Yes, when night come, we put cocoa-nut on the ground." The Africans are grievously superstitious; they are kindly received by the black Creoles, and amalgamate with them, and form families; but they injure the Creoles by introducing their African customs, and the dark practices of Obeahism. Many of the young people among them have learned to speak English, and we could hold conversation. Almost all the Africans imported from our slave ships seem satisfied with their new country, and would much rather continne in our colonies than return to their own land. "What country come from?" I said to one of them. "Guinea, massa, Congo." "Do you Congo men wish to go back to Africa?" "No, massa." "Why not?" "In Congo, massa catch, come sell," was his answer. I asked another what he thought about it, "Me no go back, in Congo too much fight." The truth is that these poor liberated Africans were so hunted in their own country, in order to be made slaves, that Demerara is a sort of Paradise to them; and although, to a European eye, they seem to lead only a semi-civilized, almost a barbarous life, with few wants and low desires, their situation is not a despicable one. There is no slavery in our colonies, not even a semblance of it; the common people are wonderfully independent, almost rudely so: they do not work over-hard, and it will be impossible ever again to make slaves of strangers who come among them. The Portuguese, who have passed through the awful ordeal of becoming acclimated, are a quiet, inoffensive, hard-working race; they come from Madeira and the Azores; they come out very poor, and are so anxious to make money that they content themselves with insufficient food, and some have died of inanition from this cause.

We were taken by the punt through the cane-fields, where bands of the immigrants were at work, and went on shore into the fields to converse with them. The planters want their labour, but they only give it just when it suits them. They work by task: a day's task can be readily performed by an able-bodied labourer in five or six hours, and for this they receive a gilder, or 1s. 4d. of our money. We were among them at noon; some had nearly finished their day's work; some, not disposed to do more, were hastening home to rest or to loiter. A large number of the labourers had not come into the fields at all. "Where are your men to-day," said the manager to a head Coolie: "Stop at home to-day to pray God," was his answer. We met a small band of Portuguese returning, "Why do you go home so soon to-day?" "We want to go to George Town," they replied. This extreme uncertainty as to whether the labourers will work or not, or when they will work, is extremely trying to the patience of the planter, and often occasions him, in Demerara, a great loss. The country is open to the people: they can buy land at a low price, and they farm free villages of their own, and cultivate provisions on which they are soon able to subsist without the need of working much for wages: their common physical wants are easily supplied, and they settle down too contentedly in a low condition of life. We have visited many estates, but this is a specimen of them all.

(To be continued.)

Teach thy son benevolence, and he shall gain love; teach him science, and his life shall be useful; teach him religion, and his death shall be happy.—*Ec. of H. Life.*

DIVERSITY OF HUMAN CHARACTER AND DELICATE SHADES OF INSANITY.

xtracted from a Lecture of Dr. Conolly, London.

(Concluded from page 459.)

In all these cases, each must be judged by elf. The medical man's duty is to enquire ost carefully into all the facts, and having rmed his opinion, to pronounce it sincerely and arlessly. He speaks as to the real psychological ndition of the accused; and with the conse- ences he has nothing to do. Society must do it chooses with the question, or with the case, a moral or social question, and deal with these ses as it thinks best. It is the painful and fficult duty of others to view these questions lely as legislators and defenders of society. edical men must steadily view them as physi- ns, physiologists, psychologists, and not be ared away from what they know to be true, nor m declaring it.

Every separate circumstance requires to be ighed in relation to the particular case. In e case an habitually good character may be a ound of defence; in another, an habitually bad e. The parentage, the education, the early e, and the events of several years; the pur- its and habits of the patients; must all be nsidered.

Society is inconsistent and unjust in these ses; sometimes demanding a life with eager ents, and reviling those who prevent the exe- ion; and at other times refusing to permit h precautions to be taken as might prevent commission of a crime by a madman. Tem- rary excitement and social prejudices equally der justice difficult.

Within the last few years, the frequency of ju- nile crime has often suggested to reflecting men, possibility of the education accorded to the venile criminal being more efficiently applied the juvenile part of our poorer population, fore their entrance on a career of crime. aving this question to those better able to de- e it, I have no hesitation in saying, that there to be found among children and youth many o, from an inherent proneness to criminal ac- ns, ought to be constantly and carefully super- ended and guarded. But the pride of families l the prejudices of the public equally forbid h salutary precaution. The result is, that mes are committed which might have been vented; and when this result takes place, the tuous indignation of the public knows no unds: judges rejoice that juries find verdicts inst a poor, miserable, diseased child; and the wspapers dwell with a ferocious joy on the de- t of medical testimony.

To those to whom these lectures are addressed, at more I have to say on this part of the sub- t may seem but to be made up of truisms. Be- ad these walls, the public voice condemns these isms, or disregards them; and a reaction against the humane spirit of the age, partly, it must be confessed, excused by the extraordinary prevalence of horrible crimes, prompts too visible a desire for the crowded scaffolds of half a century ago. But in that age—intellectually as dark as any since the creation of man—it seems to have been believed that every child, not an absolute idiot, was born with equal intellectual and moral capacity; and by scholastic severities and public punishment, pedagogues and legislators strove alike to balance apparent inequalities in talents and in morals; and alike strove in vain.

More intelligent views now prevail. It is generally admitted, that where a child is always unreasonable, mischievous, and disposed to hurt itself or others, it must be considered insane. A case lately occurred at Brompton, in which a child had convulsions when three weeks old. At the age of one year, it was always restless and screaming, and pressing its hand to its forehead. At two years old it was continually endeavouring to tear its own face, or to push other children into the fire. At last this wretched child died in convulsions; and the brain was found diseased, and there was a tuberculous abscess in the cerebellum. Less extreme cases are in all probability associated with less extensive disease, or with a general defect in the composition of the brain. There are instances, in which children, yet living, have several times attempted suicide. During the last year, the newspapers have contained an account of a murder committed by a boy nine years of age, his little sister being the victim.

Not long ago, a boy, not quite twelve years of age, took the life of his grandfather by mixing arsenic with the sugar which he knew he would take with his fruit after dinner. The crime itself, in one of such tender years, afforded at least a strong presumption of an unsound mind. When visited in Newgate, this boy was found to be of stunted growth, with a downcast look, a face scarred with scrofula, and a manner indicative of indifference to his position and insensibility to this crime. He was, it appeared, the unhappy son of an intemperate, epileptic father, who had died insane. It was related by his family, that from childhood he had been mischievous beyond the limits of childish mischief, regardless of truth, insensible to reproach, and apparently incapable of remorse or shame. And thus he seemed still to be; careless of his situation, and unmoved by the near prospect of his trial, and of death itself.

The medical attendants of this boy's family had previously expressed their opinion that his mind was not sound. It was a case in which, if any physician connected with an asylum had been specially consulted respecting the bodily and mental character of the patient, he would have pronounced him to be faultily organized, diseased from birth, disposed to insanity, and requiring systematic education, and long continued care. His intellect might be acute, but his moral sentiments were undeveloped, and his propensities, as

he grew older, might be expected to become the governing powers of his actions. Evidence of this kind was, indeed, adduced, at his trial, but it was entirely disregarded by the jury, and scoffed at by the judge, who declared that he rejoiced that a verdict of "guilty of murder" was returned, and the plea of a diseased brain scattered to the winds. The press applauded the judge and covered the doctors with abuse. Yet, after all, the boy was not hanged, but sent to school to be improved. Such verdicts, and such judicial extravagance, are disgraceful to the present state of psychological knowledge. If the jury were right, and the triumph of the judge was just and decent, the boy ought to have been hanged high in the air. But not even the power of the press, ever echoing the prejudice of the time, could prevent the exercise of some greater power, by which the execution of an insane child was mercifully and justly prevented.

Such inconsistencies must shake the faith of every man in the legal view of these cases; and even the rapid and imperfect survey now made of the diversities, inequalities, and weaknesses of the mind, must show, I think, at least, that the relations of insanity and crime require a more dispassionate consideration than the public, or than legal functionaries, have lately, or ever vouchsafed to them; and that the maxims of the law are not accordant with the natural phenomena of disordered states of mind actually leading to criminal actions, and therefore require revision. The time for this revision must come. Even those who are little affected by sentiments of compassion cannot always forget, that, on whatever vantage ground they stand in this life, yet, for their conduct towards those accused of crime, as for all their conduct to their fellow-creatures, they are responsible to a higher tribunal.

In the meantime, medical men ought not to shrink from these cases. A wretch driven mad by poverty, or disappointment acting on a distempered brain, has no other friends in this world.

The same courage which causes the physician to brave the dangers of pestilence should support him in this duty, beneath the assault of pestilent tongues and pens. Not the voice of the people, calling for executions, nor the severities of the bench, frowning down psychological truth, should shake his purpose as an inquirer and a witness. His business is, to declare the truth. Society must deal with the truth as its pleases.

Doubtless, in some cases, the difficulty of discovering the truth is extreme, or even of determining how far punishment may be justifiable or salutary, when a criminal is to a certain extent insane. But in the numerous gradations of intellect and feeling in different human beings, there must be a point, as we descend from the brightest intellects towards the perfect idiot, at which responsibility ceases, and impunity begins. No one but God can determine this point in every case. The defect or imperfections may be in the whole character and intellect, or limited to parts of the intellect, and parts of the character only, and none can weigh and estimate this accurately but God, who made all men, and knoweth whereof they are made. Man presumes in vain to fix this point in every case. The natural and acquired defects of any individual, his temptations, his resistance, his strength and his weakness, and therefore, his actual sinfulness and responsibility can only be known to Him to whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid. But in our obscurity and doubt, we should carefully and seriously weigh each case; and, although anxious to protect society, never be induced to despise the evidence of truth and the dictates of mercy.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 13, 1850.

The address to young parents, which appears in this number, was received at this office some weeks ago, and placed for publication in the hands of the printer; but was crowded out by other matter. The writer is well known to be a Friend in the late walk of life, who has given a large share of his thoughts, and no inconsiderable portion of his labour to the improvement of his fellow men; and particularly the youth of his own religious persuasion. It may be hoped that the class of our readers, to whom this communication is addressed, will not esteem it the less on account of the simple garb in which it appears.

An article, which we have copied from the S. S. Journal, contains some judicious observations respecting the qualifications of a teacher. It may indeed be questioned whether the term *enthusiasm* which the writer has employed, is the most appropriate to express that species of energy, and the capacity for arousing the energies of others, which are so essential to the character of a competent instructor. But there is no doubt that a teacher who is destitute of the qualification referred to, will be very likely to prove unsuccessful in his vocation whatever his attainments in literature and science may be. It has been observed of more than one of the men who have shaken Europe with their movements, that they diffused their own energy into every department of their government; and this was probably the great secret of their success. Though in many of these cases the object and the means were equally reprehensible, we may learn a lesson from them, which the virtuous may practice. Whoever would accomplish any valuable end through the instrumentality of others, must understand the

nethod, and possess the faculty of infusing into hem an ardour of purpose, which no ordinary diffi- ulties can cool. And in scarcely any employment r station is this more important than in that of the utor. There are undoubtedly many intellects, which re suffered to lie dormant and unperceived, either y those who possess them or by others, for want f the needful stimulants to action. To furnish those timulants, and develope the capacities of the youth- ul mind is the proper business of those who occupy he responsible stations of parents and tutors.

As it is not only desirable that every person should e successful in the business designed as the means f support, but that each one should select the em- loyment which would be most useful to the com- unity, no person setting out in life would willingly hoose an occupation totally unsuited to his capa- ity and education. The practical inference from hese reflections is, that no young person who does ot possess, in considerable degree, the energy of haracter, and love of learning, which would neces- arily extend themselves to others under his care, ught to select the employment of teaching as an ccupation.

The time of our Yearly Meeting being at hand, he minds of many among us are unquestionably rned, with lively concern, toward that interesting vent. We have understood that a valuable Friend, hose days have extended over fourscore years and n, and who, during a large part of that time, has een a zealous labourer in the Society, but whom he infirmities of age will no longer permit to unite ith his fellow professors, in the exercises of a early Meeting, being lately observed to indicate unusual degree of thoughtfulness, was asked the use; on which he answered, in substance, that s spirit was deeply exercised on account of the pproaching solemnity, and that his prayers had een put up, that Friends might be drawn together the cords of love. To the pious aspiration thus pressed, we hope, and assuredly believe, there e many among us who will cordially respond. he principles and the profession of our religious ciety, are the same they have been from the be- nning; the treasury of good things provided for ose who love and follow the truth, remains un- hausted; the badge of discipleship continues un- anged; and the exclamation of the Psalmist is no ss impressive and important now, than on the day was first uttered: Behold, "how good and how easant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity· is like the precious ointment upon the head, that n down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard; that ent down to the skirts of his garments: As the w of Heaven, and as the dew that descended upon e mountains of Zion: for 'there the Lord com- anded the blessing, even life for evermore'.'

Died,—Of consumption, in Vassalboro', Maine, on the 7th of Twelfth month last, Eunice M., in the 24th year of her age: and on the following day, of the same disorder, Hannah D. Estes, in her 15th year, daughters of Thomas Estes. Innocent and pleasant in their lives, they died in peace, and were interred in one grave.

——, In the same place, and of the same disease, on the 26th of Second month last, in the 71st year of her age, Mary Howland, formerly of Pembroke, Massachusetts, but for many years a member of Vassalboro' Monthly Meeting. This dear Friend was of a retiring disposition, exemplary in life and conversation, and beloved by a large circle of friends and relatives. She frequently spoke, during her last sickness, of the peace which pervaded her mind, and of her willingness to be released in the Lord's time; having a humble trust that, through the merits of the blessed Saviour, there was a place prepared for her in heaven.

——, In this city, on Seventh day evening, the 30th ult., Catharine, wife of Ingram Park, an esteemed member of the Western District Monthly Meeting, in the 54th year of her age.

——, At Woodbury, N. J., on Third day, the 2d instant, at an advanced age, Benjamin Cloud, a valuable member of Woodbury Monthly Meeting.

——, At her residence near Milton, Wayne Co., Indiana, on the 13th of last month, Sarah, widow of Jehu Wilson, an esteemed member and Elder of Milford Monthly Meeting, in the 78th year of her age.

——, On the 8th ult., of disease of the lungs, after one week's illness, at the residence of Aaron White, near Milton, Indiana, Parker Gordon, in the 20th year of his age. The sudden removal of this young man is a loud call to all, not to live in forgetfulness of God. Previous to the attack which terminated his life he was in vigorous health, with bright anticipations of the future. From the commencement, he was impressed with a belief he should not recover, and deeply felt the awfulness of being summoned before the judgment seat of Christ. Deep were the conflicts he had to pass through, and earnest were his entreaties to his young friends, with whom he had been connected in close companionship, to take warning from his situation. "Oh!" he exclaimed, "could I be spared, I would read my Bible and Friends books more;" and with great solemnity added, "O, this light reading, how it keeps the mind from all that is good. How little we think of it in health; but at a time like this, how awful. It must be felt, to be described." His prayers for forgiveness were fervent, and appeared to be accepted by Him who alone had power to speak peace to his troubled mind. The morning before his decease was to him as one without cloud: every doubt and fear seemed to be removed. A few hours previous to his close, he expressed his full confidence in the Saviour, and said he would not exchange his present prospect for anything this world could afford.

——, At his residence on Rocky river, Chatham county, N. C., on the 27th of Second month last, Joseph Hobson, in the 67th year of his age, a member of Cane Creek Monthly Meeting.

The Stated Annual Meeting of "The Bible Association of Friends in America," will be held at the Committee Room, Arch street, on Seventh day evening, Fourth month 13th, at 7½ o'clock.

CHARLES ELLIS, *Secretary.*

Philada., Fourth month 10th, 1850.

For Friends' Review.

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.

There are few names, of our own times, which are more likely to be reckoned among those which have characterized the age in which they lived, than that of Guizot. Recent events have placed him in a position which recals the name of Clarendon; and the conservative spirit, no less than the power of depicting character, which his writings exhibit, renders more striking the parallelism between the ex-statesman of France, and the author of the "Great Picture Gallery," the History of the Rebellion.

Guizot has recently published a "Discourse on the causes of the success of the English Revolution of 1640–1688." Its purpose is thus stated:

"The success by which the English Revolution was crowned has not only been permanent, but has borne a double fruit: its authors founded constitutional Monarchy in England; and in America, their descendants founded the Republic of the United States. These great events are now completely known and understood; time, which has given them its sanction, has also shed over them its light. Sixty years ago France entered on the path opened by England, and Europe lately rushed headlong in the same direction. It is my purpose to show what are the causes which have crowned constitutional monarchy in England, and republican government in the United States, with that solid and lasting success which France and the rest of Europe are still vainly pursuing, through those mysterious trials and revolutionary struggles, which, according as they are well or ill passed through, elevate or pervert a nation for ages."

The following passage indicates the conclusion at which the writer arrives.

"From the time of the great revolutionary crisis which lasted from 1640 to 1660, the English people had the good fortune to profit by experience, and the good sense not to give themselves up to extreme parties. In the midst of the most ardent political struggles, and of the violence into which they alternately urged and followed their leaders, they never failed, in critical and decisive circumstances, to remain or to fall back within the bounds of the steady good sense which consists in a clear recognition of the things which it is essential to preserve, and an unshaken adherence to them; in enduring the inconveniences attached to these essentials, and renouncing whatever wishes or products might endanger them. It is from the reign of Charles II. that this good sense, which is the political intelligence of a free people, has presided over the destinies of England."

This idea is illustrated by reference to many passages in the history of the Great English Revolution, which seems to establish its truth. To us it seems, however, to stop far short of final causes. Dr. Arnold has clearly indicated one of the reasons which caused the French Revolution to be stained by so many crimes, while the parallel movement in England was comparatively bloodless. The latter was a contest for principle, in which the agents were a people unused to oppression, and who had known little of actual privation; the other, the outbreak of a starving populace, revolting against a despotism, spiritual as well as political, and rendered uncontrollably ferocious by their intense physical suffering. But beyond all this, who can doubt that the prevalence of earnest religious feeling in England, during the revolutionary struggle, was the essential moderating influence. We cannot but regard the doctrines then generally held as greatly below the standard of Christian truth, but they were held as practical verities, controlling the lives of vast numbers of a thinking and earnest people. The good sense which our historian so truthfully depicts, was the unquestionable result of Christianity, moderating the passions of men, and guiding them into the paths of peace.

The following portraits are strikingly drawn, and will interest many of our readers. C.

"*Cromwell.*—For extent and force of natural talents, Cromwell perhaps is the most remarkable of the three. His mind was wonderfully inventive, supple, prompt, firm, and perspicacious, and he possessed a vigour of character which no obstacle could daunt, and no conflict weary. He pursued his designs with an ardour as exhaustless as his patience, through the slowest and most tortuous, or the most abrupt and daring ways. He excelled equally in winning and in ruling men by personal and familiar intercouse; he displayed equal ability in leading an army or a party. He had the instinct of popularity and the gift of authority, and he let loose factions with as much audacity as he subdued them. But, born in the midst of a revolution, and raised to sovereign power by a succession of violent convulsions, his genius, from first to last, was essentially revolutionary; and even when taught by experience the necessity of order and government, he was incapable of either respecting or practising the immutable moral laws which are the only basis of government. Owing to the faults of his nature or the instability of his position, he wanted regularity and calmness in the exercise of power; had instant recourse to extreme measures, like a man pursued by the dread of mortal dangers, and by the violence of his remedies, perpetuated or even aggravated the evils which he sought to cure. The establishment of a government is a work which requires a more regular course, and one more conformable to the eternal laws of mor-

r. Cromwell was able to subjugate the revo-
n which he had so largely contributed to
e, but not to build up a government in the
e of that which he had subverted."

William III.—William was an ambitious
e. It is puerile to believe that, up to the
ent of the appeal sent to him from London
688, he had been insensible to the desire of
nting the throne of England, or ignorant of
schemes which had long been laid for raising
to it. William followed the progress of
e schemes step by step; though he took no
in the means, he did not reject the end; and,
out directly encouraging, he protected its
ors. His ambition was ennobled by the
tness and justness of the cause to which it
attached; the cause of religious liberty and
e balance of power in Europe. Never did
make a vast political design more exclusively
thought and purpose of his life than William

The work which he accomplished on the
or in the cabinet was his passion; his own
andizement was but the means to that end.
tever were his views on the crown of Eng-
, he never attempted to realize them by vio-
e and disorder. To his well-regulated and
mind the inherent vice and degrading con-
ences of such means were obvious and revolt-

But when the career was opened to him by
land herself, he did not suffer himself to be
red from entering on it by the scruples of a
ate man; he wished his cause to prevail, and
ished to reap the honour of the triumph.
e and glorious mixture of worldly ability and
stian faith, of personal ambition and devotion
ublic ends!"

Washington.—Washington had no ambition;
country wanted him to serve her, and he
pted greatness from a sense of duty rather
from taste; sometimes even with a painful
t. The trials of his public life were bitter to
n who preferred the independence of a pri-
condition, and tranquillity of mind to the
cise of power. But he undertook, without
ation, the task which his country imposed
im, and, in fulfilling it, he made no conces-
s that could lighten its burthen either to his
try or to himself. He was born to govern,
gh he had no delight in governing; and with
mness as unshaken as it was simple, and a
fice of popularity the more meritorious as it
not compensated by the pleasures of domina-
he told the American people what he
ved to be true, and persisted in doing what
nought to be wise. Though the servant of
nfant republic, in which the democratic spirit
ailed, he won the confidence of the people by
ntaining their interests in opposition to their
nations. The policy which he pursued while
ng the foundations of a new government, was
oderate yet so rigorous, so prudent yet so
pendent, that it seemed to belong to the head
n aristocratic Senate ruling over an ancient
State. The success with which it was crowned does equal honour to Washington and to his country."

ADDRESS TO YOUNG PARENTS.

There are various reasons for training children early in the way they should go, so that they may not depart from it when old:

1. Early impressions are the most lasting.

2. The manner of instruction dictated by the Almighty, in the sixth Chapter of Deuteronomy, is exactly adapted to early training.

3. This divine command is the discipline of the Society of Friends on the subject of education.

4. Daily reading and explaining passages of Scripture, adapted to produce reverence to Almighty goodness in a child, excite similar sensations in the parents, and promote watchfulness and circumspection in themselves.

5. As life is uncertain, parents should embrace the earliest opportunities for imbuing the tender minds of their offspring with that love and fear which preserves from the "snares of death."

EXAMPLE 1. The parents of a child, as early as he would listen to a little story, commenced daily telling him Scripture over and over in a pleasing manner, or reading and explaining passages. He gradually became interested, and soon learned to read by the help of his parents, who explained his lessons so that he understood them. In his fifth year he had acquired a general knowledge of the Bible, and was delighted and seriously impressed with its contents. He died at this early age, much like an old Christian. This greatly comforted the mourning parents.

2. A distinguished woman, who was not serious, but feeling anxiety for her little daughter's future well being, commenced reading, in an interesting manner, selected portions of Scripture. She soon perceived it had a serious effect on the child, but still more so on herself; so that she became thoroughly awakened, and from motives of duty she took charge of a school in Canada, where she and her pupils were signally blessed. Young parents, be encouraged to do your duty without delay. Natural affection induces parents to supply the physical wants of their children, but it is *grace* that produces a tender anxiety for their souls; inviting parents to obey the Divine command in the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy. "He that watereth shall be watered also himself."

3. A little girl, well known, commenced learning to read in the most easy parts of the Testament. Very short lessons were first explained, which she would spell and read, and be delighted. She was very much interested in the benevolent and miraculous acts of the Saviour, when explained, and her affection for him was manifest. A toy book, ornamented with pictures, was given

her. After reading it she laid it away, saying she did not want it, for it did not say anything about the Lord. The progress of this child in learning to read exceeded any other instance we have known.

Christians believe it essential that their children should be well instructed in the Holy Scriptures. Each sect has also its publications for promoting its peculiar views. Those of Friends have been very instrumental in convincing a vast many strangers of the accordance of their principles with the New Testament. They have also been very confirming to many of our young people who have been conversant in them; they should be much read in our families and schools. These volumes have been written by pious, gifted men and women, of deep religious experience, who have devoted a great part of their lives and property to doing good; and many of them in suffering and purchasing liberty of conscience, which we as a Society so liberally partake of. But for want of a distinct knowledge and appreciation of our own literature, some of our young members have been lost to the Society. If parents desire their children to be attached to the Society of which they are members, let them be specially careful that the flood of new, inviting publications, do not steal their affections from our own more pious and edifying publications, and from the Bible itself. Parents must spare no pains to make their children acquainted and interested with these, if they desire the Society of Friends to be sustained.

The books we practice reading, habit will render the most pleasing to us. This the writer knows by experience; and he has much cause to be thankful that he early acquired the habit of reading Friends' writings, and to old age he is often cheered, and his faith renewed, by the very interesting sentiments and exceedingly precious experiences of faithful Friends who have gone before us. What parents say makes much more distinct and lasting impressions than what they read. Let them make companions of their children; often read with them or hear them read, in the most pious and edifying books, and occasionally parts of our discipline; converse familiarly, put questions, answer inquiries, awaken their curiosity, and explain subjects. All this in an easy kind of manner. This will not only interest the young, and store their minds with a fund of useful knowledge, without interfering with school, but also "turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the hearts of the children to the fathers;" and the more cordial the mutual attachment, the more the children will be likely to adopt the sentiments of their pious parents, to follow their example, and be qualified to fill the stations of the faithful, who will be removed, one after another, from the church militant to the church triumphant, through the merits of a crucified Saviour. JOSEPH TALLCOT.

GREAT SUSPENSION-BRIDGE IN RUSSIA.

Considerable interest has been excited in Petersburg by the exhibition of a remarka model of a Suspension-Bridge across the ri Dnieper, at Kieff, one of the principal cities Russia.

The Dnieper is one of the largest rivers in Russian Empire; rising in the vicinity of Sı lensko, and flowing in a southerly direction enters the Black Sea to the eastward of Odes In a broad geographical sense the Dnieper n be considered as the ancient boundary betw Russia Proper, or Muscovy, and the great ki dom of Poland, which once extended westw nearly to the giant mountains of Bohemia, sou ward to the Carpathians, and northward to Baltic.

The principal city watered by the Dniepe its long course to the sea is Kieff, celebrated history as the first spot whereon Christianity planted among the barbarous hordes then lead a nomadic life over the steppes of Russia.

Kieff is most picturesquely situated on the ri or southern shore of the Dnieper; it covers a gı extent of space, with numerous public buildi crowning the many heights of the undulat ground on which the city is built.

The commercial part of the town, called *Podol*, lies on a low plain at the western extr ity; the rest of Kieff is elevated from 200 to 4 and even 400 feet above the level, over-look all the left or northern shores of the Dnie which are low and flat marshes, extending many leagues above and below Kieff, and fi one to two leagues wide. In the spring the wl becomes a lake as the waters rise, and the o approach from the north into Kieff is alon causeway raised above the level of the floods. is from the end of this causeway that the Susp sion-bridge is thrown across the Dnieper to foot of the acclivities on the right bank. The ri which for several leagues above has spr through numerous lateral channels, here un into one deep bed, and presents the narrow passage. This passage is, however, still half English mile in breadth; the depth of water i dry autumn being upwards of thirty feet in stream-way, and something more than fifty after the melting of the snows in spring. O this chasm, which once formed the barrier Poland against the invasion of the Muscovite, necessity of internal communication, and the neral march of improvement, have called for erection of a permanent bridge; and, with lightened policy, the Emperor of Russia orde such a bridge to be constructed.

The Suspension-Bridge at Kieff has four p cipal openings, each of 440 feet, and two s openings of 225 feet each, and also a passage 50 feet on the right shore, spanned by a sw bridge, opening for the passage of the steamb and other river craft. There are, therefore,

ension piers in the river—one mooring abut-
t on the left bank, another mooring abutment
he Kieff side of the stream (which, on account
he passage for boats beyond it, is actually an
d of masonry in the river), and an abutment
he swivel bridge on the right bank. Each of
e has required a coffer-dam of unusual size,
icularly the two last mentioned.

he architecture of the river piers is rather
l, and of a striking character, harmonising
that used in the extensive range of first-class
esses which crown the heights of Kieff. The
through the piers have a clear breadth of
eet, and a height of 35 feet to the soffit of
emicircular arches. The platform has nearly
eet of extreme breadth, of which 35 feet is
usively devoted to the carriage-way. The
orm is suspended from four chains, all on the
horizontal plane, two on each side of the
; the footpaths project beyond the chains,
are carried by cantilevers round the piers
nally; so that the foot-passengers are com-
ly separated from the horsemen and carriages.
he chains are composed of links 12 feet long,
each weighing about 4 cwt. Eight links form
breadth of each chain; the total length
ured along their curves being about four
ish miles.

r the swivel bridge, the iron employed there-
almost exclusively malleable. The bridge is
d horizontally (on the same principle that
notive engines are sent round on the large
tables at a railway station), and by the ef-
of four men only, acting on a very simple
atus. The construction of the platform of
ridge presents several novel combinations of
and iron, and is of most remarkable stiff-
to resist the violent action of the eddies of
violent winds, which have so often injured
ven destroyed the ordinary platforms of sus-
on-bridges in other places.

e total weight of iron used in the construc-
f the bridge is about 3300 tons, including
achinery used in the various stages of its
uction. The whole was made in England,
l of the most celebrated iron-masters and
facturers having been engaged thereon. It
ed fifteen vessels to convey the iron to
a, whence it was taken up to Kieff (a dis-
of nearly 400 English miles) in small wag-
drawn by oxen, over the wild steppes, almost
it roads, or none that deserve the name.

e quantity of machinery of every kind em-
in the construction of the Kieff bridge is
ous, and not less than nine steam-engines
use. Two of these are large stationary
each capable of working up to a power of
orses; the rest are from four to eight horse-
and can be moved about as required. These
s pump water, drive piles, grind mortar,
imber, iron, &c., draw loads, &c.

emporary bridge, carrying a railway, has
rown across the whole breadth of the Dnie-
per. It is of great strength, and is connected by a self-acting inclined plane with the heights of Kieff, whence the great block of granite and masses of iron are sent down from the *depots* above to the works on the river. The provision of granite, bricks, timber, cement, lime, field-stones, &c., is very extraordinary, covering many acres of ground.

A whole village of warehouses, offices, shops, sheds, dwelling-houses for the superintendents, and comfortable cottages for the numerous workmen, has been erected on the left bank of the river, on ground expressly raised for the purpose above the flood level. A regular commissariat is attached to the establishment, and the whole organization of service is very complete.

The bricks employed are very hard, and of a beautiful pale colour. Extensive quarries of granite were opened in a great many places, solely for these works; but the principal supply, and the finest and largest blocks, are found nearly 100 miles from Kieff, and are brought thither on bullock carts through a rough country destitute of roads.

Not the least remarkable part of the establishment is that for the manufacture of the hydraulic cement required for the foundations and masonry. It is, in fact, an artificial "puzzolana," made from a peculiar clay found in the Kieff hills, and prepared on the principles laid down by the celebrated French engineer, Vicat, in his recent publication on puzzolanas. The buildings for this purpose are very extensive, being gigantic laboratories, where the operations are carried on day and night. Eight large roasting ovens, besides numerous grinding mills, are in constant action: the quantity manufactured is upwards of 300 bushels (or about 600 cubic feet) in every 24 hours.

This very magnificent Bridge, will be the largest in Europe, the length being fully half an English mile, and covering an area of 140,000 square feet, being considerably more than three acres.

The works were first commeneed in April, 1848. The ceremony of laying the first stone took place in September of the same year. Eight large coffer-dams were completed by the early part of the year 1849; two of these, having been destroyed by the spring floods, have since been entirely reconstructed. The foundations of the abutments, and of two of the river piers, were safely got in before the winter began; and all the foundations and coffer-dams have been secured by an extensive system of protecting works of mattrass-fascines, laid down, according to the modern practice in Holland, by Dutch contractors, brought purposely to Kieff by Mr. Vignoles. It is expected that the whole of the masonry will be completed by the end of the season 1850; and that in the course of the autumn of 1851 the Kieff Suspension-Bridge will be finished and opened.

The cost of the Kieff Suspension-Bridge, exclusive of the approaches, will be upwards of 400,000 *guineas;* say about two millions and a half of

silver rubies of Russia, and nearly eleven millions of francs; which, though large in amount, may be considered a very low price for so large a work.

Lon. Ill. News.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE TEACHER.

A useful lecture on this subject was delivered a short time since, before the American Institute of Instruction, at Bangor, by Nathan Munroe, of Bradford, Mass. There are two or three passages in this sensible and judicious analysis of a teacher's qualifications, which apply as well to the teachers of Sunday-schools, as to the teachers of daily schools. We think no observer of the state of our Sunday-schools at the present time, can fail to detect some causes of their languor and inefficiency, if they will apply the tests which the following passages from Mr. Munroe's address supply.

"An important quality of a teacher, is a cheerful and hopeful disposition. Of all places, the school-room is one of the most unsuitable for a depressed and despondent spirit. Sadness and discouragement on the countenance of a teacher, are to the intellectual life and healthfulness of a company of pupils, what the east wind along our Atlantic coast is to the incipient consumptive—they chill, they depress, they destroy that healthful flow of the spirits so essential to vigor in all kinds of life, and to all vigorous action. The teacher with a fallen look, indicative of inward discontent and sorrow, however kind he may be both at heart and in demeanor, will almost inevitably burden the mental atmosphere of the place with the gloom of his own feelings, while the radiant smile of one who is always happy and in good spirits, will as naturally spread sweet sunlight of cheerfulness through all the school-room, waking to new life and joy the mind of each happy pupil.

"As a means of habitual cheerfulness, there is need of perpetual hope. And in a teacher I should say this needs to be exuberant. Were I called upon to furnish for him a motto, it should be "HOPE ON, HOPE EVER." In short, I would have him full of hope. I would inspire him with confidence in human nature and human progress; in the intellectual and moral capabilities of his pupils; in the power of good instruction and good example; in the fitness of means to their end; in the vast importance of his own sphere of influence; in the great good which accrues to the individual and to mankind, from the proper building up of a single young mind; and in his own competency for his work. In such a confidence, hope would have a strong foundation, and hope, where ever you find it, is life and vigor to an enterprize. It is an appointed stimulus to effective action, and the teacher who possesses it in a high degree, has in it an important element of success in his profession. And besides, it will do much to make his burden light and alleviate his necessary toils. It will convert mountains into mole-hills, and clear th rugged highway of daily duty, of a thousan forbidding incumbrances. Let the teacher the cherish this invaluable gift of heaven. It will b strength to him in weakness, courage in the hou of trial, and, oftentimes, success in what woul otherwise be impossible.

"Intimately connected with hope, and in measure springing from it, is *enthusiasm*,—an this I name as another desirable quality in teacher. The enthusiasm I intend, is not the u natural action of an over-stimulated mind, but a ardent, glowing zeal, which unites and tasks th energies of one in the pursuit of a chosen objec In this sense, the lawyer, and the physician a often enthusiastic, each in his own vocation; ar it has been often and truly said, that without i no man will be likely to honour any professio And to me, the remark seems even more applicab to the teacher. And the reason of the difference this. In most other professions, this quality su serves its chief end, by imparting strength a stimulus to the powers of him who possesses i In the case of the teacher, it is otherwise. He its great value consists in its being transferabl in the power which it possesses, to reproduce itse in the character of the pupils, and imbue the with ardent aspirations after knowledge. true to this end, is all genuine enthusiasm in t teacher, that he can hardly have it himself, a not have enterprising and enthusiastic pupi His enthusiasm is not in the work of instructi alone; it is also in the acquisition of addition knowledge; and with the example of his ard and enterprize before them, they will be arde in the pursuit of what they are set to learn. Oft have I entered a school, where the instructor, p sessing perhaps every other qualification, lack an enthusiastic nature. His temperament w cold and heavy, made more so perhaps, by t influence of an early education, in which propri and precision were regarded as the beau-ideal the highest excellence; and cold and slugg was the atmosphere of that school-room. Wh ever might be the season of the year, all was w ter there, and the minds of the pupils were l so many vessels of water frozen at the surfa And then I have visited another little band learners, where the teacher might lack cert desirable qualifications for his office, and yet was life, vigor, enterprize. The pupils w awake; their bright and kindled eyes showed pure fire of intelligence that was burning with and they were all eagerness in the pursuit knowledge. And I inquired of myself, to w shall the difference be ascribed? And the ans came back in unequivocal language, "to the wa and to the presence of enthusiasm." Your n of mere propriety, whose temperament is so c that all his faults are negative, he it is t breathes the frosts of winter over the intellec his pupils; while it is from a warm heart and enthusiastic nature, unpolished, it may be, by

rubbing down of all excrescences, that the other teacher comes to his classes, like Prometheus in the fable, with the fire of heaven in his hands. Now this I conceive to be an important truth, and in the selection of a teacher I would inquire, has he enthusiasm? Is his heart warm? Is he an ardent devotee of knowledge? and will he throw his ardour into his profession? If so, I can pass by many a fault, and ever hope well of his success. And this enthusiasm, be it observed, is not all the gift of nature. It may be increased as well as regulated by education. And it seems to me vastly important that those who are preparing themselves to be teachers, should be under the influence of model teachers who know how to develop and direct this powerful element of usefulness."

Let none compromise their principles. Let none concede to the practices of the world, from the mistaken notion of conciliating prejudices, or winning over the ungodly to religion. We must be singular if we would be holy; we must be consistent if we would be useful. If we are faithful we must indeed expect reproach; if we boldly confess Christ before men, and steadily maintain that marked distinction which forms the line of separation between the church and the world, we must submit to have our names cast out as evil. But true Christians ought never to shrink from the cross; like Caleb, they should follow the Lord fully, when all else forsake him; and like Joshua, they should declare with humility and integrity of heart, in the face of a sneering world: "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord." We must let men see the *foundation* of our practice, and why we cannot do as others do. We must make them acquainted with our principles, and let them know what are those secret springs of action which cause us to move in a direction so opposed to theirs. This frank and ingenuous conduct may open the minds and touch the hearts of some, who, through grace, may be led to say: "We will go with you, for we perceive that God is with you." At all events, such upright dealing will bring comfort into our own souls, and preserve us from falling into those snares which Satan lays to catch the fearful and double-minded professor. But if we are *habitually* afraid of being decided, if we endeavour to keep fair with the world, if we want to live like the borderers between the two kingdoms of light and darkness, maintaining a sort of friendly intercourse between the inhabitants on either side of the line; if we are ashamed of avowing our principles before men, when duty and the honor of Christ call for such an avowal, then we may be assured, on the truth of the gospel, that we have no scriptural evidence of being the children of God, for thus saith our Divine Saviour, "Whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven."—"If ye deny Him, He will also deny us."—*Anon. Gleanings of Pious Authors.*

Prejudice is like a flaw in a mirror: it occasions objects to be presented to the mind in distorted forms.—*Dillwyn.*

THE GREAT AXE FACTORY OF THE WORLD.

Collinsville, Ct.. Dec. 17, 1849.

The stranger, visiting, will be doubly paid in seeing the progress of axe-making in all its departments. The whole population is composed of those immediately interested in the making of axes, and this is the only thing that is manufactured here. A few years since a stream rolled through this valley, silently forming some beautiful cascades and waterfalls over the rough and rugged beds of the river. The eye of Mr. Collins rested here and contemplated a manufacturing town. The next thought was, what to make. Axes were decided upon, and the dam built, and a few factories put up; it has continued to increase in size, until this is one of the most flourishing of the New England villages. Here you can see the comfort that regular employment gives to the mechanic and his family. While the cold wind blows over the hills, the forge fires mount up, with their cheerful blaze, and warm the heart, while the hard right hand smites the unwilling metal and shapes it into an axe. Regular pay carries comfort into every white cottage; though the north wind may howl around the corners, there is real domestic comfort in each of those tenements.

Perhaps it might interest your readers to know how axes are made. The process has been greatly simplified within the last two years. The iron is rolled out into bars the proper thickness of an axe, and 6, 8, and 10 feet long; it is heated and cut off by a large pair of shears propelled by water power; another workman picks up the piece, and places it between a die and punch, and the punch comes down and forces the hole for the handle by punching out a piece. An iron mandril is then inserted into the hole, and it is immediately put under another press, which forms one side of the axe; it then goes into another die, and forms the other side, and then is placed in an upright position, and a chisel comes down, and splits the "bit" of the axe ready for the steel; it is then thrown aside. All this is done in less time than it takes us to write the *modus operandi.* The blade of the axe is then put in and welded, and passed along to the forger, tempered and cast on the ground to cool. As soon as cool, it is taken up and planed down to an edge by a planing machine, and finished up with emery wheels—painted, labeled, stamped and ready for market. The active hands engaged on axes are about 350, and they turn out 1,500

finished axes daily. The other kind of axes are not enumerated in this, but the amount of manufactured work is about $1,300 per day, or $279,000 in a year. This is no small enterprise for one mind.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

TO THE SUPREME BEING.

The prayers I make will then be sweet indeed,
If thou the spirit give by which I pray:
My unassisted heart is barren clay,
That of its native self can nothing feed;
Of good and pious works Thou art the seed,
That quickens only where Thou sayest it may:
Unless Thou show to us thy own true way,
No man can find it: Father! Thou must lead:
Do Thou then breathe these thoughts into my mind.
By which such virtue may in me be bred,
That in thy holy footsteps I may tread;
The fetters of my tongue do Thou unbind,
That I may have the power to sing of Thee!
And sound thy praises everlastingly.

WORDSWORTH.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on the 3d instant. She left Liverpool on the 23d ult., and therefore brings advices fourteen days later than former arrivals.

A small decline has taken place in the price of cotton, and the price of breadstuffs is stationary or slightly advanced.

A motion was recently made in the British House of Commons, for an address to the crown requesting an order for negociations to release the government from its engagement to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave-trade. The cost of this squadron has been computed at about one million of pounds sterling per annum; and it is admitted that it has hitherto failed in the attainment of its object. This subject has been connected with the question of free trade. Upon notice of this intended motion, Lord John Russel is said to have convened a number of his parliamentary friends, and informed them that in case this measure should be carried, he must resign his office. The dissolution of the existing administration being considered likely to lead to disastrous consequences, the motion in question was rejected, by a vote of 232 to 174, a number who were in favour of it having voted in the negative, on account of its effect on the free trade system.

The difficulty between England and Greece appears in the way of adjustment. This appears to have been owing to the interposition of the French republic.

In Hungary, an inundation of the Danube has caused immense losses, especially at Comorn, Raab and the Kasper districts. Fifteen thousand persons have taken refuge at Raab, in the greatest destitution.

The cold is said to have been more intense in Russia, during the past winter, than previously within the memory of man.

The Steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on the 5th instant, having made the passage from Chagres in less than ten days. On the same day, the steamer Empire City, also from Chagres, arrived at the same port. The former brings twenty-eight and the latter one hundred and fifty-three passengers; and the quantity of gold contained in the two is stated to be upwards of two millioas of dollars. They bring the California mails to the first of last month. A destructive fire took place at Chagres on the 23d ult., by which one half of the town is reported to have been destroyed.

The present population of California is estimated at 120,000, an undue proportion of whom are men. The latest information from that region is said to furnish additional reason for the admission of California into the Union; the establishment of an independent government on the Pacific being a probable result of the rejection of the present application.

A meeting, at which a large number of citizens were present, was held at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., the primary object of which was to promote the cause of universal peace; but the immediate business designed was the appointment of delegates to represent Pennsylvania in the Peace Congress of Nations, which is to be held during the ensuing summer in Germany, at Frankfort-on-the-Main. A number of resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting, in relation to war and peace, were adopted. A constitution for the organization of a State Society, was agreed upon; and a list of delegates was offered and agreed to, as representatives in the proposed Congress.

But little progress had been made at Washington when our latest accounts were received. On the 4th inst., Daniel Webster advocated the action of the Senate upon the California question, as a measure unconnected with any other; and on the 8th, T. H. Benton argued in favour of acting on that question alone, and against mixing it with others, to which it had no proper relation. He expressed a belief that slavery was extinct in New Mexico and California, and could not be revived in either without positive enactments. He was willing to vote them governments without any provision on the subject of slavery, but not to mix these subjects. He gave his opinion that the fears professed by the South in regard to the action of the North, were entirely groundless.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, the bill repealing a part of the law of 1847, respecting kidnapping, passed the House of Representattves on the 8th inst., by a vote of 50 to 39. Are these the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania, or do they not represent the slaveholding interests of the South?

A story of the safety of Sir John Franklin has been set afloat; but it appears to rest entirely on a report, or supposed report, of some Indians; and therefore wants confirmation. Indian tales, conveyed through the medium of signs, are very questionable in their best state.

PENN'S REFLECTIONS AND MAXIMS,

Just published by Uriah Hunt & Son, No. 44 N. Fourth street, Philadelphia. Price 15 cents.

Having long been acquainted with this excellent work, it is a satisfaction to learn that an edition is issued at a price which brings it within the means of every family. Friends who have families would do well to present a copy to each of their children. Readers in general, whether connected with our Society or not, may find in this little volume a treasure not readily found any where else, except in the works of the sacred penmen.—ED.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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timony of Purchase Monthly Meeting, New York, held 13th of 3d month, 1833, respecting ESTHER GRIFFIN.

Esther Griffin was the daughter of John and na Cromwell, of Harrison Town, West Chester unty, State of New York. They were the ents of a numerous family; and we believe y endeavored to train up their children in the they should go. Of their religious care, subject of this Memoir, has frequently been rd to express herself in terms of gratitude; being of a very lively and active disposition, manifested a strong inclination, even in her dhood, to promote mirth and levity amongst juvenile companions. It appears, however, a short account written by herself, and found e her decease, that the tender mercies of the d were extended to her, and that she was frently visited by the day-spring from on high, victing for evil, and causing sadness, and dis-s, for yielding to those propensities so natural er—and that about the 11th year of her age, ry powerful visitation of divine love was re-ed, showing her, that she was progressing ards the broad way that leadeth to destruc-. Under the solemn impression produced by great favour, she sought solitude and retire-t; and her mind being much humbled under nse of her transgression of the divine law, Heavenly Father was pleased to speak peace her—and, to use her own expression on this morable occasion, "a language seemed to say ne, if thou art faithful thou wilt be called a to preach the gospel." It appears however even after this, the enemy of all good rted her from the state of watchfulness which happily been produced, and she again relaps-nto those indulgences, to which her uncom-vivacity so strongly inclined her—but enly goodness continued to follow, with powerful convictions, which were strengthened by the company and gospel labours of Friends travelling in the ministry; many of whom lodged at her father's house.

When eighteen years of age she was united in marriage with our late esteemed friend, John Griffin, Jr., and left the paternal roof, to assume the new, and important character of the head of a family. This was a serious and interesting era in her life, and appears to have elicited views, and considerations suited to the occasion. About that time, too, her beloved mother departed this life. "It was now," continues her narrative, "that I felt the need of a Saviour, and was mercifully constrained to enter into a covenant, to be more resigned, and to take up the cross in things where I had shunned it, for fear of the dread laugh of the world:" and we believe it to be due to the character of our dear friend to add, that the important duties of wife and mother, were discharged by her through life, with great fidelity and religious care; that she was a faithful wife, and true help mate to her husband, both in relation to temporal and spiritual things,—and that it was her religious concern to seek for divine ability to train up their children (a numerous family,) in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord." Great hospitality to her friends, and benevolence to the poor, were also conspicuous traits in her character.

In the 23d year of her age, she first appeared in the ministry. This event, and the nature of the exercises connected with it, cannot be better described than in her own words.

"The hand of the Lord was increasingly heavy upon me, until I found the whole heart was called for, and must be given up; the declaration of the prophet, "Behold the day of the Lord cometh that shall burn as an oven, and all the proud, and all that do wickedly, shall be as stubble," being awfully verified in my experience; and after passing through many sore conflicts, and deep baptisms, I found that if I obtained peace, I must yield to divine requisition in a way much more trying to me, than anything I had yet met with. I plead that I was poor, illiterate, and of a stammering tongue, and that I should bring reproach on the cause of truth. But blessed be the name of Him who bore with my weakness, and excuses, and followed me in mercy and judgment, until it was brought before me, that if I

again resisted the requisition, it was the last time I should be favoured with so clear an opening; and oh! the awfulness that attended my mind is fresh with me even now, [1829.] Soon after this I expressed a few words in meeting, in much fear and trembling, and found great peace."

Her offerings in the ministry appear to have been rare, and in few words, for a considerable time, but they were very acceptable to her friends; and by abiding in Him who is the true and living vine, she received fresh supplies of heavenly nourishment; the excellent gift bestowed upon her became enlarged, and she attained to the stature of an able minister of the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Her ministry was sound, edifying, and often baptising; and although to use her own expression, that she was illiterate, it was not unfrequently attended by a convincing energy, surpassing all the refinement and eloquence of language.

Although the cares of a large family pressed heavily upon her, and she had many difficulties to contend with in leaving home, yet such was her zeal in the cause of our Holy Redeemer, such the nature of her love for her fellow-creatures, and such her concern to discharge her religious duties, that considerable portions of her time were devoted to travelling in the Lord's service, in various parts of the United States; nor did this Christian concern for the prosperity of the cause of truth, abate with the increase of years, and bodily infirmity; it remained unimpaired to the last; so that in recounting the many deep exercises of her mind, together with the feeble state of her health, in her latter years, we believe she might with propriety have adopted the language of the Apostle, "Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God." But in thus stating the dedication of our dear friend, in the hope that it may prove an incentive to increasing faithfulness on the part of the living; we would also advert to her careful attention to the limiting power of truth, in her religious engagements: which, together with her firm belief in the doctrines of the gospel, will be most instructively given in her own words, from the manuscript before alluded to. "My dear sister, Hannah Field, and myself, were nearly united in our religious exercises, and sometimes when we found that we had been drawn, unknown to each other, to go to the same places, it was wonderful to us how we were condescended to in this respect, and we travelled together in great unity of spirit, for the propagation of the doctrines we have always believed in, the doctrines of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in the full belief of his being the propitiatory sacrifice for the sins of the world; and this I have always considered to be the foundation of our Society from the beginning. For several years my mind had been under deep feeling with my sister, in the prospect of having to cross the Atlantic with her, o religious visit, attended at times with a wei pressing to obedience, and seeming likely require the sacrifice. But when we were trav ing together in North Carolina, my mind be clothed with unusual solemnity, and all wit me hushed in awful silence, a secret langu seemed to be uttered, "Thy travels with sister are nearly at an end, and she will have cross the ocean, and thou wilt be excused;" from that time my mind became relieved, the concern rested with increasing weight her."

Esther Griffin was deeply affected on acco of the defection in principle which had indu so many persons to depart from the doctrines discipline of our religious Society, and too prominent part with her friends, in support our long established order. In relation to t affecting circumstance we copy the following fr her memorandum:—

"Oh! the many fiery trials that I have h to pass through, since 1828; but the truth its precious testimonies, are dearer to me th all things beside. I could not unite with th who hold such antichristian doctrines,—no, if I had to sit alone; on account of which I pas through many deep trials, for some years bef the separation. But, blessed be the God of our sure mercies he has been pleased to bear my head, and how can my poor soul sufficien magnify His almighty arm of power, and ad his goodness—all that is within me is humb in a sense thereof."

But that "unsearchable indeed are the ways Omnipotence, and his judgments past finding ou is a solemn truth that was affectingly realized our dear friend, toward the close of a life devoted as hers had been, to the best of all caus In the latter part of the year 1829, she v visited with great bodily weakness; during wh her mind was also introduced into a state of de suffering and conflict; which all her own pow could not have sustained.

But in this season of close searching of hea this dispensation of mental sifting, when ev prop seemed to herself to be removed, and was induced in the plaintive language of Job, exclaim, "I abhor myself in dust and ashes," was evident to her friends, that the preserv power of truth was underneath, and that Lord's covenant with the night, is as sure as th with the day—for though she was humbled i the state of a little helpless child, her belief the sacred doctrines of the gospel was ne shaken, nor did the abasing sense of her o unworthiness, divest her of that holy faith o delivered to the saints. And when that me that only knows the peculiar discipline his s vants need, was graciously pleased to say "i enough," and to cause the gloom to be dispel by the brightness of his countenance, great v her gratitude for the unmerited favour, and sw

er acknowledgment to Him who doth all things ell, and doth not willingly afflict his people. he gradually regained her usual health, and ith it her wonted cheerfulness; an amiable trait t her character, that rendered her company eculiarly interesting to her friends, and gave er a strong hold on the affections of the junior iembers of the Society. For this class she conued to evince the most affectionate and ardent licitude that they might grow in grace, and in ie saving knowledge of our Lord and Saviour esus Christ.

She attended our Quarterly and Monthly leetings in the 11th month last—in both of hich her labours in the gospel were truly acceptale, furnishing full evidence of the clearness of er spiritual perception, and of her steadfast iding on the immutable Foundation.

In the Monthly Meeting, on fourth-day, 11th onth 7th, though evidently labouring under conderable bodily infirmity, she was strengthened to each the gospel in an affecting manner, and led impress the necessity of a greater degree of ithfulness, agreeably to our high profession: deed such was the nature of her concern, and ch the feeling attending it, that some of her iends were almost ready to view it as prophetic her being near resting from her labours.

From that meeting she went home with our iend James Griffin, her brother-in-law, to make visit to his family, where on the sixth-day folwing she became much indisposed, suffering vere pain from an affection of the chest. It es not appear, however, that either herself or r friends who were with her, were apprehenve of danger, until the third-day following, though e frequently spoke of the uncertainty of time, and at she had not seen how the present attack uld terminate. On fourth-day she was very , her strength being much prostrated, and resation so oppressive, as to render it difficult to ake vocal her exercise. She was nevertheless abled to communicate much interesting counsel d admonition to divers persons that came to her, suited to their respective states, and to e admiration of her attendants; that being eeting day she wished as many of the family go to meeting as could be spared, and expressed eat solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of e meeting, of which she was a member. Near ening she mentioned that she should have been id to have seen her children, who resided in e city, but that she could freely give them up, d through mercy could adopt the language Not my will, but thine be done." On fifthy her strength failed very fast, but her mental ulties were preserved clear, and her mind comsed, serene and sweet. On being asked ether she had any messages for her absent ends, she replied, "Nothing but love, I said at I had to say, while the opportunity of doing was afforded: my work is done." In the ter part of the following night, a change was discovered that induced her attendants to invite the family into the room, and being asked if she was in pain replied, "Oh no, I feel easy and quiet." Her breathing gradually became shorter, until about 7 o'clock on 6th day morning, the 16th of 11th month, 1832, when she peacefully expired, in the 73d year of her age.

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.

No. 9.

In a letter addressed to William Ellis by a friend writing from London, 9th of 6th month, 1699, the following interesting notice of William Penn occurs.

"Dear Friend, William Ellis,—I received thine, dated the last of the last month, and I am glad I can serve thee; therefore have, according to thy desire, transcribed thy Epistle to Maryland, with what alterations I saw meet, as thou desiredst me. I hope it will answer thy sense, and the drift of thy spirit: I took care therein, even in those places where I have enlarged. If I have offended thee, or pleased thee, let me have a few lines from thee. I have put thy Epistle into the care of Richard Hill, as advised in thine. I am sorry for the present exercise thou art under in respect to what thou writest. I hope Providence will order it for thy ease, and the safety of thy person, as well as the reputation of the Truth, which I believe thou hast regard to above all. What else I can be serviceable to thee in, thou mayst freely require it of me. This day at our Morning Meeting, our dear friend, William Penn, took his leave of the brethren; he leaves this city the latter end of this week. Indeed the glory and power of the Lord covered our assembly, which united the souls of the brethren together, as were the souls of Jonathan and David; and the faithful were bound up together in the bundle of the living. In much tears, love and comfort, we enjoyed the presence of the Lord; and in this were our supplications put up one for another. A season that if thou hadst been present, would have comforted thy heart! and I believe it will not be easily forgotten by us. It was an evident visitation from God, in great love to us: the Lord shall have the praise, it was his doing. Our dear friend, William Penn intends to take shipping at Southampton, on the next Second-day come a week, for Pennsylvania. With mine and my dear wife's dear love to you both.

I am, dear friend, thy real friend and brother,
John Tompkins."

In 1699, the city of Philadelphia was visited by a very fatal epidemic, a reference to which is made by several of William Ellis's correspondents.

Roger Gill, whose death is noticed in the fol-

lowing letter, was from London, where he joined Friends about 1683. While on a religious visit to America, in company with Thomas Story from Cumberland, he was brought into great sympathy with those afflicted with the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia; and he prayed fervently that the Lord would stay his hand, and that he would, if it pleased him, accept his life for the people. Soon after this Roger Gill fell sick, and in few days he died, in great peace, aged 34 years; and it was observed that few died of the disease afterwards.—See Thomas Story's Journal, and Piety Promoted, Part III.

"*Philadelphia, the 27th of the 8th month*, 1699.*

DEAR FRIEND, WM. ELLIS,—These come with the salutation of my dear love to thee, trusting this may find thee well at home; and I can truly say I am glad in the remembrance of thee. I hope thou mayst find opportunity to let me hear from thee. Through mercy I am now indifferent well, though I have lately been dangerously ill of a distemper that has been very violent amongst us at this place, and has carried off several of our Friends, I believe to their rest with the Lord. The Lord, if it be his will, sanctify to us that are yet spared this dispensation of his judgments, and bring us all low and humble before him, into true obedience to his holy will! and O, that we may have strength to serve him, and walk worthy of his love and mercy! for I firmly believe he has, in this the time of sore affliction, abundantly mixed mercy with judgment, in taking away the prepared, that others may be humbled, and prepared to meet him. The Lord knows, I often thank him in secret, that he was pleased to visit me in the beginning of this sickness, although it was very violent on me, and I was out of hope of recovery by many; but the Lord in mercy raised me up again; and O, that I may walk worthy, that I may make suitable returns to him for his love! I thank the Lord, he has brought me a little lower than I was before; and his love is now sweet to my poor soul; and I humbly beg of the Lord to bring me yet more and more into obedience. Oh that I may serve him; my soul has rejoiced, although in his humbling day, that he has come to purge Philadelphia; for as I may say, he sat as a refiner's fire; he has come near, even to the bottom of the heart, to cleanse it. Oh! I am thankful for my portion of this visitation, and so, I have great cause to believe, are many more besides me; the Lord bring it home to us all. This sickness began about the first of the Sixth month, and continued till about two or three weeks ago, very violent, carrying people off in four or five da generally, some longer and some sooner; the were sometimes four or five buried in one da and sometimes as many as seven or eight. only hear of one taken ill this two weeks last pas so that it appears that the sickness is abate By the accounts received, we suppose in all abo 230 are dead. I have thought meet thus to a quaint thee how things have been, and how the are as near as I can. There has been none buri out of this family except dear Roger Gill; thoug in most families in town, some are dead, an most sick; there is but here and there one dea hereabouts in the country, and it is mostly healthy as at other times. Thanks be to th Lord, his Truth prospers through affliction With dear love to thee,

I am, in haste, thy friend

WM. FISBOURN."

The act of charity to which the following lett relates, will be interesting to those who are fam liar with the early history of Pennsylvania, wit which the name of the writer is identified.

"Edward Shippen, the writer of the followin letter, was the father-in-law of Thomas Story he was a respectable Friend, formerly of Bosto and subsequently of Philadelphia: he was Speake in the House of Assembly in 1695, being mem ber for Philadelphia.—See Proud's History Pennsylvania, Vol. II., page 26.

"*Philadelphia, the 27th of 7th month*, 1699.

"DEAR AND WELL-BELOVED FRIEND, WM ELLIS,—I received thy letter from Chester, als thy last from London, which gave account of th safe arrival in London, which we were all gla to hear, and were also rejoiced to hear the hop ful account thou gavest of my son. I desire thou hast opportunity when in London to advis him for his good. I read and considered th letters, and I have sent by our dear friend, Aaro Atkinson, 12¾ oz. of gold, it cost here £76 10 currency. I suppose it will sell in London fo something above £50 sterling, the which I hav desired our friend Aaron to dispose of or sell and I do leave the disposing of it to thee and hi among poor Friends, where there is most need either in Yorkshire or Cumberland; for I hav nothing in my eye to one county or place mor than another, but where it may be most helpfu to poor Friends; and if there be a meeting Alethey, where I was born, I desire to know and whether they be in want; and if it be no too much trouble, what their names are; and thou hast opportunity and freedom, I shall b glad to hear from thee, if it should please th Lord to spare me a little longer, for it is an exe cising time with most here, and it still continue very sickly. The Lord hath been pleased t take a great many from us. I shall leave th particulars to our friend Aaron to give thee a

* Our readers will bear in mind, when adverting to the time of the appearance and decline of this epidemic, that the dates here given belong to the old, or Julian style; and to adjust them to the new or Gregorian calendar, two months and ten days must be added to the above. According to the new style, this letter would have been dated 6th of 11th month.—ED.

count; my desire to the Lord is, that we may
l be fitted and prepared to meet the Lord when
shall please him to take us out of this trouble-
me world. So, with mine, my wife's and child-
n's dear love to thee, in that which changeth
t, I am thy real friend,
EDWARD SHIPPEN."

Thomas Rodman, to whom the following
tter is addressed, is spoken of, by Thomas
halkley, as a man of the first rank on Rhode
land.

"*London*, 1704.

"MY DEARLY AND WELL-BELOVED FRIEND,
HOMAS RODMAN,—Having this opportunity, I
as willing to give thee a few lines, that thereby
ou mayst know, that although I be far off thee,
t thou, with many others, art often in my
emory; and in this remembrance my heart is
mforted with lively enjoyment; and my hearty
ayers have been and are for your safety and
owth in the most precious Truth; and that
ny may be affected by the beauty of it; and
at all Friends may grow in zeal for it, and love
it; and that a labour may be exercised to pro-
te its testimony above all that would oppose
For by the power of the Truth have many
as been brought from far, and many poor as
m the dunghill, to dwell in fertile situations
th outwardly and inwardly, the sense of which
en brings my mind low, and a secret holy fear
s me at times, lest I should in my ways be
getful. Also, it is a secret trouble to my mind
see any that have come to sit under the shadow
the wing of Truth, grow high and elevated in
ir minds, and forgetful of what and where
y were once, and what abundance of iniquity
h been passed by, and to think good of them-
ves for what is done for them, as though this
s some of their own works, and that therefore
y must be honoured. But time hath declared,
t upon this rock many have been broken; and
esire it may be a caution to all to remain un-
the conduct of the Truth, and to walk as be-
es a people that hath been brought from a
ren land into a pleasant soil. And now, dear
nd, seeing that God hath shown mercy unto
e, and given thee a good understanding, I
re that thou mayst labour to stir up the pure
d amongst Friends, and that all be advised to
p and increase unity and concord, which was
ious of old, and is amiable in our time; and
his, young men will entreat Elders, and Elders
be prevailed with; and in the same, Elders
encourage the younger in every good word
work. And I wish that that which would
ad reports of weaknesses abroad, to disadvan-
, may be kept out from Friends, so that
teousness may spring up and Truth may grow
a rose, and the glory and perfume thereof
fill your meetings. This is the desire of
Your real friend,
WM. ELLIS."

For Friends' Review.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

John Marshall was born at a place called Germantown, in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 24th of 9th month, 1755. His grandfather, of the same name, was a native of Wales, who settled in Westmoreland county; and his father, Thomas Marshall, sat down on a small farm, at the place where the subject of this memoir, his eldest son, was afterwards born. The great proprietor of the northern neck of Virginia, including Fauquier county, at that time, was Lord Fairfax, who appointed George Washington surveyor of the western part of his territory; and Washington employed Thomas Marshall in the same business. They had been near neighbours from their birth, associates in boyhood, and were always friends.

When Washington was appointed to the command of the revolutionary army, his friend Thomas Marshall joined in the same cause, and, during several years, shared with the Commander-in-chief the toils and dangers of that sanguinary contest.

John Marshall, at the age of fourteen, was sent for instruction in Latin, to a clergyman who resided at Westmoreland, where he remained about a year. He then, returning home, spent another year under the tuition of a Scottish clergyman who resided in his father's family; and this appears to have been the amount of the classical education which he received. In other branches of instruction, his father was his tutor. Thomas Marshall was a practical surveyor, acquainted with the mathematics, and astronomy; familiarly conversant with history, poetry and general literature, and possessed of the principal standard works on these subjects in the English language. With these limited opportunities, but aided by extraordinary abilities, and an agreeable disposition, the subject of this memoir was enabled to accumulate a comprehensive mass of knowledge, which qualified him to fill with advantage, several important and responsible stations.

Educated and connected as he was, John Marshall was naturally drawn, upon arriving at man's estate, to take an active part in the contest with the mother country; and we find him, in his twentieth year, invested with a military command. From that time till the beginning of 1781, he appears to have been almost entirely occupied with military affairs; and of course must have had during those years of his life, among the most important to a profossional man, very little opportunity for storing his mind, with that species of knowledge, which he afterwards displayed with such distinguished reputation. Yet soon after the close of the war he appears to have occupied a conspicuous position at the bar. His candor and integrity attracted the confidence of those who knew him, and his extraordinary

comprehension and grasp of intellect, which enabled him to seize and overcome the greatest difficulties, without visible effort, soon commanded the attention and respect of the courts of justice. But though he was desirous of giving his time and attention to his profession, he was several times elected to the legislature of his native state, within the first five or six years which followed the termination of the revolutionary war.

The contest with Great Britain had not been long brought to a close, before it was discovered that the union which was formed between the states was too loose and imperfect to constitute an efficient government. The Congress of the confederation had no power to enforce the payment of the debts, which it had contracted, or to secure the faithful execution of its treaties: and some of the stipulations with the mother country were, from this cause, left unexecuted. The power of legislation was held by the several states, and was necessarily too various and discordant to support the credit or interests of the Union.

In looking for a remedy to the acknowledged defects of the confederation, the statesmen of the day were much divided in opinion. Some of them were desirous of establishing an efficient government, under one Federal head, having supreme power to regulate the general concerns of the whole. Among those who took this view of the case, George Washington held the first place in public estimation. When asked to use his personal influence to bring a body of insurgents into order, he modestly expressed his doubt as to the possession of such influence; but added that if attainable, he did not know that it would be the proper remedy. "*Influence*," he observed, "is not *government*. Let us have a government by which our lives, liberties and properties will be secured, or let us know the worst at once." To this party John Marshall was then and ever after attached.

On the other side, were some men of distinguished abilities who dreaded the power of a consolidated government, and seem to have apprehended that the influence of the separate States would be swallowed up by it, and their interests disregarded.

The new constitution was adopted by the federal convention, in the 9th month, 1787, delegates from twelve out of the original thirteen states, being present; and in the summer of the following year, the delegates composing a Virginia convention convened to take it into consideration. The people of Virginia were almost equally divided upon this question, and the delegates to whom it was referred contained a number of the most highly gifted of her sons. Among those who opposed the adoption of the new constitution, one of the most conspicuous was Patrick Henry, so well known for his fervid and impassioned eloquence. He painted in glowing colours the dangers to which the States, and even liberty itself, were exposed from the power conferred on the general government, declaring that he saw the title and office of the President "the likeness of a kingly crown." He alarmed them by the declaration that by the power of taxation, by the power of raising an army, and by their control over the militia, Congress would have the sword in one hand and the purse in the other: that the treaty making power would place the territory and commerce of the States in the hands of the President, and two-thirds of a quorum of the Senate and that by its power to make all laws which should be necessary and proper to carry its express powers into effect, the government would act like an ambuscade, and would destroy the State governments, and swallow the liberties of the people, without giving them previous notice. Other delegates, on the same side, assisted to rivet these fears on the public mind, by arguments drawn from almost every part of the constitution.

On the opposite side, among the most prominent delegates, were James Madison and John Marshall. The former was a distinguished member of the convention that formed the constitution, and he, in conjunction with John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, wrote, about that time, the able essays known as "The Federalist," which furnish a lucid exposition and defence of this important document. He gave the full force of his mind to its defence in the Virginia convention; and found, in the subject of this memoir, a powerful auxiliary, who opposed the fervid and imaginative flights of Patrick Henry by an array of cool and closely connected arguments. The convention at length adopted the constitution by a majority of ten. The smallness of this majority indicates a division approaching to equality upon the question of adopting or rejecting the constitution.

The division into two parties, on this question did not end with the labours of the convention. The advocates of the new constitution received the appellation of Federalists, as indicative of their preference for the federal union which was designed to create. The men of that party, feeling little or no apprehension that the power entrusted to the general government were likely to be employed in a manner unfavourable to the people, manifested a disposition to give it a fair trial, without adopting a jealous construction of those powers.

The party that had been inimical to the adoption of the new constitution, were of course inclined to regard the operations of the federal government with extreme suspicion; and though the first President, under this government, possessed the confidence of the people, to an extent which has never been experienced by any other man on this side of the Atlantic, a number of measures were opposed with the greatest violence. When the war broke out between England and France, the President wisely resolved upon a neutral position: and having taken it, determined

inviolably to maintain it. In pursuance of this determination, he issued his proclamation of neutrality in 1793; and in 1795, with the assent of his constitutional advisers, ratified a treaty with Great Britain, negociated by John Jay, by which several questions of difficulty with that nation were amicably adjusted. It would be difficult for one, not conversant with the events of that time, to conceive the opposition encountered, particularly by the last of these measures, the wisdom of which is now hardly disputed by any.

The State of Virginia took an early and active part in the efforts of the day, to limit and curtail the powers of the federal government; and, at the first meeting of the legislature, after the adoption of the constitution, that body sent to the senate of the United States, two opponents of the constitution; and adopted resolutions, by a majority of two to one, calling upon Congress to authorize a convention for proposing amendments to it, to the effect, if successful, of throwing open the whole subject of union.

Of this legislature John Marshall was a member, being for several years a representative of the city of Richmond. He had carefully studied the principles of the new constitution, and thoroughly approved them. He was moreover a hereditary friend to the man who occupied the executive chair; he knew and appreciated his wisdom, his moderation and his exemption from selfish ambition. He therefore gave the full powers of his comprehensive intellect to the explanation and defence of his measures. For this task he was eminently qualified, both by the clearness and vigour of his understanding, and by the unquestioned rectitude of his life. It was not easily believed that a man, whose private life was so clear and unblemished as his, could willingly support any measures of governmont, which were intrinsically corrupt; and his mind was well known to be too penetrating to suffer him to become the dupe of others.

Those who were opposed to the adoption of the new constitution, were naturally led to scrutinize the measures of those who administered it, with a jealous eye, and thus to afford to their friends and supporters frequent occasion to examine and compare its provisions and principles. This species of exercise must have contributed to furnish the subject of this memoir with those accurate and comprehensive views of the principles of the Federal Constitution, which he was afterwards enabled to apply with so much reputation to himself, and advantage to the country, in the various complex and intricate questions which his duty, as Chief Justice on the bench of the Supreme Court, required him frequently to decide.

(To be continued.)

Do nothing in a passion; wouldst thou put to sea in the violence of a storm?

COMPLETION OF THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

The opening of this magnificent structure, looked forward to with so much interest, took place on March 5.

At half-past six o'clock in the morning, three powerful engines, (the Cambria, the St. David and the Pegasus,) of from fifty to sixty horse power each, decorated with flags of all nations and Union Jacks, steamed up, and harnessed together, started from the Bangor station. At seven o'clock the adventurous convoy, progressing at a speed of seven miles an hour, were lost sight of in the recess of the vast iron corridor. Instead of being driven through with a dispatch indicative of a desire on the part of those who manned it to get in and out with the utmost expedition, the locomotives were propelled to a slow and stately pace, with a view of boldly proving, by means of a dead weight, the calibre of the bridge at every hazard. The total weight of the locomotives was ninety tons. The appearance of the interior of the tube during the interesting experiment was of a novel and remarkable character. The pauses that occurred during the progress of the transit, furnished an imposing view of the interior of the gigantic structure, which, as contrasted with that of a tunnel of similar length, was rendered comparatively cheerful by the recurrence at intervals of loopholes of light, which serve the three useful purposes of ventilating, and lighting, and divesting the tube of steam from the passing engines. The locomotives were brought to a standstill in the centre of each of the great spans, without causing the slightest strain or deflection. The first process—that of going through the tube and returning—occupied altogether ten minutes.

The second experimental convoy that went through, consisted of twenty-four heavily-laden wagons, filled with huge blocks of Brymbo coal, in all engines included, an aggregate weight of three hundred tons. This was drawn deliberately through, at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour, the steam working at quarter power. During the passage of this experimental train through the tube, a breathless silence prevailed that was almost solemn, until the train rushed out exultingly, and with colors flying, on the other side of the tube. During the progress of the train, those who stood upon its top, to ascertain any possible vibration, reported they could detect no sensible deflection.

An ordeal stronger still was then resorted to; a train of two hundred tons of coals was allowed to rest, with all its weight, for two hours in the centre of the Carnarvonshire tube, and at the end of the time, on the load being removed, it was found to have caused a deflection of only four-tenths of an inch. It is remarkable that this amount of deflection is not so much as one-half hour of sunshine would produce upon the struc-

ture, it being moreover calculated with confidence that the whole bridge might with safety, and without injury to itself, be deflected on the extent of thirteen inches. These loads, it is most material to remember, are immensely more than the bridge will ever be called upon to bear in the ordinary run of traffic, though the engineers are of opinion that it would support with ease, and without much show of deflection, a dead weight on its centre of 1,000 tons. Twelve miles an hour is the limit of speed at which Mr. Stephenson intends that trains shall at first go through, more particularly as there are sharp curves at the termini of the tube.

About twelve o'clock another testing train was prepared to be taken through the tube. It consisted of the three engines, the two hundred tons of coals, and from thirty-six to forty railway carriages, containing between six hundred and seven hundred passengers, packed together as closely as figs in a basket, all so clamorous and eagor to "go through the tube," that it became impossible to accommodate them.

At length, obediently to a wild whistle, which was almost long enough to cover the extent of tube, the train glided slowly into the interior.

It may be interesting to know, that the general opinion of the numerous engineers present appears to be, that the Britannia tube bridge is as trustworthy as any tunnel on *terra firma.—Farmer and Mechanic.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 20, 1850.

We have introduced into this week's number, a part of an article extracted from the British Friend, the editor of which appears to have copied it from a tract, published a few years ago, respecting the proper principles of criminal treatment. The subject of penal law is unquestionably one of no trivial importance; yet the attention of legislators in general appears to have been, until a recent date, almost exclusively directed to the punitory part of it. The founder of Pennsylvania, in his introduction to the frame of government provided for the new province, justly observes: "They weakly err, that think there is no other use of government than *correction*, which is the coarsest part of it. Experience tells us that the care and regulation of many other affairs, more soft, and daily necessary, make up the greater part of government." Yet in this, as in other respects, William Penn was in advance of his age. If the traditions of our grandfathers and great grandfathers are to be implicitly received, the rod and the ferule were formerly considered as indispensable appendages to a school; but happily the improvements of modern days have led to the discovery that hope and encouragement are more potent stimulants to the youthful mind, than punishment or the fear of can afford. If we desire that children should a like men, we should present to them the motives which men of sober judgments are actuated. And we desire to reclaim the youth or the man who h wandered from the path of rectitude, we must off the inducements which operate upon the virtuo members of the community. The more we dive our penal laws of the vindictive character, provid they do not relax the needful restraint, the mo likely they will be to contribute to the most impor ant object of punitory applications, the reformati of offenders.

If the man who has fallen under the operation criminal law, can be led to perceive that the legi lators who enacted, and the officers who are e forcing the laws by which he is restrained, are n his enemies, but his friends, who are honestly labou ing to promote his substantial and permanent ha piness, such a discovery will open an avenue to h heart, and tend to waken into life those sens bilities which harshness and severity are likely extinguish.

The lively article respecting the house sparro which appears in the present number, may sugge some useful reflections; and the desire to exci such reflections was one reason for its insertio The inhabitants of rural situations are general much too thoughtless of the injury they inflict c the community, by the wanton destruction of bird We know but little of the use, in the economy nature, of many of the worms and insects whic abound in our fields and gardens: but we kno that they often disappoint the hopes of the farme and render his labour abortive. If the feathere tribes, which, by living during a considerable pa of their time on these voracious creatures, kee down their numbers, should also consume a little the fruit which they have thus protected, they a doing no more than the horse and the ox, whos toil has contributed to its cultivation, are freely pe mitted to do. If some of the smaller hawks, whic commit such depredations as they are known to d upon field-mice, and thus keep down a very prolifi race, should occasionally season their food with small chicken or two, they probably save for th farmer grain enough to feed a turkey for ever feathered nursling they devour. Interest, as well a humanity, inculcates the lesson, to spare th feathered race, so far at least as not to exterminat any of the smaller tribes.

The bill which was reported to the Senate on th last of 1st month, is given, that our readers may b apprised how far the rights of the free coloure inhabitants of the non-slaveholding States are likel to be protected by federal legislation. They wil

probably not overlook the provision of the fifth section, which entitles the commissioner, who is constituted an absolute judge in the case, to a fee of ten dollars in case he decides in favour of the claimant, and to a fee of half that sum, in case of a decision in favour of freedom.

An Agent for the Union Literary Institution for Coloured Youth, located in Randolph co., Indiana, is now in this city soliciting funds for the purpose of increasing its efficiency.

The Yearly Meeting commenced in this city on the 15th inst. The attendance was about as large as usual; but when our paper went to press the business had not been brought to a close.

DIED.—After a short illness, at his father's residence, Elba, N. Y., on the 11th ult., WILLIAM HARKNESS, in the 21st year of his age.

In the death of this young man, the parents feel that they have lost a dutiful son. During his illness he remarked that he felt resigned to the Divine Will, whether to live or die; and his friends have a consoling trust, that through adorable mercy, his departure was in peace.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A Stated Annual Meeting of the Haverford School Association will be held at the Committee Room, Arch St., on Second day, 5th mo. 13th next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. CHARLES ELLIS, Sec'ry.

WANTED.—A Female to teach a school of coloured children, in New Jersey, the present summer. One who has had some experience in teaching, and feels interested for the elevation of this class, would be preferred. Enquire of JOSIAH ATUM, No. 50 N. 4th St., Philadelphia.

VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES.

(Concluded from page 470.)

Now as to their free villages. We have taken rives over very bad roads in the country to visit everal of them in this part of Guiana; but the ne that pleased us best was in Berbice. On ourth-day last, we went on board the *Clyde* hooner, and in seventeen hours reached New msterdam, a town on the river Berbice, 360 iles north of the equator. We there engaged covered boat or bungalow, and attended by ne of the missionaries, made an excursion up e river. These large rivers of Demerara and erbice are a little south of the Orinoco, and ere the scenes of Waterton's wanderings, here he saw so many strange things. Our boat as rowed by four men, and their captain sat at e helm. The river Berbice was full to the ry banks, and we rowed in some parts almost ose to the jungle or bush, which was covered th a rank luxurious vegetation: many of the es were full of scarlet and yellow blossoms, d some of the flowers which grew there would have been thought beautiful in our English hothouses. Many boats, full of provisions for sale, were coming down the stream, paddled by black men and women, and gave much life to the picture. We went many times on shore, and visited several large sugar estates, and returned home at sunset after spending an agreeable and happy day. The next morning we took the same boat, crossed the broad river to its opposite bank, and landed at the free village of Ithaca, which contains 300 houses in the midst of a plantain grove, and has 1200 inhabitants. But what a day! Whilst in the boat we were sheltered from the rain, but on landing it poured upon us. The boat was landed on the soft mud, and was pulled up by the boatmen over the mud near to a dwelling house. After waiting awhile for the storm to pass by, we sallied forth to the village, but were overtaken by the rain and made wet to the skin. A carpenter, who was once a slave, received us into his house, and showed us no little kindness; he allowed us partially to strip and dry our clothes, and prepared some provender for us. Under slavery and during the apprenticeship, a large number of the poor bond-people had managed to save a good deal of money, unknown to their masters; and when freedom came, it was brought out in such abundance to buy land and build houses, that those who looked on, and were acquainted with Scripture, said, "The Israelites had spoiled the Egyptians." Our good carpenter was one of the many who had money: his house was a model: it had two good parlours, furnished with sofas, pictures, a handsome lamp, and in one of them a sideboard covered with wine glasses, finger glasses, decanters and a set of castors, and many good books were on the table. Freedom has wrought a great change in the condition of this people, not so great morally as we could wish to have seen, nor to many of them even physically; but still a great change, and we see strange things. The houses in this lovely village are some of them very good, the roads that run through it are good, the provision grounds look handsome, and the people have a free independent bearing and port that would give you surprise. We now and then find a poor old man or woman that thinks old times as good as the new, but the general feeling is, "Thank God, massa, for freedom." After leaving this pleasant place, we took boat again, and rowed along the coast to a large sugar plantation, and then we re-crossed the river to New Amsterdam. We all immediately stripped, washed and rubbed ourselves dry, and put on fresh clothes; we none of us took cold, and after a sound refreshing night's rest, awoke in the morning to enjoy the comfort and rest of a Sabbath-day. It proved, I think, a Sabbath to us, and the next morning we again boarded the "*Clyde*," and ran down in eleven hours under full sail to Demerara.

We have everything to be thankful for, and

nothing to repine at: our health is good and we are happy in our work. The musquitoes, it is true, trouble us, but we use soap and camphor and abide the annoyance with good humour. On one occasion G. W. A. and myself were attacked by the gally-nippers, a larger and darker kind of gnat or musquito. We had crossed the river Demerara, and taking a carriage and horses to convey us to a settlement of the black people, and a curious journey we had. When we had gone two miles, we came up to a drove of horses: one of them stood still in front of our vehicle and began to kick our horses: the driver jumped off his seat, I took the reins, and he proceeded to lash the wanderer out of the road into the bush: a little further on we made a dead halt in the mud; our wheels were set fast; the rain fell, and the gally-nippers came in from the bush to take shelter in our chaise: we brushed them away tolerably well, and escaped with only a few moderate blood-lettings. The road we travelled was about half a mile from the sea, which had broken over the dam, and was in course of making the soil barren with salt. Some of the estates have been abandoned from this cause. We saw birds of beautiful plumage in the bush, and had much talk with our driver about the deer and wild boars that range in it a few miles further inland. Tigers, tiger-cats, and baboons infest it, and these animals sometimes come by night to the villages for plunder.

The Arrawak Indians have settlements not far from the coast; we have seen a company of them in George Town, where they come to sell their baskets made of grass, and sometimes, perhaps, a hammock or two made of the fibre of trees. In the village of Den Amstel, which we went to visit, we found a hearty welcome from the black people, and two of them attended us and made us a dinner, giving us stewed pork, yams, sweet potatoes, plantains, and some other dishes. We travelled only sixteen or seventeen miles in and out from the livery-stable and the horse-master charged us 40s. for the horses and carriage! Almost every charge in Demerara is proportionably high. This is now the 2d of the First Month, 1850. On the 4th we expect to sail for Trinidad, and to remain there a fortnight. Intemperance is the crying evil of this colony. Last evening we attended a temperance meeting, convened by advertisement, and addressed a large company on the importance and value of total abstinence. A new society was formed in the course of the day to embrace this object, and we have no doubt that our meeting will be useful in its results.

First Month 3d. This morning the weather is fine; the sun beams out upon us strongly, and we cannot take much exercise. My face has begun to blister a little with the heat, though we constantly use umbrellas. Europeans often wear white masks in this region. Only think of men moving about, as some do, clothed in white from head to foot, and having the face covered with a mask of white linen?

Among the many birds which are new and strange to us, I have been particularly struck with the scarlet ibis, of which we have seen a large flight winging the air, and reflecting a fine crimson gleam as they passed. The only strange animal I have seen is the *Agouti*. In Trinidad we hope to see more of the animal world than we have done here.

First Month 4th. The packet from England just arrived. Between the Azores and Bermuda the storms were so fearful, that the steamer with all her appliances, was unable to make Bermuda, and therefore brought on all her mails and passengers to the West Indies: she is four days behind her time. What a favour that we left England as we did.

J. A. JAMES ON THE CHARACTER OF W. PENN.

John Angel James, of Birmingham, some time ago published a work, entitled "Protestant Nonconformity," in which he took occasion to reflect on the character of William Penn. In a more recent work of the same author, he candidly recalls those expressions in the following note appended to the work. "After reading Mr Forster's dispassionate, eloquent, and argumentative pamphlet, entitled 'Brief Observations on the charges made in Mr. Macaulay's History of England against the character of William Penn;' he, (J. A. J.,) wishes the note in page 193 of 'Protestant Nonconformity,' which refers to that distinguished man, to be considered as entirely cancelled."—*London Friend.*

Thomas Arnott, and Russell Jeffrey, have during the last month, been engaged in visiting the meetings of Friends in south Lancashire and some parts of the west of Yorkshire, in most places also holding public meetings. R. Jeffrey afterwards returned home, and Thomas Arnott proceeded to Stockport on the 21st ultimo, intending to prosecute his religious service amongst Friends and others, in Cheshire and Staffordshire Quarterly Meeting.

James Jones, with his companion Edward Backhouse, Jr., has also recently visited the meetings of Cheshire and Staffordshire, and afterwards proceeded to visit those of Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Wales.

John and Martha Yeardley, are intending to leave England early in the Fourth Month, in order to visit some of the churches of the United Brethren in Bohemia, and if practicable, the German colonies in south Russia.

Those who cannot patiently bear to have their own errors rebuked, ought to be careful in the manner of treating the failings of others.

BURIED FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS.

Lord Lindsay, in his travels, writes, that while wandering amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy proved, by its hieroglyphics, to be at least two thousand years of age. In examining the mummy, after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question, how long vegetable life could last, and he, therefore, took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautiful dahlia.—*Liv. Age.*

THE HOUSE SPARROW.

The usual nesting-place of the sparrow is a hole in the roof of a house, barn, stable, or rick, the entrance generally just under the eaves; but the mud-nests of the house-marten, and the deep holes of the sand-marten, are very commonly used for the purpose. The lawful occupants of these domiciles are too weak to contest the matter, and obey the notice to quit, with a remarkably good grace. But there is a piece of audacity and impertinence, the sparrow is sometimes guilty of, that is of a very different character: he ventures to appropriate a part of the rook's, or even heron's nest to himself; and there is scarcely a rookery or heronry in the kingdom but has its colony of sparrows, and many of them have a settlement of starlings also. The rook's nest is very substantial, and forms a capital protection against the weather. The sparrow fixes his abode beneath, using partly the rook's building materials, partly his own: the sticks are the rook's property, the straw and feathers his own; and here, without abating an iota of his usual noisy and pert familiarity, he rears his young in a like contempt of his betters. Sometimes, however, this familiarity has been carried too far. I have more than once seen the intruder forcibly ejected, his building-materials cast loose on the wind, and his callow young hurled headlong to the ground. Sometimes rooks, starlings, and sparrows are joint tenants, but not tenants in common, of one domicile. I once observed, by the aid of a pocket glass, that a pair of sparrows had taken possession of the cellar of one of these bulky dwelling places; three starlings were feeding their young on the ground floor, and two aristocratic rooks occupied the drawing room flat. I know not what part each family had contributed to the edifice; but the loose straws and feathers at bottom showed the sparrows had done their share. However, the oddest freak of the sparrow in the architectural line is, when he determines to be serious, and to build, like other birds, a ship-shape nest of his own in a tree. He collects about half a bushel of hay, straw, feathers, leaves, and sticks, and with these materials makes a huge, unsightly nest among the branches of a tree close to your house. The *design* of this nest—I wont say *shape*—is oval like the long-pod's; and, like the long-pod also, he goes in by a hole in the side; but in elegance and neatness no two nests can form a greater contrast. Whenever one pair of sparrows take to this seemingly-natural kind of building, others are sure to follow the example; and a solitary sparrow's nest is as uncommon as a solitary rook's; so that, where the fancy takes, we have sparroweries as well as rookeries. I know of an establishment of this kind where there are nearly fifty nests, or fractions of nests; the fractions resulting from the spirit of persecution which pursues the sparrow with such dogged pertinacity. When these nests are left alone, they serve for breeding places in summer, and for roosting places in winter.

Those who have not closely watched the proceedings of birds can have but little idea of the eating powers of that section of the ornithic community commonly called the "callow young." I wish some gifted disciple of Cocker would turn his arithmetical powers to account in favour of the sparrow, by reducing the caterpillars required by a single pair of sparrows to supply the callow young of a single season, into pecks, bushels, quarters, and so forth; and I verily believe the "sum-tottle of the whole," as the honourable member for Middlesex beautifully explains it, would astonish the most enthusiastic member of a sparrow killing club. After the juveniles are fledged, and forsaking the paternal roof or rick, as the case may be, have essayed their first powers of flight, and been coaxed by parental affection from gutter to gutter, from tree to tree, it is very pleasant to observe the care of the mother, and to watch the young one, almost a man in size, though a very baby in helplessness, approach her with shivering wings, and receive the writhing caterpillar, or, haply, moistened bread crumb from her beak.

After this, old and young together are off to the wheat field and the pea field, and plague the farmer—there is no doubt about that; and rob him too—there is no doubt about that either: and so, forgetful of the caterpillars eaten in the spring, without a particle of gratitude for past services, and smarting under present losses, the sufferer girds on the weapons of destruction, and forms offensive alliances against the whole race. Short sighted man!—he has previously destroyed the friend who would have protected his wheat and his peas—a friend seemingly destined for the very office of tending the crops before they are harvested—I mean the windhover.

As if especially to protect the ripening wheat from the pilferings of the sparrow, a bird, beautiful in plumage, but the sparrow's chiefest dread, is appointed to take his station on winnowing pinions above the field. From time to time this winged mouser—for it is mice, and not sparrows, that she is seeking—moves her station fifty or a

hundred yards, then again she resumes her stationary position, fanning the summer air as before. Anon she stoops: perchance a mouse has ventured from a heap of stones collected by the hedgerow; how graceful her sweep, and with what grace she rises again to hover, having missed her prey.

What with the windhover by day, and the screech owl by night, the rats and mice must have a poor time of it. The tyrants relieve each other at sunrise and sundown; and by the perpetual presence of the windhover, the poor sparrow is deprived of even that slender pittance which he might fairly claim in compensation for grubs devoured in the spring. He dare not face the active windhover. Whilst she is in the air, he leaves the drooping ears untouched. If man were to direct his best attention to the construction of a scare crow to save his ripening corn from the feathered thieves, perpetually looking out for an opportunity of stealing it with impunity, he could not devise one so efficient as the hovering windhover. Why is this? Because nature has implanted in the bosoms of little birds an instinctive dread of all manner of hawks; whereas the fear of tending boys, with their abominable cow horns, and more abominable shoutings; of old hats stuck on bundles of rags; of ragged coats and dog skins stuffed out with straw; of cats elongated into the similitude of juvenile crocodiles, is not a natural, not an implanted fear. A sparrow may ponder over these little demonstrations of eccentricity, may view them askance, and at a distance, for a few days; but he soon gets accustomed to them; his logical pate rapidly decides that they are mere bugbears, and then he resolutely refuses to be frightened at them. I once knew a pair of sparrows build in an old hat that was stuck up in a garden to protect three rows of peas from their depredations. It is a curious fact that animals have no instinctive fear of man or his contraptions: they learn by sad experience to dread the gun, but that dread is not innate.

The windhover hawks do this good office for the farmers without entertaining any evil design on the sparrows. They are perfectly content with mousing, and now and then gobbling, like fern owls, a few cock chafers and door beetles; but such is the natural dread of the sparrow for the hawk, that he will never enter a field while the windhover is suspended over it.

How do our farmers repay this good service? Of course they welcome and protect the windhover; of course they encourage these admirable mousers; of course they forbid their people to offer them the slightest molestation! No such thing: they follow the windhover with unrelenting hostility; they trap him, they shoot him, they crucify him on their barns; and they serve their next best friend, the screech owl, the same. They expend their money and their time in the most inveterate persecution of those creatures which an all-wise Providence has given them as protectors of their property. There is an infatuation about this that we cannot comprehend. Argument is lost upon them. Times and often have I tried to convince the farmers of their folly, calmly and quietly; all to no purpose. There is, however, a little secret that must out; nearly all our farmers are sportsmen also, unqualified, uncertificated certainly, but sportsmen nevertheless. They commonly keep greyhounds, setters, and pointers, and enter them as sheep dogs. Well, when I have contested the point about the kestrel, I have often been told in reply, "They play such havoc among the birds." Now the kestrel never by any chance touches a partridge—I need scarcely say that the term "birds" refers exclusively to partridges—but this is of no moment. As with hedgehogs sucking cows, tradition declares it, and tradition is paramount, so reason is out of the question. I would enact a law which should inflict summary punishment on the offender.—*Chambers's Edinburg Journal.*

THE PROPER PRINCIPLE OF CRIMINAL TREATMENT.

On what principle ought our criminal population to be treated? And what are the views which ought to actuate society in their treatment?

These are important questions. Proceed we to endeavour to answer them.

In the question at issue there are two parties concerned, the *criminal* and the *community*. Now, whatever diversity of opinion there may be with regard to the best mode of treating criminals—and on this subject there is well known to exist much diversity—all must agree in acknowledging, that were it possible so to manage matters in this respect, as to *prevent future crime*, and at the same time to *reform the criminal*, every end would be gained which possibly *could* be by the interference of society. Society, by the supposed mode of treatment, would be protected from future violence, and one more good citizen would be added to the body-politic.

In regard to criminals, there are two modes of treatment which may be adopted. There is, first, the vindictive; and there is, secondly, the reformatory plan. *Vengeance* may be regarded as the leading characteristic of the one, and *mercy* as that of the other. In the one case, it is the object of society, by inflicting a certain amount of pain on the criminal, to deter him and others from committing similar crimes in time coming. In the other, while society keeps equally in view the deterring of the criminal and others from committing future crime, and recognizes its right to punish, in a certain sense; it disclaims all idea of such punishment being vindictive, and regards it solely as the means or instrument of the criminal's reformation—of his conversion from roguery to good citizenship.

The former of these plans—that which we have characterized as the *vindictive*—has hitherto prevailed generally, indeed almost universally,

oth in this and the other countries of Europe. Here and there, no doubt, attempts have occasionally been made at something like a reformatory ystem; but these attempts have formed the exeption rather than the rule. The *infliction of much pain for so much crime* has been the rinciple on which governments have acted. Noing like a steady or systematic attempt has een made at the moral or intellectual improvement of the criminals, who, generally speaking, ter having suffered their allotted *modicum* of prisonment, or other punishment, have been lowed to go out as they came in, to work, beg, steal, just as their inclinations or opportunity ight happen to dictate.

That this is the system which has been almost niversally pursued, is known to all who know ything of the prison discipline of this and the her European States. It is a system, however, nich is obviously both unjust towards the crimals themselves, and inconsistent with the welre of the community.

It certainly admits of serious doubt, whether, der any circumstances, society has a right to ercise over any portion of its members, a policy nich is *simply vindictive*. To say nothing of ch a policy being opposed both to the letter and e spirit of Scripture, humanity itself would m to recoil from it. To such a policy, hower, there would perhaps be less objection, were true, that either the whole body of criminals, even any considerable portion of them, had n *previously instructed in the knowledge of ht and wrong*. In such a case, the supporters a vindictive policy might argue, with some w of plausibility, that the offending parties l walked into the snare with their eyes open—t they had trangressed wilfully, and with a full owledge of the consequences of the trespass. t such, it is well known, is very far indeed n being the case. A very large proportion of persons, both in this and other countries, by m crimes are committed, are *not instructed he knowledge of right or wrong*. In most s, the progeny of abandoned parents, they brought up without receiving even the elets of a religious or moral education; in utter rance of the duties which they owe either to or their fellow-creatures; and, in many cases, ned to theft and every species of dishonesty a their earliest infancy.

ersons so brought up can have none but a inadequate knowledge of right or wrong. It ld be wonderful indeed, if it were otherwise. ir parents have neglected them. Government, ch was bound to have seen them properly cated, in the case of the non-performance of duty by their parents, has neglected them. Is nerous, is it fitting, is it even *just*, that they ld be punished in their own persons for the equences of a neglect which was not attribue to themselves, and which they had no means reventing? Does it not seem a hard measure of justice on the part of society, first, to neglect to teach them what is right and what is wrong, and then to punish them for the consequences of that neglect? Has government, indeed, any right to punish its subjects at all, without having previously taken measures to communicate to them some instruction as to the duties which they owe to God and their fellow-creatures?

That society has, to a most lamentable extent, neglected its duty in this respect to its most unfortunate members, and that the great body of criminals are *grossly ignorant*, is proved also by the annexed return presented to the Houses of Parliament in the "Criminal Tables for England and Wales." These for the last three years, are as follow:—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION.	1842	1843	1844
Unable to read and write, - -	32.35	31.00	29.77
Read and write imperfectly, -	58.32	57.60	59.28
Read and write well, - - -	6.77	8.02	8.12
Instruction superior to reading and writing well, - - - -	0.23	0.47	0.42
Instruction not ascertained, -	2.33	2.91	2.41

All the preceding years for which returns were made give a similar result.

But if the vindictive system is unjust towards the great body of criminals themselves, it is not less inconsistent with the welfare of the community. *To the best and the most important interests of the community it is indeed directly opposed,* inasmuch as it operates in the production of a very large proportion of the crimes which are annually committed against both person and property.

The vindictive system, the system now in operation—does not *prevent* the commission of crime. There is every reason to believe, on the other hand, that it *increases* it, and increases it to a most enormous extent. Indeed, it is scarcely too much to say, that upon that system are chargeable nearly two-thirds of the offences committed in Glasgow and the neighbourhood, within the last eighteen months.

Not only, is the vindictive system unjust to individual criminals:—it is equally unjust to society, and inconsistent with its best and most important interests. It ruins the criminal; and it renders both property and life less secure than they otherwise would be.

(To be continued.)

REIN-DEER IN NORWAY.

"A few minutes' walk up the valley brought us in sight of the herd, about 200 yards off. They were standing on a slight eminence close to the glacier and an immense field of snow which filled up the end of the valley. The glimmer of these white masses in the growing dusk formed a fine relief to the outline of their heads and branching horns. The deer were grouped in all positions, with their heads turned towards us, keenly alive to our approach, presenting a spectacle singularly

picturesque, heightened as it was by the grandeur of the background. I had promised myself no small pleasure in meeting with them; the whole of our search had been full of interest, and I was not disappointed. I lingered for some minutes in contemplation of the scene, but the guide was soon among them, and almost lost behind their tall heads and branching antlers. They were so tame, though suffered to roam at large in these boundless wastes, that they not only allowed him to approach them, but crowded round to receive handfuls of salt, which he doled out to them. Our coming had been announced by a wild and not unmusical call, with which they seemed familiar; but they were somewhat alarmed at the approach of a stranger, and stared at me with their bright full eyes, and with heads erect, presenting a show of antlers truly formidable. However, they were soon re-assured, and, finding that I had salt to give them, pressed round me to receive it. I had not imagined that the rein-deer were such noble animals as I found them. I could not cease admiring their beautiful eyes, their wide and branching horns of varied shape, covered at this season with skin and a soft down—their sleek bodies and fine clean limbs. They were at least 200, of all sizes, from the little fawns and the neatly shaped young does, to the majestic antlered bucks, some of whose horns were not less than five or six feet across. One or two of the older ones had flat projecting branches over the eyes and forehead; and none were exactly alike. A curious cracking noise was produced by the joints of their legs and feet as they moved about. Some of them were yet partially covered with their winter coat, presenting a singular appearance, as the fur is about two inches longer than the summer coat, and of a much lighter colour. I pulled off handfuls of it. The perpetual changes of attitude and position of these graceful animals, some lying on the ground, some breaking into groups, gave endless variety to a scene which I scarcely knew how to quit. At last we leave them in full possession of their romantic resting-place; and, as I gaze back, I see them fast settling themselves for the night on the mossy ground. I learned that the herd is shared among the farmers of Fortun, who purchased it from a party of Finmarkers. I think the value of a rein-deer is about ten or twelve dollars."—*Forester's Norway, in* 1848.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

On the evening of the 5th of February, there burst forth an eruption of Vesuvius so brilliant and tremendous as has not been witnessed for many years. No one expected it, none of the usual signs had preceded it,—so that our astonishment and admiration were the greater. The mountain literally roared with the efforts which it made to disgorge itself,—the noise being not unlike that of the firing of cannon at sea; and at every discharge there was thrown up a mass of lava and of rocks which by night showed lik balls of fire. It is impossible to describe th beauty of the scene; for the night itself wa pitch dark,—yet so brilliant was the light fro Vesuvius that every point was brought out in re lief for miles round. Castella Mare, Sorrent even over to Capri, were more distinctly visibl than by day,—whilst the sea looked like a mas of liquid fire. The report of a guide who wa on the mountain at the time, and which is no before me, is as follows:—"In the middle of th mountain towards Somma, in an instant a grott was formed full of stalactites of salt and marin salt. I was about to gather some portion of i when the grotto began to open as if under th influence of an earthquake, and as I fled I foun that my clothes were burnt upon my back. Ha I not quickened my speed my life would hav been sacrificed, for in the same moment ther issued forth a current of lava forty palms i breadth,—whence, as also from the crater, wer thrown up bombs and lightnings. In ten minute the lava extended to the foot of Somma, formin a most wonderful and beautiful scene."—Som of the crystals of salt I have seen this mornin —white in colour, lightly shaded with greer and extremely delicate and elegant in form.—*Athenæum.*

FUGITIVE ACT.

The following appears to be the bill which i now proposed as a substitute for that originall offered for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

Sec. 1. That for the purpose of enabling th citizens of one State or Territory to reclaim fug tives from service or labour, who have alread or may hereafter escape into some other State c Territory of the United States, as provided fo by the third clause of the second section of th fourth article of the Constitution of the Unite States, it is hereby made the duty of the judg of the several district courts of the United State and of the judges of the superior courts of th organized Territories, as soon as may be conv nient after the passage of this act, to appoint, i the exercise of a sound discretion, from amon the several persons who may for the time bein hold office under the Government of the Unite States, any number of commissioners, not exceed ing three, in each county within their respecti districts and Territories of the United State and to cause such appointments to be made ou and certified, under their hands and the seals their respective courts, authorizing and requirin such commissioners to administer all necessar oaths, to examine witnesses, and to hear and d termine all cases arising under the said clause the constitution and the provisions of this ac concurrent with the jurisdiction hereby conferr upon the judges of the circuit and district cour of the United States, in their respective circui and districts within the several States, and upo

the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation; and to grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labour, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, within their respective districts, when to them directed; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them; to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to ensure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when a person held to service or labour in any State or Territory of the United States, under the laws of such State or Territory, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labour may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labour, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labour may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labour to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped into the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labour due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labour was due to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory from whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favour granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labour as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbour or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United

States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labour as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labour be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not. This act to take effect from the first day of June next.

Trust not implicitly to the eyes of others.

THE OYSTER TRADE.

Few people have any idea of the immensity of the oyster business done in the United States. The Chesapeake and Delaware bay oysters go all over the world, and we learn, from a late number of the Baltimore Sun, that one establishment in that city, during the oyster season, keeps twenty-five men constantly opening the shells, and they sometimes open five hundred gallons a day, which are all designed for exportation. The oysters are put up in cans, in their own liquor, which are made air-tight and hermetically sealed; they are warranted to keep fresh in any climate. Five men are kept constantly employed in making the cans. The oysters are sent principally to the Western States, but considerable quantities are sent to the West Indies, South America, and some have been even sent to China.

The first day of the oyster-taking season in Fairhaven river----six or seven hundred boats were ready for operation with the sunrise. The striking of the bell in the brick church was the signal to begin, and soon all was stir and commotion amongst men and shell-fish. During the day between thirty and forty thousand bushels of oysters were taken, which, from the fact of their not having been disturbed for two years, were unusually large and very fine. Some boats took from seventy-five to one hundred bushels each, and some few went much above this quantity. Transient oystermen sold their products at the bank of the river, for 20 and 25 cents per bushel, while those who make "oystering" a regular business, preferred to hold on for a speculation.—*Liv. Age.*

TUNNELLING THE ALPS.

Projects for boring the Alps at Mount Cenis, so as to carry through it the railroad to connect Turin with Savoy, have been often reported. This great tunnel is now likely to be undertaken. Last month, the Sardinian Minister of Public works, gave information on the subject to the Chamber of Deputies. Plans were studied, and surveys begun, as early as 1845. They have been diligently prosecuted under the direction of the able engineer who superintends the whole system of railroads. He was aided by an eminent geologist, and others versed in geognosy. The necessary machinery has been devised and approved by a suitable Committee, of which the Minister is president. The length of the tunnel will be twelve thousand, two hundred and ninety yards; its estimated cost, 13,800,000 livres. The gulf of Genoa will be thus linked, by railroad through Turin and Savoy, with the French frontier. Orders have been given by the government, for the construction in Belgium of one of the required machines. An appropriation has been asked for the construction of the other in Piedmont.—*Journal of Commerce.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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ccount of SARAH FENN CASSON, *of York, England, who died 3d mo.* 29, 1849, *aged* 33 *years.*

The subject of the following notice, was the dest daughter of Edward and Sarah Candler, of abur, near Norwich. Being naturally of a lively d amiable disposition, she endeared herself to large circle of relatives and friends, and was e to whom life and society presented no ordiry degree of attraction.

The pulmonary disorder which terminated her e, had for many months made slow but irregur progress; at times awakening the serious anxy of her friends, whilst at other times, she apared so far restored as to induce the hope that e would ultimately recover.

She was able to unite with her friends in differt benevolent objects, and was diligent in her tendance of our religious meetings till near the se of last year, when an increase of cough and neral indisposition, obliged her to keep the use; during this time she became increasingly ligent in the perusal of the Holy Scriptures, m which she derived much comfort, as well as m the Memoirs of Friends and others; indeed e declined all reading not of a religious charac-; and to those around her it was evident, that e preparing hand of her Heavenly Father was on her, gently drawing her affections from the ings of time, and fixing them on those of the ghest importance.

In the remembrance of her many short-comgs, she was led solely to rest her hopes on the ercies and merits of her Saviour; but her own rds, as preserved in the following extracts from emoranda, will best pourtray her abiding conence.

2d Month 11th. Whilst some of her near atives were sitting by the bed side, she exlaimed,—"Ah, beautiful! beautiful! the pearl gates will, I believe, be opened for me;" and, on its being added, "through great mercy," she replied, "Unbounded mercy! *nothing else! nothing else!* I have felt a sense of my own undone condition, and utter nakedness and filthiness."

13th. "I know not what is in store for me; but trust, whatever affliction may yet be my portion, I shall be strengthened to bear it without a murmur. 'It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good.' What comfort and consolation in these words, 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.'" Shortly after, she said, "How wonderful is the love and mercy of Jesus Christ. If we only look unto Him in *faith*, he will present us faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy."

17th. Having for a few days felt somewhat revived, she remarked, "There may now possibly be some prospect of my recovery; and, although this would be very delightful to me, I earnestly desire to be resigned to death, should the Almighty think it best for me."

18th. Being again oppressed with illness; she was asked if she felt fully resigned. She replied, "I think I do: my Saviour appears to have remitted my sins, and I feel very comfortable. I think I can without presumption say, that I feel a steadfast and confiding belief that when the awful messenger of death arrives, my gracious Saviour will be willing and ready to receive me, and will clothe me in the robes of his own righteousness. What wonderful condescension and mercy, that our Heavenly Father should send his beloved Son into the world to save such as I am!"

20th. "I have passed a restless and uncomfortable night in every way. I was, however, led to look to my Saviour on the cross, and felt again comforted by his words on that occasion. My sufferings are not to be compared with those which he endured; and I feel consoled in the belief; that having been with me thus far, he will not in the end forsake me. I have greatly desired to be kept looking to my Saviour, and have much wished to continue perfectly resigned until I become fitted for his acceptance."

21st. "I have been much engaged in supplicating for more decided evidence of acceptance with my Heavenly Father, and my prayers were mercifully answered; the sweet voice of Jesus

saying to me, 'Thy sins and thine iniquities will I remember no more.'"

25th. To her husband she said, "I trust the blessed Saviour who has been so mercifully near to me, will be so to thee in the hour of need; this has been my frequent prayer, and I feel a comfortable assurance that such will be the case. Ours has been a short union, but a very happy one; yet I feel how much more I might have done that would have contributed to our *truest* happiness, had I been more watchful."

27th. She exclaimed, "Oh the unbounded mercy of God in Christ Jesus! How much too little do any of us think of this in time of health, at least, it was my case; but now when I remember the love of the blessed Saviour; in leaving the bosom of the Father, subjecting himself to the incidents and pains of this life, and dying on the cross, for the sake of poor sinners, it seems quite incomprehensible; the agony he must have suffered, the intense agony, when he exclaimed, "My God! My God! why hast thou forsaken me?" Our pains and trials are nothing compared with this. Oh! it is only through the atoning sacrifice of his blood, by being clothed in his righteousness, that we can hope for an entrance into heaven." Shortly after she added, "Bless the Lord, oh my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name!"

3d Month 1st. "I felt a little cast down this afternoon; when this comforting language was forcibly impressed upon my attention: 'Have I not told thee, that thy sins and iniquities, I will remember no more?' then why this discouragement?"

4th. "I do not wish to be impatient; yet not unfrequently long to realize this beautiful stanza:

> 'To Jesus the crown of my hope,
> My soul is in haste to be gone;
> O bear me, ye cherubim, up!
> And waft me away to his throne!'

Shortly after she repeated with great emphasis,

> 'Tis sweet to rest in lively hope,
> That when my change shall come,
> Angels will hover o'er my bed,
> And fetch my spirit home.'"

9th. On being asked if she felt happy, she replied, "Perfectly happy. Yes, entirely so. I trust I am not presumptuous in saying so; and earnestly desire that I may not be deceiving myself or others; but after the renewed evidence I have had of my acceptance, I think I may safely, and without reserve, say, that I am *perfectly* happy. My exhaustion and oppression of breathing have been such, for some days, that I have scarcely been able to collect my thoughts for a moment; I have, however, been able to say, with all sincerity, 'Father, thy will, not mine, be done.' I have no wish to be restored to health; and feel that it would be wrong to have such a desire."

10th. "I feel now to have nothing to do bu to die. Oh, Heavenly Father! take me to thy self this night, if it be thy gracious will, is my earnest prayer." Shortly after, on hearing the xviiith Psalm read, during much suffering and exhaustion, she uttered the following,—"Oh Heavenly Father! be pleased to grant a little respite, that I may be able to comprehend this beautiful Psalm."

Observing one of her attendants engaged in fancy-work, she said, "I hope thou wilt not spend too much time in this way, to the hinderance o the proper perusal of the Holy Scriptures; for thou wilt derive great benefit from their study I much regret not having made more frequent use of them; for had I done so, I should now have had very many more sweet texts brought to my remembrance."

11th. In answer to the query of a friend who called to see her, as to how she had felt since the severe attack of the preceding day, she replied "My hope is firm and unshaken. I have no misgivings. My Saviour was *very near* to me; and *is* very near. I hope I shall be enabled to bear all that is laid upon me." She then quoted the text, "My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness." On seeing tears shed, she said, "Oh, do not weep! I is all *joy* to me!"

12th. On the 43d chapter of Isaiah being read, she remarked, "What a beautiful chapter that is. Only to think of the unbounded mercy and long-suffering of our gracious Saviour:—'Thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities Yet I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgressions and will not remember thy sins.'"

13th. Early in the morning, her breathing being very difficult, she said, "Recollect that I am perfectly happy;—rejoicing that the pearl gates will be opened for me." After repeating the 23d Psalm, she said, "——— ——— remarked in a note to me, 'We are sometimes favoured to feel that sweet peace which passeth all understanding.' Say to her, with my very dear, death-bed love, that *I now feel* that sweet peace."

14th. After a very suffering night, she gave utterance to the following prayer: "Oh, gracious Heavenly Father! permit me strength to bear this intense suffering. Oh, Father, I have trusted in thee! leave me not, neither forsake me, in this hour of trial." After a pause, she said "My faith has never been shaken, and a confiding hope rests with me that I shall not be moved."

15th. She remarked, "I have to-day been able to collect my thoughts more than for some days past; which is a great favour. I have a happy,—very happy,—nay, very glorious prospect before me. I know not how long I may have to remain with you; but feel that great patience is requisite, which I am not always able to command, when suffering from exhaustion

o doubt I am kept here for some wise purpose, t present unknown to any of us." In the even- ıg she appeared cast down, and remarked, That all consolation had fled—that she was not ole to experience the slightest comfort—that a ıick cloud seemed to intervene between her and er God, and that she could lay hold of no hope. hortly after she was cheered by remembering ıe language of the Psalmist: "Why art thou st down, oh my soul, and why art thou disqui- ed within me? hope thou in God for I shall t praise Him, who is the health of my counte- ınce and my God." She then said, "I felt no ndemnation. My comfort has now returned, d I feel great peace."

17th. After a very sinking time she was heard say, "the Almighty is for ever and ever. 'He ll be our guide even unto death.'"

18th. Having addressed her husband at some ıgth; she concluded by saying, "Seek first e kingdom of God and his righteousness and things necessary shall be added unto thee." e afterwards said, "I have been favoured to ter a little into the joys which await me; but annot find words by which to express the glo- us things I shall shortly behold."

23d. Whilst suffering from spasms on her athing, she exclaimed, "Jesus is near! Jesus kind! Jesus thou art very near to me, and t been very near throughout this illness! I ll shortly be with thee in paradise! Oh! ly Father; Gracious God! take me to thyself very day." Shortly after,—"Oh! Gra- ıs Heavenly Father, permit strength to bear great struggle, and any other thou mayest meet to put upon me, for there will be ano- r."

26th. After a time of intense suffering from a sation of choking, she remarked, "During time I was perfectly calm within, and knew all." And, on its being observed, "That ı would indeed be a time of extremity to one was not conscious of the Divine arm to up- l;" she continued, "It would indeed; what ercy to *know* that all is right. What a mercy now a Saviour so near. I never felt forsaken. ver lost confidence, even through the worst."

27th. On a young friend remarking, "That he glad to see her so calm, and with such bright pects before her," she replied, "Yes, mine is yous prospect; and I trust, when thou art ear thy last home, thou wilt experience the support I now feel." A heavenly smile illuminated her countenance, and she said, m very happy; and have been so supported." afterwards said, "I know my Saviour loves I feel so full of his love, and so very y."

28th. This morning a great change was noticed e appearance of the dear sufferer, and she nuch more feeble. In the forenoon she said r husband, "I want to go very much;" and, s inquiring where she would go to, she re- plied, "Anywhere, where Jesus is." Soon after she said, "All is accomplished." And, in a while after, "Death has lost its sting. The grave has lost its victory." The powers of nature were now fast sinking, and she made several efforts to speak, but very little of what she said could be gathered. In the afternoon, she requested that her favourite hymn might be read; beginning,—

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly," &c.

On its being finished, she said, "How sweet;" and, after a pause, "I am happy; *very* happy." After this, she smiled sweetly on those who were watching by her, and again endeavoured to speak; but the only audible words were, "Farewell! Farewell!" Her breathing gradually became fainter—a heavenly smile rested on her countenance—and thus peacefully, her purified spirit departed, we humbly trust, to the bosom of her Saviour.—*Annual Monitor.*

WILLIAM AND ALICE ELLIS.

No. 10.

Sir John Rhodes, Bart., the writer of the following letter, resided at Balber Hall, in Derbyshire, but belonged to the meeting at Handsworth Woodhouse, near Sheffield. Martha Rhodes, his mother, with whom he resided, and whom Thomas Story styles "The old lady," of this family, appears to have adopted the principles of Friends at an early period, and to have suffered distraints in consequence, between 1683 and 1690. Her son, John, and one of her daughters also became Friends; the former is said to have become convinced of the truth when very young, and to have embraced the same under the cross, forsaking all the honour of this world and the friendship of it, for that honour which is of God only, and the friendship and fellowship of the faithful and sanctified in Christ. Sir John Rhodes remained single to the end of his days and lived a retired life, which rendered the brightness of his talents less conspicuous than might otherwise have been the case. He died about 1746.—See life of Thomas Story, fol. pages 90, 465, 684, 737.

"*Balber, in the Year* 1705.

MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND WILLIAM ELLIS: My dear love salutes thee for the Truth's sake, which hath made thee not only truly lovely, but greatly serviceable to the Church in our day: the Lord having honoured thee with an eminent station therein, and endowed thee with the rich jewels of his treasury, that he hath been pleased to open and dispense to the children of men, in this age of the world. And it is not the least of thy ornaments, that thou art not lifted up with those distinguishing favours, because they are given thee and not merited by thee, for which my soul loves thee, and esteems thee above the great men of the earth; and I could wish our outward

habitations were nearer together, that I might have the privilege of thy desired and valued company, being sensible it would be much to my advantage in the better sort of things, in which I covet that my profitting may be, however things may succeed with me as to transitory enjoyments; finding by a long experience that a habitation in the Truth is the greatest riches, and I hope I shall ever be of that mind; for through mercy I see more of the emptiness and unsatisfactoriness of the great things of this world, and of what her children love, than I have sometimes done, which often puts me in a travail, that I may be counted worthy through Christ, to obtain a mansion with the redeemed and beloved of God in eternal habitations, when the glories and honours here below will be at an end. Dear William, my heart abounds in love, but I must stop, and let thee know, that thy generous present came safe to hand, and was gratefully accepted in the love thou sent it in, but I was concerned that thou shouldest be at that charge, in bestowing a kindness upon me, that never did anything to deserve it at thy hands. I know not when I shall get to make my acknowledgments to thee at thy own house, and to see thy good wife, of whose excellency I have heard much; for I am often not well, which prevents me from going far from home. I perceive it is thy lot also to meet with bodily exercises. I should be glad to hear it was otherwise with thee. As for me, I have found it good that I have these afflictions; for they have taught me to number my days, and to apply my heart unto wisdom; so that I may say, The Lord, in very faithfulness, has afflicted me, and made me to sit in the dust and mourn over Him whom I have pierced, and be in bitterness for it, that I might witness his great salvation and remission. I must conclude with dear love to thee and thy kind wife. I hope to remain

Thy loving and obliged friend for the Truth's sake,

JOHN RHODES."

These Extracts from the Correspondence of William Ellis may well be closed by the following account of the last Meeting which he attended.

This Meeting was held in the Second Month, 1709, and at an interval when William Ellis was a little recruited from the effect of the malady which wore down his bodily powers, and at length caused his death. The account is from the pen of John Kelsall, who was a schoolmaster at Dolobran in Wales.

"I went to the Yearly Meeting at Lancaster. The public meetings were attended by a very great number of Friends, and many heavenly testimonies were borne, and much counsel and sound advice were given in the openings of Truth, for Friends to keep in faithfulness. Then came on the Quarterly Meeting, where things were managed in great calmness, love and unity; and a good account was given from divers places of the increase and prosperity of Truth. At the close of this, a very solemn weighty parting meeting was held. Great indeed were the power and presence of the Lord in that assembly; his divine overshadowing arm, and wing of love were abundantly known and manifested at that time and a sweet, pure current of life largely flowed through the meeting, to the great joy and rejoicing of the faithful, whose souls were sweetly refreshed together, and who were constrained to speak well of the name of the Lord.

"Amongst other brethern, our dear friend William Ellis, had a blessed opportunity, and was carried on in the power and life of Truth even beyond a usual manner. Oh! methinks affects my heart to remember the glorious presence of the Lord that appeared with him, he being full of love, full of zeal, full of courage, as one triumphant over the devil and the power of darkness, and in the divine region of light and light. This was indeed a glorious season; and the rays and majesty of Truth were largely extended and stretched over that large assembly, that many were made to say afterwards, that they had not known the like. And in this exaltation of life and power, the meeting concluded."

Tradition says that Alice Ellis was absent from home at the time of the decease of her husband that after he returned from Lancaster he reluctantly consented to her leaving him in order to attend a meeting at a distance; and that on her setting out on the journey, he walked to an adjacent rising ground and followed her with his eye as far as he was able, under the impression that he should see her no more in this world.

Soon after her departure he became worse, and declined rapidly, but manifested a sweet state of mind and a readiness to depart, which were very comforting to his friends. In conversation with one of them, a short time before his decease, he alluded to the day of his convincement of the Truth as it is in Jesus, saying, "It was a glorious day for me," and he added, "that he had large tokens that the day of his death would be so likewise." He died at his own house at Airton, on the 4th of the 4th month, 1709, aged nearly 70 years, having been a minister 30 years; and on the 11th, his remains were interred in the burying ground attached to the meeting-house adjacent to his dwelling, and which he had given to the Society of Friends. A large concourse of his fellow-professors and neighbours attended on the occasion, which it is stated, "was eminently crowned and overshadowed with the Lord's powerful presence."

Alice Ellis survived her husband eleven years —She too was a Minister of the Gospel; like her husband, remarkable for her zeal for the Truth and is described as having a tender regard for

poor among all sorts of people, and taking great delight in ministering to their wants; being very free to distribute what she had gained by great pains and industry, when she met with suitable opportunities, and it would in anywise tend to advance the honour of Truth amongst Friends or others not of our Society.

William and Alice Ellis left their property in trust, first, to provide "lodging and entertainment for such honest and faithful Friends as might have occasion on Truth's Service to travel, and were in unity with the Monthly Meeting to which they should belong"—and secondly, "for putting forth the poor children of Friends to some honest and plain trades."

THE PROPER PRINCIPLE OF CRIMINAL TREATMENT.

(Concluded from page 493.)

We now turn to the reclamatory or *reformatory* system; and mark its principles and mode of working.

This system is one of comparatively modern growth. It has, perhaps, not been long enough in operation to entitle its promoters to form any very decided opinion on the subject of its actual merits. Its results, however, have been extremely favourable so far as they have gone, and are sufficient, at all events, to entitle it to a fair and patient trial on the part of society.

At the House of Correction in Warwick, the system had been for a considerable number of years in operation. There, the result has been a reform of the inmates to the extent of 56 per cent.

At Mettray, in France, the system has been in five years in operation. There, the inmates have been reformed to the extent of 82 per cent.

In Pennsylvania the experiment has likewise been tried. There, the trial has been on a much larger scale, and the period embraced in it has extended to a much greater length, and our readers will forgive us if we be somewhat more particular in detailing both the nature of the treatment, and the consequences resulting from it.

The Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania was organised by the efforts of those who avowed their belief—

"That religion and policy alike dictate the adoption of mercy, of kindness, and forbearance in the infliction of reformatory punishment, and not '*the infliction of pain, misery, and terror*' on our offending brethren, has not been entrusted to fallible and erring mortals, by that Being who has emphatically prohibited retaliation, by the declaration, 'Vengeance is mine—I will repay.'"

The idea of inflicting any avoidable pain, therefore, on a prisoner, is never, under any circumstances entertained.

The following is a brief outline of the plan, as it appears in the reports of the promoters of the institution:—

"The convict, on his entrance, after the customary examination, is clothed, blindfolded, and conducted to his cell, where he will remain locked up; and after a patient and careful inquiry, into his history, and the delivery of an appropriate address to him on the consequences of his crime, and the design to be effected by his punishment, he is abandoned to that solitary anguish and remorse, which his reflection in solitude must inevitably produce. Every means, which have been devised by philanthropy and experience, for effecting reformation, will be zealously applied. The labour in which the convict will be employed is considered as an alleviation, not an aggravation of his sentence. Labour prescribed as a *punishment* is an error in legislation, founded on an ignorance of the feelings, the desires, and antipathies, the habits and associations of mankind: the tedious hours spent in solitude will be a punishment sufficiently severe without rendering the infliction of hard labour for this cause necessary. The want of occupation will produce a feeling of tedium or irksomeness, the state of mind in which labour or employment will appear to the convict, perhaps for the first time in his life, as a means of preventing uneasy feelings, of producing relief and pleasure; and as the powerful influence of association is acknowledged, this beneficial feeling will become habitual; and, after the discharge of the convict from his durance, will be a most effectual safeguard from the temptations of idleness. Accordingly, persons duly qualified, will be employed to teach the prisoner suitable trades, and to instruct him in religion and in the elements of learning. The prohibition of all intercourse with society, is not, therefore, to be continual; the visits of the virtuous cannot injure, and must benefit, the majority of the prisoners, between whom *alone* all communication is to be rendered impossible." And again, "religious and other instruction will be constantly and regularly administered; the visits of the virtuous and benevolent permitted and encouraged under proper restrictions; unremitted solitude or separation from all society will not, therefore, be practised. Intercourse with the enlightened and virtuous members of the community must inevitably frequently console and benefit, and can never torture or injure the convict. *He will be separated only from evil society*, from association with the depraved and hardened: the progress of corruption will be arrested; he can neither impart nor receive from them contamination: if a germ of virtue or of shame exist, it may be preserved and *cultivated;* his character will not be irreparably destroyed by exposure, his resolutions of reformation blasted by an acquaintance with his fellow-convicts—an acquaintance which, when once formed, can never be dissolved."

The following are the testimonies, which have

been given as to the effects of the treatment. The warden, after an experience of four years, says—

"The discipline inflicted, not merely on the body, but on the mind of the prisoner, *uniting severity and humanity*, is one which the unhappy culprit feels with all its force; but there is nothing in its operation calculated to increase his evil passions, or stimulate him to hatred or revenge. Those who have the care of him, treating him with the kindness and compassion which are due to the unfortunate man, rather than the unnecessary and unfeeling harshness too frequently displayed to the victims of folly, vice, and crime, he is soon made to feel that the horrors of his cell are the fruits of sin and transgression, and the only certain relief to be obtained is through the Redeemer. Having no one to prompt in wickedness, or shame him for his tears, he becomes humbled in spirit, and anxious for help in the way of truth; and I am pleased to be able to say, that I believe there are some who rejoice that they have been brought here. I can truly say, that the more I see of the operation of our system, and the more thoroughly I become acquainted with the character of its inmates, the more important I view its establishment, and the greater its humanity appears. It is a mistake to suppose that the inmates of prisons are a set of outlaws and tiger-like beings, lost to all good in this world, and without hope of an hereafter. Too many, (indeed most of them) on first conviction, are either neglected youths thrown into the world without education and without friends (often the victims of hard masters,) or ignorant men, the dupes of artful knaves, who know how to elude detection. Neglect of early education, the use of ardent spirits, gambling, and dealing in lottery-tickets, are the most prominent causes of felony.

"The deficiency in common school learning is greater than is generally supposed. Of the 142 prisoners who have been received here from the commencement, only four have been well educated, and only about six more who could read and write tolerably; and we rarely meet with a prisoner who has had attention paid to moral and religious instruction."

In 1838, after it had been established nine years, the report says—"The experience of another year enables us to state that no instance of insanity has occurred in this institution, which has been produced by solitary or separate confinement operating injuriously on the mind. Cases of dementia, the effects of vicious conduct, occur every year; but they usually yield to medical remedies. The fears, which some entertained as to the influence of long confinement in injuring the health of the body as well as the mind of the prisoner, have proved groundless. One, who had been in confinement for seven years, was recently discharged in good health, reformed in temper and conduct, and is now doing well. When he was convicted, he declared that he preferred death to confinement for seven years. When discharged, he expressed grateful feelin for the kindness manifested to him; declari that he had received benefits which could nev be forgotton, and which he hoped never to lose.

"Many of our discharged prisoners are doi well, and some exhibit satisfactory evidence of reformation of heart and life. In our wal through the city, we frequently meet them; a they always greet us with thankfulness, uniform declaring that it was good for them to have be in the cells of the Eastern Penitentiary."

Towards the close of the last century, the pl lanthropist Howard, in conjunction with M George Paul and Sir William Blackstone, form a plan for an establishment on somewhat simil principles at Gloucester. The prisoners we supplied with separate cells, and prevented, duri the whole period of their imprisonment, fr having any intercourse with each other. T establishment was in operation for about seve teen years; and was ultimately discontinued on in consequence of its becoming too small for t number of inmates. With regard to its effec however, during the period of its continuan Mr. Paul, in 1819, gave the following eviden before a Committee of the House of Commons :-

"Although I must allow, with several oth theorists, that I, on the whole, expected mo than has been gained, this has, nevertheless, n been the case with the institution in question. has, during its first years of trial, given resu far exceeding the hopes entertained by either t founders or myself. I know that many, w have left this prison, have succeeded in gaini their living by honest labour. I have paid pa ticular attention to this institution during the la seventeen years of its existence, and have alwa found its inmates orderly, obedient, and subm ting patiently to their fate. I have, consequentl every reason to believe, that their morals ha been improved by the discipline observed, a during the above mentioned period, very f have returned, after liberation, to renewed pu ishment."

In April, 1817, an association of ladies w formed in London, for the purpose of "imp ving the condition of the female prisoners Newgate." The object which they had in vi was to provide for the clothing, instruction, a employment of these females, to introduce the to a knowledge of the Scriptures, and to form them those habits of order, sobriety, and industr which might render them docile and peaceab while in prison, and respectable when they left A report, issued, it is believed, after about year's experience of the effects of the pla states:—

"When we considered the innumerable disa vantages which stood in our way, the utm we could hope for, was to prevent these miseral creatures from becoming worse and worse;—t inevitable consequence of their continuing in th unchecked condition of idleness, drunkenne

riot, and vice of every description. But, through he blessing of the Almighty, the result of even ur earliest efforts exceeded our most sanguine opes. We found in the prisoners, depraved nd abandoned as they were, an ear open to hear ls, and a heart still alive to every act of kind- ess. They felt the wretchedness of their law- ess and dissolute mode of living, and they eagerly mbraced the remedy.

"The efforts of the committee soon began to roduce visible effects. It was truly surprising o observe how quickly these abandoned crimi- als conformed themselves to the standard held out o them by their visitors, and quietly submitted o the restraints of the new system. The scene s now totally changed. The prisoners are, for he most part, quiet and gentle in their demeanor, rderly and industrious in their habits, compara- vely neat and clean in their persons; their very ountenances changed and softened. We have ften the satisfaction of continuing hours together n their company, without witnessing anything, n their conduct or conversation which can offend ur most delicate feelings. Many of them have equired the art of reading, and have become lepts at knitting and needlework; and almost all, y some means or other, are busily employed.

"We entertain a hope, grounded on frequent bservation, that the truths conveyed to their nderstandings, by the daily reading of the Bible mong them, are so impressed upon the hearts of any of them, that they will never be forgotten, t will influence the conduct of these individuals ring the remainder of their lives. There are so certain broad and conspicuous facts connected th our institution, from which the committee ay certainly derive substantial encourage- nt.

"The first is, the change of manners and bits which has taken place among the prisoners nerally: a change from drunkenness to sobriety, m riot to order, from clamour to quietness, m obscenity to decency. The second is, the nesty of these females, as it regards the perty of any of the ladies or of the associa- n. There cannot have been fewer than one ndred thousand articles of work manufactured the prison since the formation of the associa- n; and it does not appear that any one of these icles has been stolen. Some time since, one the visitors lost her purse in the prison; it was ly interesting to observe the gloom which this umstance spread over our community of crim- ls, until, on the following morning, the purse, ich had only been mislaid, was recovered by owner. The third fact is, the small number recommitments; for out of the whole number women, who have been placed under our care, y four have as yet returned to us, convicted of h offences. On being seen by us a second e, these criminals evinced a strong sense of asiness and shame.

"We may observe that the change which has been wrought in the women, and which has excited so much surprise in the minds of some persons, may be attributed, under the blessing of a gracious Providence, not only to the system of employment and discipline to which these women are gradually accustomed, but more particularly to the effect of kindness upon those reprobates amongst mankind, to whom alas! that kindness is altogether a novelty."

A precisely similar result was attained by Captain Maconochie, in his management of the convicts at Norfolk Island. There, by a system of mutual responsibility, and of fixed rewards for definite exertions, pervaded throughout by justice and firmness, and addressing itself to the intelligence and good feeling of the convicts, the most obdurate were softened, and the most indolent induced to labour; while defiance to authority, and crimes of every kind, instead of gaining for the offender the applause of his associates (as they inevitably would have done under a vindictive system) brought down upon him the public reprobation.

"The more I reflect on what has passed under my observation during the ten years I have held my appointmment, and the more I learn of the experience of others, the more I am convinced that it will be found, on a close and thorough investigation, that in the treatment of criminals, as in many other matters, the best promptings of our nature—those proceeding from a Christian spirit of love and charity;—are in accordance with the most profound principles of philosophy.

"I recognise and fully maintain the principle, that the great object of imprisonment is to deter from crime; and that to this effect it is quite necessary that the offender be placed in a less comfortable position than the honest portion of the community. But I am also of opinion that for this purpose artificial punishment is wholly unnecessary;—indeed that it tends to defeat the object of imprisonment and to increase crime, by rousing the bad passions of the prisoners and exciting in them a desire, on their liberation from confinement, to revenge themselves on society; while it is wholly uncalled for, since the means requisite for breaking down bad habits and forming good ones, together with the separation of the offender from society during this process (which is necessary to guard the country from a recurrence of his misdeeds), entail such an amount of pain, as to make the offender's condition one of much suffering, and the very reverse of enviable."

Such are the results of our experience with regard to the two systems. The effect of the one—the vindictive system—is to ruin the criminal and greatly to increase the crimes committed. The effect of the other; the reclamatory system; is to reform the criminal and greatly to lessen the amount of crime. Can any rational being, having at heart the interests of his country or his kind, entertain one moment's doubt as

to which of the two ought to be preferred? We think not.----*Magazine of Popular Information on Capital and Secondary Punishments, October*, 1845.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 27, 1850.

The extracts from the correspondence of William and Alice Ellis, which have run through several numbers of this Review, are brought to a close in the present one. These letters exhibit in a simple, yet pleasing and instructive manner, the zeal and Christian love which characterized many of the early members of our religious Society. Notwithstanding the number of our extracts, it is not to be supposed that we have copied all that is interesting and instructive in the volume from which these extracts are made. It may be hoped that many of our readers will incline to peruse the entire volume, which has been recently published by Henry Longstreth of this city, at whose store, 347 High street, the book may be had.

We have inserted in the present number a letter of recent date, from the island of Jamaica, from which it appears that the coloured race are there filling most of the conspicuous stations in civil society. The sudden extinction of slavery in the British West Indies, was regarded by no inconsiderable number of those who were friendly to the cause of general emancipation, as a hazardous experiment. The island of Hayti was often pointed at as an illustration of the dangers attendant upon the sudden dissolution of the servile condition. The cases, however, were widely different, and the opposite results may be justly considered as an exemplification of the all-important superiority of the legal and peaceful abolition of slavery, over the disruption of its fetters amidst the clangor of arms. Whatever the result of the British experiment may prove in a commercial view, there can be no question that the condition of the black and coloured races, the real inhabitants of the islands, is greatly improved by it. If we admit the opinion, entertained by many men of experience, that the labours of the field in tropical climates cannot well be borne by the Anglo-Saxon race; we may be led to the conclusion that the introduction of negro slavery into the western world, may, under the mysterious workings of an overruling hand, which often educes good out of evil, eventually prepare the way for replenishing the tropical regions of the west with a civilized and christian people, to whose constitutions the climate may be congenial; and from whom the light of civilization and christian instruction may be diffused over the benighted regions of Africa.

When we reflect upon the cruelties and oppressions attendant upon the African slave-trade, and the slavery which it feeds and sustains; and consider how abhorrent this iniquitious system must be in the sight of our beneficent and merciful Creator we can scarcely fail to admit the supposition that there remains in the counsels of omniscient Wisdom some purposes, not discoverable by human sagacity to be ultimately accomplished by these sufferings of his rational creatures.

While the native tribes of this continent are melting away before the tide of an European population, the descendants of Africa are planted and domesticated in every clime, from Canada to the Mexican Gulf. From their numbers and growth we must conclude that they will continue to compose a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the western world. Interest, therefore, as well as duty points to the expediency of extending to them a full share of the advantages of civil and religious instruction.

By a letter from a friend at Raysville, dated the 13th inst., we learn that our friends, B. Seebohm and R. Lindsay, were at a meeting in Carthage, Rush county, Indiana, on the 10th instant.

THE YEARLY MEETING OF PHILADELPHIA.

This meeting, as mentioned in our paper last week, convened on the 15th instant. Among those in attendance, it was pleasing to observe that there were many, perhaps an unusual number, of the younger class. Of these it may be said with truth that their general appearance and sober demeanor were such as to afford an encouraging hope, that many of them are preparing for usefulness in religious as well as civil society. We had the company of a few Friends in the ministry, from other Yearly Meetings, with minutes, or certificates, from their respective Monthly Meetings, viz.: Nathan Sands and John Thorne, from New York; Nathaniel C. Crenshaw, from Virginia, and David Morgan from Tennessee. Our friend Anna Thornburg, from Indiana, was also present in the women's meeting and a certificate expressive of her prospect to attend the Yearly Meetings of New York and New England, was produced and read. Our friend Nathan Douglass, a minister from Maine, was likewise in attendance, but his certificate was not read.

After the usual preliminary business, on Second day morning, epistles, from the Yearly Meetings of New York, Baltimore, Ohio, Indiana, London, and Dublin, were read. The epistle from North Carolina, though one was known to have been issued, had not come to hand. In those which were

ceived from Baltimore and Indiana, our Yearly Meeting was affectionately entreated to resume its correspondence with the Yearly Meeting of New England. A committee, as usual, was separated to prepare essays of replies to these communications, including an epistle to North Carolina.

The Clerk then informed the meeting that two communications from New England were on the table. After a pause, a proposition was made to read the epistle from the regular Yearly Meeting, which was followed by the expression of a corresponding sentiment from a considerable number of Friends, including some of the most experienced. But it was soon rendered evident that, to a large part of those present, this measure was not agreeable. Though the Meeting, in its collective capacity, had no information, what were the contents of either of these communications, it appeared to be assumed that the "smaller body" had returned a response to the document sent from this Yearly Meeting last year; and the reading of their communication was strongly urged. As many Friends among us have always regarded that body as seceders from the Society of Friends, and the setting up of their Meeting, not only as a precedent "unsafe to be followed in the organization of a Yearly Meeting," but an obvious departure from the established order of Society, they considered it their duty to raise their voices in opposition to a procedure, which appeared to them a virtual recognition of this seceding body, as a Yearly Meeting of Friends. Although the question before the Meeting was understood to be one of vital importance, involving not only the welfare, but the stability of this Yearly Meeting, and Friends were, in consequence, deeply interested in the issue, the discussion was conducted with a degree of calmness and decorum, which no assembly, in which there was not a considerable share of religious influence and weight, could have maintained. The case was at length postponed, no minute being required, with, perhaps, a general understanding, that the subject should be farther considered next year. Under this conclusion the Meeting appeared quietly to settle, and an adjournment took place in the usual manner.

In the afternoon, the former clerk and assistant, William Evans and Samuel Hilles, were, in accordance with the proposal of the representatives, reappointed to their respective stations. The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings, for the past year, were then read and approved.

On Third day morning the usual course, the reading of the queries and answers, was pursued. The two sessions of that day were thus chiefly occupied with the consideration of the state of Society. The answer respecting the decease of ministers and elders, served to show that several who were far advanced, had, within the period embraced in the report, been removed from the militant church, and gathered to their everlasting rest.

On the subject of spirituous liquor, forty-eight individuals, within the Yearly Meeting, were reported as sometimes using this article, as a drink, or giving it, for that purpose, to others.

Quarterly and Monthly Meetings were again advised to continue their labours for the extinction of this pernicious and dangerous practice throughout our borders, and to send up an account next year of the result of these efforts.

The important subject of the education of youth also occupied the consideration of the Meeting; and the subordinate meetings were requested to forward, next year, a more particular account of the condition and character of the schools to which the children of Friends are generally sent, than it has usually received for a few years past.

On Fourth day morning, upon the opening of the Meeting, a member revived the subject of our correspondence with Friends of New England; and as it was understood that those usually termed the "smaller body," had adopted a minute respecting the reception of the document sent to New England from our Meeting last year, the reading of that minute was proposed. But this measure, though strenuously advocated by several of its friends, evidently took a weaker hold on the Meeting than it did two days before. After nearly an hour spent in the discussion, the sentiment was advanced that our Meeting had issued a document last year expressive of its sense and judgment respecting the causes of difficulty in New England, and sent it to each of the bodies concerned; that the object of this communication was the restoration of harmony among *them;* and that having thus performed our duty, we ought to leave the matter with them.

To many of those who approved of issuing the document in question, these considerations appeared well calculated to afford satisfaction; and to such as believed that our Meeting would have acted more wisely by withholding that communication, the proposal to proceed no further in the case, could scarcely fail to prove acceptable. The Meeting therefore quietly settled upon the course thus suggested. There is now nothing on our minutes, or in the final conclusion of the Meeting, which necessarily calls the subject up next year.

The report of the Committee charged with the care of promoting the civilization of the Indians, on the Alleghany, was produced and read; and the committee were encouraged to enter into a consideration whether any change can be advantageously made in the manner of assisting these interesting people, so as to promote, more effectually, their moral and religious improvement, and their acquisition of the arts and habits of civilized life, and to report, next year, the result of their considerations.

At a subsequent period in the Meeting, the report of the committee intrusted with the superintendence of the Boarding School at Westtown, was produced, from which it appears that, during the year ending in the Tenth month last, 191 pupils received their instruction at that seminary. Some very considerable additions were made to the accommodations of the girls; and preparations are making for the erection of a new house, contiguous to the old one occupied by the farmer and his family. A belief is entertained that this important and interesting seminary, the result of so much labour and religious exercise, has been productive of incalculable advantages to many of those who have partaken of its benefits and care; and that as it continues to be conducted with due regard to the object of its institution, and an eye to the guidance of best wisdom, it will continue, under the divine blessing, a source of lasting advantage to the youth of the present and future generations.

Two lively and instructive memorials respecting deceased ministers, the one from the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, for the southern district, concerning Margaret Hutchinson, and the other from Chester Monthly Meeting, Pennsylvania, relative to Sarah Emlen, were read, and directed to be placed on record.

After adopting epistles to the Yearly Meetings of New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Dublin, and London, the Meeting quietly closed after one sitting on Sixth day, the 19th of the month, to convene at the usual time next year, if the Lord permit.

Died, on Fourth day, the 10th inst., at the residence of her son, Nathan Parker, Raysville, Indiana, of inflammatory rheumatism, Martha, relict of Josiah Parker, a member of Spiceland Monthly Meeting, in the 82d year of her age. She filled the important station of Overseer, for a number of years, and was much endeared to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. It is remarked of her that she had long been in the daily practice of reading portions of the Holy Scripture, and found comfort therein. During her illness, she was enabled to put her trust in that arm which had hitherto sustained her through a long pilgrimage, and expressed her resignation to the Divine will.

—— On the 2d inst., at her residence in Guernsey county, Ohio, Mary, widow of George Smith, a member of Flushing Monthly Meeting. They removed to the place of her late residence in 1812, being the first family of Friends in the neighbourhood. In 1816, the meeting was settled at which this dear friend continued to be an exemplary attender, until within two or three years, during which she was mostly confined at home. Having earnestly endeavoured to do her day's work in the day time, she has, we humbly trust, like a shock of corn fully ripe, been gathered to the Heavenly garner.

—— At the residence of her son, Nathan C. Hoag, at Charlotte, Vt., on the 8th inst., Huldah Hoag, relict of our late beloved friend, Joseph Hoag, in the 88th year of her age. This dear Friend was for upward of fifty years a valued and useful member and minister of Monkton Particular Meeting. She, with her husband, removed to this country while it was yet a wilderness, and being among the first Friends who settled here, an arduous portion of labour in establishing meetings, settling difficulties, and in the right maintenance of discipline, devolved upon them. She was a devoted labourer in her Master's vineyard, in whose service she travelled much abroad, and we have reason to believe that in many instances, her labours were eminently blessed. She was remarkably gifted in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and afflicted, to whom she was frequently called to administer relief. For the last two years of her life, her mental faculties were much impaired, supposed to be occasioned by a slight stroke of paralysis, yet she gave abundant evidence that the cause in which she so early enlisted, was still dear to her heart. Her last illness, though short, was at times attended with severe pain, through which she was remarkably supported; and when in great distress, feelingly alluded to the suffering of the dear Redeemer on our account. She several times spoke of her departure as probably near, expressing a belief that preparation had not now to be made for that solemn event, and a desire that faith and patience might hold out to the end. During the last twenty-four hours before her decease, she was unable to speak, and her breathing was extremely difficult, but it was evident that her desire was mercifully granted; and she quietly passed away, we reverently believe; to that mansion, where those who "turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars, for ever and ever."

HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A Stated Annual Meeting of the Haverford School Association will be held at the Committee Room, Arch St., on Second day, 5th mo. 13th next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Charles Ellis, Sec'ry.

WANTED.—A Female to teach a school of coloured children, in New Jersey, the present summer. One who has had some experience in teaching, and feels interested for the elevation of this class, would be preferred. Enquire of Josiah Tatum, No. 50 N. 4th St., Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN OPINIONS ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Whilst the political communities of the old continent of Europe continue for the most part to toil for the solution of the great enigmas of the age, those of the New World, in the plenitude of freedom and of prosperity, are excited to an unworthy pitch by questions that threaten to destroy the Federal Union of the North American commonwealths, and have already given birth to discussions to which it is not within the power of man to assign a limit or to give an answer. For, whereas in other countries modifications in the form of government or the distribution of society are the objects of popular agitation and political contrivance, the citizens of the United States are perplexed by an evil which no laws and no revo-

lutions can remove. In a word, Slavery is the lion in their path, and threatens to divide the course of their vast and fortunate destinies. The Union has extended itself by enterprise and by conquest to the shores of the furthermost ocean; Slavery, tracking those conquests, claims admission to its new realms; the nation pursues with unabated energy its prodigious course of pacific aggrandizement, but the diseased limb of the South views with jealousy and irritation that growth which she cannot rival, and attributes to the injustice of her confederates, results which spring directly and inevitably from her own social condition. The demand of the State of California to be admitted into the Union, has brought the controversy to an issue, and the discoveries of gold in that region have contributed, by attracting a forced population to those shores, to accelerate the decision of a dispute long held to be the most fatal to the security of the Union.

The North has by its natural growth acquired a constant augmentation of that political ascendancy of which Mr. Calhoun and the South complain. But the fact is inherent, not in the political institutions of the Union, but in the social condition of the States themselves; and the injustice or inequality against which Mr. Calhoun protests is the direct consequence of that very state of things which he attempts to perpetuate and extend. The North has gone on with gigantic strides to cross the Rocky Mountains and subdue the prairies of the West; the South has infinitely less force to multiply itself, to expand, to increase. But the reason is clear; the institutions of the North tend to this rapid and audacious progress, those of the South clog even the natural progress of society. In the North labour is honoured, and every man is the chief workman in the fabric of his independence—in the South it is servile, and possession of other beings alone commands the cultivation of the soil. Towards the North a ceaseless stream of emigration from European nations swells the population with fresh effects—but the brilliant regions of the South tempt no foreign emigrant to their tropical soil. In the North, the land is the prize and the means of labour; in the South land is useful only to the slaveholder. The North presents all the conditions favourable to the increase of native population—in the South, population increases more slowly, and one-fourth of it consists, not of citizens but of slaves, and political power follows the same law. The one is the living incarnation of a principle of national growth—the other of a principle of fear. The freedom of the North seeks to extend itself to new commonwealths and to multiply confederate States—the slavery of the South clings to the old States, and views with jealousy the rise of powers which divide or lessen its authority in the Union. The social condition of the North incites and invigorates man for energetic enterprises—that of the South enervates and degrades him; the one aspires to complete individual freedom, the other is sometimes compelled to sacrifice freedom itself to security and precautions; the men of the North live in jealous independence of any interference of government in their public affairs—those of the South are daily reminded that the authority of stringent laws and a vigorous government are needed to preserve them from the worst calamities of social war. These causes are amply sufficient to determine the inequality of the two sections of the Union, and it is by the immutable laws of human nature that the one flourishes in unbounded luxuriance, whilst the other is crippled by the elements of its own existence.

Mr. Calhoun would remedy the evils or the injustice of which he complains, by severing the ties which are already impaired, and by withdrawing from the present Confederation, unless it concedes an equal range to all the pretensions of the South. But to this solution of the difficulty a paramount contradiction opposes itself. If the South is already too weak to obtain from Congress a due recognition of what she terms her legal rights upon the footing of the Constitution, how shall she expect to extort from her more powerful rival fair conditions of separation? Who shall determine the limits of her jurisdiction over those territories where the mere approach of her servile institutions is instinctively repelled? Who shall protect even her own rights and her own independence against a superior antagonist, as long as she is weakened to the core by her black population? It is clear that if the question ever reached this fatal extremity, the force of the North, and not the protestations of the South, would dictate the conditions; and though a struggle might ensue, the same power whose ascendancy calls forth this resistance would find means to enforce that ascendancy against the assailants of the Constitution, and that a contest which Mr. Calhoun compares to the War of Independence, might end with greater probability in the subjugation of the feebler party. These considerations cannot fail to strike the statesmen and the people of the United States; and professing as we do an interest in their welfare, second only to that which we feel in the welfare of the British empire, we confidently hope that no divisions of interest or opinion, between North and South, will ever reach the disastrous consummation of the dissolution of the Union.—*London Times.*

LETTER FROM JAMAICA.

Kingston, Feb. 1st., 1850.

It will be sixteen years next August since slavery was abolished on this island, and the apprenticeship system, which took its place, was abolished four years later. Since that period, the laws have recognized no distinction of colour among the inhabitants. The black people have enjoyed the same political privileges as the whites, and with

them have shared the honours and the patronage of the mother country and the local governments.

The effect of this policy upon the people of colour may be partially anticipated; but one accustomed to the proscribed condition of the free blacks in the United States, will constantly be startled at the diminished importance attached here to the matter of complexion.

Public opinion does not recognize any social distinctions based exclusively upon colour. The wife of the present mayor of Kingston is a "brown" woman—that is the name given to all the intermediate shades between a decided white and decided black complexion—so also is the wife of the receiver-general himself, one of the most exalted public functionaries on the island.

One of the most distinguished barristers on the island is a coloured man, who was educated at an English university, and sate his terms at Lincoln's Inn, as must all barristers who wish to practice here; the judicial authorities of the island having no power to admit any one to practise the law in any of its departments. This is a circumstance, by the way, which has given to Jamaica a bar of rare culture and talent.

It so happened that the Surry Assize was sitting in Kingston when I arrived, Sir Joshua Rowe presiding. I availed myself of the courtesy of a professional friend, and accompanied him one day to the court, while in session. Though the room contained a crowd of people, there did not appear to be twenty white persons among them, the court and bar inclusive. Two coloured lawyers were sitting at the barrister's table, and the jury-box was occupied by twelve men, all but three of whom were coloured. Two witnesses were examined before I left the room, both of whom were coloured, and both police officers. All the officers of the court, except the clerk, were coloured. I was assured that seven tenths of the whole police force of the island, amounting to about eight hundred men, are coloured. Judging from the proportion that fell under my observation, this estimate cannot be far from correct. But what will the southern readers of the Evening Post say, when I add, that in the legislative assembly of Jamaica, composed of fifty-six or fifty-seven British subjects, some ten or a dozen are coloured men? Nay more, the public printers of the legislature, Messrs. Jordon and Osborn, are both coloured men, and are likewise editors of the leading government paper, the Kingston Journal.

It was my privilege the other day to make the acquaintance of one of the most highly cultivated men I ever met, upon whose complexion the accident of birth had left a tinge which betrayed the African bar on his escutcheon. He is a man, about forty-five years of age, I judged, and was educated in one of the English universities, where he enjoyed every advantage which wealth could procure for his improvement. His appearance and address both indicate superior refinement. He enjoys an enviable reputation as a naturalist, and has published a volume on the birds of Jamaica, illustrated by his own pencil, which displays both literary and scientific merit of a high order. He is one of the stipendiary magistrates of the island upon a salary of £500 sterling per annum.

Mr. Hill—for there can be no impropriety in my mentioning a name which its owner has made so honourable—stated to me an extraordinary fact in the cultivation of the pimento, which is worth repeating, and lest no more favourable opportunity may occur, I will mention it here.

The island of Jamaica furnishes nine tenths of all the pimento that is the subject of commerce throughout the world. And yet, Mr. Hill says, that there is not a pimento walk on the island which has been cultivated from seed planted by human hands. On the contrary, all the seed is scattered about with the *rejectamenta* of the birds, and when it comes up, the bushes and shrubbery by which it happens to be surrounded, are cut away from around it, and thus the pimento walk is laid out. The same thing, he said, was true of the guava. He intimated an impression that a proper analysis of the soil in which the seed germinated would probably reveal the secret, hitherto inviolate, by the aid of which the pimento could be cultivated like other fruit from the seed.

This statement becomes the more astonishing when the fact is considered that Jamaica has exported over three millions of pounds of this spice in a single year.

It is the policy of the present administration, both in Downing street and Spanishtown, to promote intercourse in every possible way between the different races of Jamaica, and throughout the British West India Islands; and to this end the coloured people are familiarized as rapidly as possible with the political duties of the citizens—as John Bull understands them. They have certainly a fair share of the public patronage; indeed, they are esteemed the favorites of the government; there are one or two black regiments here constantly under pay; they furnish nine-tenths of the officers of the penitentiaries, and, as I have before said, almost the entire police force of the island, and ultimately, I have reason to believe, it is the expectation of the home government that these islands, without changing their colonial relations, will be substantially abandoned by the white population, and their local interests left to the exclusive management of the people of colour.

While the *entente cordiale* between the whites and the coloured people is apparently strengthening daily, a very different state of feeling exists between the negroes or Africans, and the browns. The latter shun all connection by marriage with the former, and can experience no more unpardonable insult than to be classified with them in any way. Colour, with them, in a measure, marks rank, and they have the same fear of being confounded with what they deem an inferior

caste, that is so often exhibited by vulgar people, who have no ascertained or fixed social position.

It was in consequence of this state of feeling, which I have described, that Soulouque, the Emperor of Hayti, who is utterly black, recently commenced his terrible system of persecution against the browns. Upon the pretence that they were conspiring against his government, or contemplated other capital offences, he issued warrants for the arrest of all the prominent brown men within the empire. They were obliged to abscond, precipitately, to save their lives. Many of them took refuge in Jamaica.

I visited one who cultivates a small plantation of about twenty acres, near Kingston. Nothing about him but his complexion and his hair indicated African blood. He had a fine intelligent countenance, and good address. His grounds were under admirable culture, and displayed skill, industry and thrift. His tobacco beds were his pride, but around them the rarest tropical fruits and vegetables to be found upon the island were grown in luxuriant perfection. He had been stripped of most of his property by the emperor, but he was living here in apparent comfort and respectability. Upon the walls of the room into which my companion and myself were shown, were suspended two portraits, one of his wife and the other of his daughter, who, he informed me, is now in Paris, at school. If the likeness be correct, the original must be exceedingly beautiful. The paintings were both of superior merit as works of art.

His wife had not been permitted by the emperor to join him, nor did he enjoy very frequent opportunities of hearing from her. He alluded to his domestic sorrows with great feeling, but, with a Frenchman's hopefulness, he looked for a time when justice should be done to him, and to the tyrant through whom he suffered.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CHLOROFORM.

We observe it stated that chloroform has been employed in Edinburgh, in 80,000 to 100,000 cases, without a single accident or bad effect of any kind traceable to its use. Mr. Carmichael, a surgeon of that city, commenting on the fact, says—"Would 80,000, or 100,000 full doses of opium, or antimony, or Epsom salts, or any other potent medicine, have been followed with as great impunity?" Chloroform is now habitually used in Edinburgh in all kinds of surgical operations, down to tooth-drawing. It saves many lives which otherwise would sink under the nervous shock which is experienced from a severe operation undergone in a state of consciousness.—*Chambers' Journal.*

BENEFIT OF FIRST DAY SCHOOLS.

Professor Hamilton, of Nashville University, in Tennessee, relates that when, several years ago, he was teaching in New Jersey, he was requested to act as Librarian in a Sabbath School. He did so; and for the purpose of enlarging the library, he drew up a paper, and carried it to the people for contributions. Some gave twenty-five cents, some fifty cents, and some a dollar, till he came to the house of a rich, "learned man," that never went to meeting, and did not believe in the Bible.

Prof. H. being a very polite man, went in and explained the object to this unbeliever.

"Put me down ten dollars," said he.

Prof. H. was quite surprised. "It benefits me ten dollars a year," he added, "and I am willing to pay it."

Prof. H. was astonished. At length he said, "How can the Sabbath-school benefit you so much, when you never go near it?"

"Why, before the Sabbath-school began," said the unbeliever, "the boys disturbed me all day on the Sabbath. They were out of their day school, and while their parents were at meeting, many of the boys were in the streets, playing, laughing or cursing, making so much noise that I could neither read nor study. Sunday was a noisy day. But the boys now get their lessons, go to their Sunday-school, and then bring home interesting books or papers to read, so that they never think of play. The Sunday-school has made it so. The Sabbath is still and quiet.—The change is worth ten dollars a year to me, and I will give that sum every year if you will keep the school going."—*S. S. Journal.*

AN AMERICAN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO A LONDON "RAGGED SCHOOL."

The following narrative of a visit to the Ragged School, situated in King Edward street, Mile End, New Town, is extracted from Burritt's Christian Citizen.

There are in this city (London) *fifty* ragged schools, and the supervisor of them all, called upon me the other First day evening to ask me to go with him and see the King Edward street School, as it was composed, he said, of the most wretched children in London.

It was about seven o'clock when we approached the school-room, and we found nearly a hundred boys and girls standing about the door trying to get in, but they could not. I asked the supervisor the reason of this, and he said that already they had as many scholars inside as they could take care of, and that no more would probably be admitted until more voluntary teachers came in. We found that we could not get in by that door, so we went round by the teacher's private door, but some of the boys scented out our purpose and followed us, hoping to squeeze in by the side of us into the room. So to deceive them we were obliged to walk off as if we had given up the idea of going in, and after a short walk we came back through a dark alley and gained an entrance.—

There were 210 children and 29 teachers present. It was their Sunday-school evening, and those that could read, were reading their Bible, and the rest were learning. Such poverty I never saw before. We talk in America of *poor* children, but we don't know what poverty is. A great many of these children work every day in the week, and on Sunday they come here to learn to read the Testament. The superintendent said no more children could be admitted. It was a sad thought that a hundred boys and girls should beg admittance *in vain* to a school-room! There they stood in the rain and mud trying to be let in. Finally they grew impatient, and I heard them shouting, "Let's break the door in!—let's break the door in!" And they *did* break the door in, and came pouring in torrents upon us. The superintendent shouted for the teachers, and they commenced putting them out—kindly and yet by force. Then two or three sturdy fellows closed the door up and fastened it. It was not long before a knocking was heard at the private door, and a few more teachers came in. Then the question was how to let in a few more boys without letting them all in. It was resolved to call a policeman. In he came with his loaded cane and leathern cap and unfastened the door and admitted 20 more, when it was closed again. It would be a singular sight, I think, in New England to have a police officer employed to keep boys *out* of the school-rooms—he would be rather more likely to be employed in *getting them in!* I then went round trying to find out how many of those present could read, and found that 40 of the 210 could do so, and no more. Presently two of the boys got to fighting, and I sat down between them and asked them their occupations. One was a spinner, and the other worked in a stable from five in the morning to ten at night every day except Sundays. He could *almost* read, and wished to learn te write. He had *no books*, and would be very glad if he only had *one*. I had brought with me a few little ones and told him I would give him one. His eyes sparkled with delight when I told him this, and he held out his hand for one, but the other boys learning that I had books, set up a great cry for them, and I could not give the poor little boy one, for I had not enough for all. After a while I found a chance to put one into his pocket unobserved by the rest. A flock of the little "*shavers*" gathered around, and I asked them if they had ever heard of America. They all of them had, and I asked them how far it was. One said 1000 miles, another 2000, while a third said 3000. I told him he was right. I wish you could have seen him as he proudly said "*I answered right—I b'long to the Bible class!*" Then I asked them what sort of people lived there. They had quite a discussion upon the subject, and came to the conclusion that *they were savages!* Should you like to see a person, asked I, who was born in America? They all answered "yes." "Well, then," said I, "I was born in America, and came from there only a month ago!" They all looked at me with wonderment pictured in their faces and were silent. Finally the little fellow who knew how far off America was, began to glance up and down my person, as I would at a man from the moon, and said, "*I guess you are the smartest chap they've got there!*" No, I told him, I was'nt a "priming," to some I had left. They then wanted me to tell them about America.—And I *did* tell them about snow-storms, sleigh-rides, hills and rivers. And when I came to tell them of our Yankee children reading of a winter's night by a blazing log fire, their faces grew sad, and they said, "we have'nt any books to read, if we had a log fire." My heart pitied these poor things, and I pledged them that a school of my acquaintance would give them books, and the steamer that bears you this letter, bears one also to a Sabbath-school in Connecticut that will, I know, be willing to give a few dimes for these poverty stricken beings.—*S. S. Jour.*

CARE FOR THE PERISHING.

What has been done in Germany is scarcely known in the rest of Europe. Some have forsaken all other occupations to exercise the office of nursing and educating, in the principles of Christ, the orphans and foundlings, of attending at the beds of the sick and dying, of visiting the hovels of the poor, the refuges of the mendicant, the cell of the prisoner; whilst others have formed themselves into voluntary associations of visitors, comforters, and helpers, in order to bear the glad tidings of God's everlasting love to the souls that most need this greatest of consolations. Not only the clergy, but the laity of different grades, including the highest nobility, have put forth their energies in this blessed work; and even the king himself has come forth to be a nursing father and the queen to be a nursing mother. Witness that noble institution for Deaconesses at Kaiserworth on the Rhine, founded by Fliedner in 1836, the object of which is to train efficient sick nurses, who receive their education in the hospital connected with it, the presiding matron being the wife of the pastor Fliedner, the pastor superintending their spiritual instruction, whilst theoretical and practical advice in the care of the sick is given by the physician, Dr. Thoenissen. To this establishment has been granted the privilege of free postage; and the necessary buildings have been purchased or erected by means of a loan of money, without interest, advanced by the King of Prussia. The impulse thus given has been spread, and numerous similar institutions have arisen in Germany, in Switzerland, in France, in Holland, and in England. Look, too, at the self-denying labors of Falk, formerly a diplomatic councillor at Weimar, who, suffering from the calamities of war, and the subsequent loss of four of his own children, devoted his life

and all his powers to succour the poor and afflicted, and was the means of reclaiming multitudes of young persons who were partly orphaned, partly corrupted, in consequence of the war, and growing up in every kind of vice. The Counts von der Recke, and their philanthropic institution in the old Trappist monastery of Dusselthal, are better known in England. The establishment at Beuggen for educating schoolmasters for the poor, and providing an asylum for outcast children, to which the Grand Duke of Baden assigned the castle of Beuggen, received its first impulse from the sight of the misery occasioned by the war in the years 1815—1817. To these may be added many institutions of a kindred character that may be named, but we will only specify two others, namely, the "Rauke Haus," at Horn near Hamburg, and the "Mutter-Haus" at Berne. The latter is similar to that of Fliedner, and has been founded, fostered, and endowed with royal munificence by the King of Prussia. The Baroness Ranzau, a lady of one of the first noble families in the country, of great accomplishments, and about thirty-four years of age, who had come to the determination of consecrating her whole life to the arduous duty of ministering to the sick and needy, has undertaken the office of presiding matron. Before entering upon the duties of her office, the king and queen sent her, accompanied by a high functionary of the department for ecclesiastical affairs, through all parts of Europe in which she was likely to gain information on the subject of the charge she had undertaken.—*S. S. Journal.*

MINNESOTA.

As this newly organized territory is but imperfectly known to many of our readers, a few particulars of its leading features will doubtless prove acceptable. Minnesota is about four times the extent of Ohio, and reaches 675 miles from S. E. to N. W., and lies between N. lat. 42 deg. 30 min. and 49 deg. The centre of the territory is about 1200 miles in a direct line from either ocean, 1000 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 1200 from Hudson's Bay. It is chiefly a rolling country, well watered with rivers and lakes, and the highest hill does not exceed 2000 feet above the sea, and 1000 feet above the surrounding country. The capital, St. Paul, is fifteen miles by water and nine miles by land, below the Falls of St. Anthony, and the river is navigable to the Falls for steamers of considerable burthen. St. Paul contains about 1200 inhabitants, and several large hotels, and the new town of St. Anthony near the Falls, about 900. There is also a town named Stillwater, on the St. Croix River, eighteen miles from St. Paul with 900 people, hotels and saw mills. The Marine Mills, Point Douglass, Pig's Eye, Kaposia or St. Peter's, and the Falls of St. Croix, are flourishing villages. Day laborers obtain $20 per month, and mechanics $1 75 to $2 per day. The public lands may be taken up at $1 25 per acre. The total number of Indians is 27,000, and there is a strong military post at Fort Snelling on the Mississippi. The whole number of white inhabitants in the territory is about 5000. The distance from New York to St. Paul, by Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Galena, 1537 miles—by the Ohio and Mississippi, St. Louis, &c. 2229 miles. The land of Minnesota is very productive. One hundred and seventy miles of the Northern boundary, is along the shore of Lake Superior.—*Jour. of Com.*

AN IMPROVEMENT IN LITHOGRAPHING.

Any thing new in the fine arts is usually hailed with pleasure, and when combined with the advantage which real improvements ought to give,—that of multiplying the facilities that place them within the reach of the less wealthy,—it is the more worthy of consideration. That copies of the finest steel engravings should be produced so exactly similar to the original that the engraver himself cannot detect the difference, is somewhat surprising. We have seen such transfers made. The impression is taken on chemically prepared paper from the steel plate. This paper is then placed on the stone that has first been cleaned, and then is passed through the press. When the paper is removed from the face of the stone by water and a sponge, the reverse of the impression is seen: this is then etched in, after which the ink is applied, and impressions may be taken, to the number usually, of 3,000. Nor is this the greatest wonder. An impression has been taken on the stone from a print without injuring or defacing that print, and then others again from the stone. Whether this invention may not be used for mischief, we will not say. It certainly has one excellence, that copies of the best engravings may be furnished at a very cheap rate.

Mr. Ackerman, now of No. 20 Fulton street, is the proprietor of the establishment where this work is done. Mr. Lang, a lithographer, originally from Glasgow, Scotland, is the foreman, who possesses the secret of the operation. Mr. Ackerman is now executing several large contracts for government, which he has lately received. He has about 40 presses constantly at work, and intends soon to remove to the building at the corner of Broadway and White street, where he will have more room and better accommodations.—*Ibid.*

COST OF LIFE AND MONEY.

A correspondent of a Foreign Journal has made a calculation that during the year 1849 111,000 men were killed, and 1,832,000 francs were expended in the effort to restore the peace of Europe. The war of Naples cost 23,000 lives; the troubles in Rome, 8,000—the war of Hungary 42,000—and the struggle for Italian Independence $31,000. The cost to France was 429,000,000 francs, to Austria 627,000,000, to Rus-

sia 503,000,000, to Naples 81,000,000, to Piedmont 150,000,000. The catalogue is a fearful one, and yet it is but a single page in the bloody history of war.

THE USES OF CHARCOAL.

It will be seen by the following, which we copy from a Wisconsin paper, that a charcoal road has been constructed in the West, at a very cheap rate, and with advantage of a very decided character.

GRAFTON, March 25, 1850.

H. Lymon—Yours of the 20th, was received Saturday before the 23d. I have made inquiries of some of the principal men interested in the Grafton and Port Ulio Coal Road. Our road is not such a road as they intended to make. There is not more than six inches of coal in the centre; but this road of ours is the best road in this county. In the spring of the year when the ground is full of water and ten hundred a load for a good team on common turnpikes, this coal road is as solid and hard as a rock—forty hundred on a wagon, will not cut into the road more than half an inch, and in the summer season it is dry but not very dusty; and the amount of the business is, a coal road is the best and most durable road that can be made, and requires the least repairs after the grading is done. $700 per mile through a country where the timber is good for coaling, will build a road, 16 feet wide, with one foot of coal in the centre sloping each way to the ditch, and $1,000 for a road of the same width and 18 inches of coal in the centre. One foot of coal on low wet land, makes a good and substantial road. The ditches should be deep enough and cut in such a direction as will take the water off and not flow the track. I believe I have answered all of your inquiries.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
Give me the man who'll say,
That when a good deed's to be done,
Let's do the deed to-day.
We may all command the present
If we ACT and never wait;
But repentance is the phantom
Of the past, that comes too late!

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
There's much to do to-day,
That can never be accomplished
If we throw the hours away;
Every moment has its duty—
Who the future can foretell?
Then why put off till to-morrow
What to-day can do so well?

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
If we look upon the past,
How much that we have left to do
We cannot do at last!
To-day! it is the only time
For all on this frail earth;
It takes an age to form a life,
A moment gives it birth.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Steamship America, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at Halifax on the night of the 18th. Her intelligence is of course two weeks later than that of previous arrivals. The information from the continent of Europe, is of no great interest. In England there has been a rise in the price of American cotton; and in that of flour and Indian corn. The question between protection and free trade appears to be exciting unusual attention in the political circles. The trade, in the manufacturing districts of England, is said to be rather dull; and the manufacturers and spinners are working their mills during only a part of their time.

The difficulty with Greece, which was supposed to have been nearly removed, is reported to be still unsettled.

Among the articles of trade in the English market, we note the Silver Lake ice from Boston, which is in great demand among the wealthy inhabitants of London, notwithstanding the much inferior cost of the Norway and English ices. The English Queen, who is said to use the American ice, probably enjoys a luxury which the table of Solomon never exhibited.

The two Houses of Congress have made but little progress in the business of legislation. The question of admitting California, remained in suspense when our paper went to press. Some of the Southern papers report that "General P. Briscoe has gone to California with probably the largest slave force that has ever been taken there by one owner."—This movement would appear to have been taken upon the presumption, that the constitution of California can be of no force until the State shall be admitted into the Union. It remains to be seen whether slavery can be thus introduced into that country.

Recent notices from Washington, state that a treaty with Great Britain, for the settlement of the embarrassing questions respecting Central America was signed on the 20th inst., by Sir Henry Bulwer and the Secretary of State. This treaty and the correspondence connected with it will probably be laid before the Senate in a few days. The outline are reported to be: That it secures the construction of a ship canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; a measure which must give a new current to the trade of the East. That Great Britain shall not occupy, colonize, or exercise jurisdiction in any part of Central America. That all nations that desire to use this canal, shall pay equal tolls, and be invited to unite in the guaranty of protection or against another. This treaty is intended to promote the great objects of commerce and civilization and to cut off the thousand miles of dangerous navigation. If this canal should be successfully constructed, it may be reasonably hoped to form a new and powerful bond of brotherhood between the maritime nations of Europe and America, by means of a common interest.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the bill for repealing part of the law of 1847 for the prevention of kidnapping, &c., which passed the House of Representatives, on the 8th instant, was reported in the Senate, on the 18th, by the committee to which it had been referred, with a recommendation *that the bill should be negatived.*

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Account of Ann Ecroyd, *daughter of William Ecroyd, of Lomeshaye, England.*

(Concluded from page 563.)

1st month 18th. "Have felt more peaceful to-ay, and more of the love of God shed abroad in y heart. How I long to learn more of this ve, and also of the Lord's power in my heart; that with his help I may walk before him as well pleasing in his sight; that I may know ar to be put aside, and love to reign instead: en shall I be able to look forward to the end of ne with joy, and true peace will attend me. o thou, Oh! my gracious Father! enable me, r thy Son's sake and thy mercies' sake, to at-in to this true peace with thee! Clothe me th the mantle of my Saviour's righteousness, d then I shall be safe! Grant me faith and tience to the end, whether it be sooner or later; d prepare me for it! Grant me, Oh Lord! signation to thy holy will, whatever it may be; l strengthen me to hold out to the end, whether ne be a state of suffering, bodily, or mentally, both."

2d month 10th. "This morning my circula-n felt very bad, but I felt peaceful in mind. rust something of that true peace was expe-nced, which is as an anchor to the soul both e and steadfast; and I feel desirous to press er more of this, which will be the only availing ort in the hour of trial, when we may be called ce; viz., to feel that we are at peace with our ker, having worked out our soul's salvation h fear and trembling. And Oh! I have de-d that thou my dearest Saviour wouldst sus- and help, and grant an evidence that all will well, whenever thou mayest see meet to call away from time to eternity."

nd month 15th. "Oh! the love of God! v do I long to love him more, and to feel e of his love shed abroad in my heart:—true ! When contemplating what the Lord has e for me, in many, many ways of late time, I am almost lost in admiration of his goodness! One thing flashes on my mind after another in such quick succession! And I am, I trust, not least aware, how he has preserved my health, to the healing for a time (whether longer or shorter known only to him) of my diseases. How thankful ought I to be; and I do desire to be. And under a feeling of unworthiness and littleness, this language often arises in my heart, 'What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits? What can I do for one who has done so much for me. Oh! my Heavenly Father (for I now feel as if I could truly say Father) if thou shouldst see meet still more to strengthen my weakly frame, let me not relax in my endeavor to live daily in thy fear, and to seek thy face; that so whether I live longer or shorter, I may at last join that happy number, who rejoice in thy love, sing praises—high praises unto thee and to the Lamb. My rambling thoughts are often a great trouble to me; at times I am almost despairing; they will intrude, in spite of any effort of mine. Thy help, dearest Saviour, can alone avail, and I do crave it; that I may thereby be enabled to overcome these; and that there may also be daily a striving after more true holiness."

2d month 27th. "How very busy is Satan! Oh! may I be preserved from being overcome! Merciful Father, for thy dear Son's sake, help me; let him not prevail, but enable me to overcome him. Teach me thy will, O Lord! Lead me in a plain path, and what I know not, teach thou me. This evening I have felt true desires, I trust, of loving the Lord; and will he not enable me to do so? His promises are said to be sure. Oh! protect, and help me; guide me in thy truth, for I desire to do what is thy will, and to be resigned, whether it be to life or death. Oh! that I could feel that peace of mind which was formerly my portion; the Lord has been pleased to hide his face, as it were, and I am afraid all my prayers seem as nothing; my Bible does not feel to yield me that consolation it formerly did, and the enemy is doubly busy; yea, I almost fear he will overcome: but still *through all* there is a glimmering of hope that, in the Lord's time, I shall feel peace. Oh! if I have climbed up an easier way into thy kingdom, or in seeking thy kingdom, be pleased to lead me in the right way! and in thine own time grant true peace; till then, faith and patience."

3d month 28th. "I am at times almost doubtful whether I am in the right path; and when I recur to my very peaceful feelings, think whether I was not then mistaken; no surely, they were of God, and from him. And are not these doubts permitted to try my faith? I believe so; and am desirous that it may remain firm, and when these trials are overpast, that I may be steadier and stronger. Oh! that they may be rightly endured! Trust in the Lord, O my soul! at all times. This passage from the Psalms often arises in my mind,—'Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee.' How encouraging and kind does that passage seem! So must David have felt it."

4th month 5th. "The last few days I have felt the love of God shed abroad in my heart; and at times a longing has indeed been felt, to leave this world and all its cares; and as if I even might hope, that, through my Saviour's love and mercy, I might be admitted into heaven itself. How I long to become settled and grounded in Him, the only hope for any to look to; and to find peace, true peace, which the world can neither give nor take away. Help me, O Lord! and strengthen me daily, both spiritually and bodily; the former is more particularly needful. Oh! I only long to be found rightly leaning on my Saviour in all things."

4th month 12th. "Frequent are my desires in secret to the Lord, that he would be pleased to make his will clearly known to me, and strengthen me to perform the same to his glory. And this is the language of my heart this morning:—

'My life, if thou preserve my life,
Thy sacrifice shall be;
And death, if death shall be my doom,
Shall join my soul to thee.'

And whilst I feel peace when the first two lines of this stanza are given up to, I desire also that if the last two should be the wise ordering of Divine Providence, I may be permitted a well grounded hope that, having left the disposal of myself to the Lord, I shall find peace and acceptance through the love and mercy of my dear Saviour: and may be able fully and confidently to believe that my soul will ascend, to dwell forever with the Lamb and his followers; who having loved him on earth, are permitted to join in singing praises and adoration in his courts above."

4th month 22d. "I thank thee my Heavenly Father for the many blessings thou hast of late showered upon me. May I be made willing to make any feeble return, when thou shalt see meet to require any thing at my hands; and may it all tend to thy, and thy beloved Son's glory, now and for evermore; amen. Forgive all my backslidings, and search me thoroughly; that I may be clean, and that my heart may be made daily a fit habitation for the dwelling of thy Holy Spirit, without which we are as without life, dead unto our best interests. Oh! may [illegible] my dearly beloved friends, and all the inhabitan[ts] of this earth, glorify thee more and more;—se[e] thee, and thou wilt indeed come unto all who a[re] led to seek thee in sincerity. How I long [to] have more of the Spirit of Jesus, more of [it] long suffering, patience and love."

4th month 29th. "I often feel that the futu[re] is a mystery; but when I am enabled to trust [in] the Lord, I feel peace. Trust in the Lord, w[ho] ordereth all things well, and in whom is everla[st]ing strength.

5th month 7th. "This day I have attend[ed] our monthly meeting at Crawshawbooth. I ha[ve] not been at one at a distance, for, I should thin[k] two years. I did feel it a privilege once mo[re] to join my friends: and I do desire that I m[ay] have profited: how awful if I do not strive to [do] so!

5th month 20th. "The last few days m[y] mind has been much concerned that I may b[e] enabled to seek to know the will of the Lord co[n]cerning me; and this morning I have prayed th[at] He will be pleased to forgive my former ign[o]rance. Oh! how I sorrow at times, when I brin[g] to remembrance past favours, and think that ha[ve] I been more thoughtful, and given them th[e] place it was my duty to do, I might have been [a] useful member of society, and now I seem useless. What would I not part with if I had my strengt[h] as formerly! I long to go to meetings as usua[l] but cannot. Oh! that I may learn wisdom b[y] my former foolishness; and may the Lord b[e] merciful unto me! Yea, he has been indeed, i[n] that he has not cut me off, but has given me t[o] see, I trust rightly, the wickedness of my forme[r] doings. May I endeavour, for all these mercie[s] to bless the hand that has in mercy chastene[d] me, and patiently to submit to His Holy will!"

5th month 24th. "Have felt poorly the las[t] few days; I desire to be patient. O Lord! gran[t] me an increase of it. Fears have arisen that I do not seek sufficiently earnestly unto the Lord or not rightly. How stripped do I feel; as if a[t] times I could not collect my thoughts on seriou[s] subjects as I ought. I desire also to be preserve[d] from settling down at ease; and to be ever o[n] the watch, to discern when the enemy shall la[y] his snares to tempt or intimidate me. Oh! ho[w] have I desired that my afflictions may be th[e] means of drawing me to Christ, that he may d[o] with me what seemeth him good! I am a poo[r] weak, frail creature; and I feel truly thankful t[o] think that I have a compassionate Creator and Re[-]deemer, who, I humbly trust, is touched with th[e] feeling of my infirmities, and into whose hand[s] and good keeping I freely surrender myself. Oh that I was worthy of his protection—of his mercy Oh! that I may be able to see my sins of omis[-]sion, as well as commission, blotted out! Dear[-]est Saviour! forgive them all."

From this time she was affected with inflam[-]matory action and a good deal of rheumatic pai[n]

for several days, which confined her mostly to her bed, as on many former occasions: there did not appear any alarming symptoms, until the evening before the day of her decease; when a high fever came on, which in a few hours was succeeded by a most profuse perspiration: this appeared to exhaust her so greatly that a rapid sinking took place. She did not express much on this occasion:—in reply to a query if she felt much pain, she observed that she was "quite comfortable;" adding, "I hope it is not a false rest; that is pleasant." Shortly after this, a little before one o'clock, she very quietly breathed her last.

Whilst her relatives mourn for the loss of one so dear to them, and so deservedly beloved, they thankfully rejoice in the consoling belief that, through redeeming love and mercy, her spirit has been permitted to join the company "which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." "The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."—*Annual Mon.*

Extracts from the Memoirs of MARIA FOX.

1832, 9*th mo.* 15*th.*—Since the last memorandum was written, how much has occurred, which ought to have left a deeply instructive impression! The close of 1831 was marked by a series of solemn events, nearly affecting our family circle; and the present year has, thus far, been replete with circumstances of various interest. My dear sister has had a long and painful confinement to the house, from illness, and my time has been pretty closely occupied. This, and something of fear lest I should acquire a habit of writing, without sufficiently feeling what is written, has operated to prevent my making memorandums for some time past; but I feel inclined this morning, to commemorate in this way, the goodness of God towards one of the most unworthy. When I reflect on all the mercies we have experienced in the past year, my heart is humbled within me, and in looking towards the future, I feel a degree of calm reliance on the same unfailing arm of power.

I have had great peace in the consideration, which, for some time past, has prevailed in my mind, of the entire nothingness of the human medium, and of the overflowing fulness and sufficiency of the Fountain of all good. The eternal, unchangeable Jehovah, is the source from whence all that can truly comfort or profit his people, must be derived, and when He is pleased to pour the waters of life from this fountain, it is of little importance what channel He may select for the communication of it. "We are nothing—Christ all,"—the strength, the wisdom, and the righteousness of his people.

My mind has been much humbled and instructed in the course of some religious engagements during the present year, and I trust, my faith confirmed in the unchangeable promises of God, who, when he is pleased to operate by his own power, can make the weak things of this world, and things that are despised, subservient to his glory. I have lately seen, very strongly, the necessity of pursuing, in simplicity, and with a single eye to the Lord Jesus, our various paths of duty, without reasoning too much on the sentiments and opinions of others. Far be it from me to undervalue the privilege of Christian sympathy; it is so excellent a thing, that I am ready to think I have often suffered from desiring it too strongly; but such is the difference of natural temperament, and such the diversity of gifts in those who are nevertheless seeking to walk by the same rule, and to mind the same thing, that the Christian traveller often finds himself disappointed, where he imagines he has some reason to expect a fellow-feeling with his religious exercises. "Looking unto Jesus," is the safest watchword for him. I often compare, (and think I have read such a comparison elsewhere,) those who are endeavouring to follow their Lord and Saviour, but whose natural dispositions are dissimilar, and their paths of duty various, to a company of vessels sailing from the same port, under one great commander, and bound to the same haven, but from the force of stormy winds, or the prevalence of hazy weather, seldom getting sight of each other during the voyage. If permitted to anchor safely in the port of everlasting rest, how joyfully will they meet in the presence of their Lord; how full, complete and blissful, will be their union, and how contemptible will those things appear, which prevented them from realizing the full enjoyment of it in the world below! Let us endeavour to anticipate this blessed state: the frequent contemplation of it may have a tendency to strengthen our love, and to give us more of that spirit which is the happiness of saints in heaven.

11*th mo.* 2*d.*—Oh! for a more realizing view of heavenly things,—for a fixedness of heart on those joys which are unchangeable and eternal! The frequent contemplation of a state of perfect love and perfect happiness, in the enjoyment of that God who is love, must, I think, have a tendency to produce in us some conformity to the mind which was in Christ Jesus, and to bring us into a state of true charity with all who are pressing towards the heavenly kingdom, though their opinions and sentiments on many subjects, may differ from our own. Lord! grant us more of this divine charity, which is the greatest of the Christian graces: "Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth." The more our attention is fixed on the Sun of righteousness, from whom all inferior orbs, however various in their order or magnitude, derive their light, the more we shall be cheered, vivified and nourished by his beams, and the more we shall experience a real growth in grace, and in the saving knowledge of our Lord

Jesus Christ. There is a speculative knowledge which dwells much in words, is specious in doctrines, and boasts of great attainments in the heavenly mysteries,—is showy, dazzling, and to superficial observers, passes current for sincere piety; and there is an experimental knowledge, which is meek, lowly and unobtrusive, more employed in seeking after conformity to the will of God, in studying the perfections of our divine and all-sufficient Saviour, and in secret prostration at the foot of his cross, than in noisy disputation or polemical discussion;—dangerous ground, at best, even for experienced Christians; and those who find it their duty to engage in it, had need to be closely girded with the whole armour of light; for it is on this ground, the enemy of all good loves to throw his envenomed shafts at the champions of truth, and if possible, he will wound them some way or other, in the combat. Happy they, who are permitted to retreat into the covert, where the good Shepherd feeds his little ones, and who know the fulfilment of that gracious assurance, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is staid on Thee."

1833, 3*d mo.* 30*th.*—This day being my birthday, could not fail to bring with it many serious reflections. The charge of Moses to the assembled tribes of Israel, when he recounted to them the mighty acts of God, has been much in my mind. "Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness." Oh my soul! thou art indeed especially called upon to consider and to admire, with humble and adoring gratitude, the way by which thou hast been led; the difficulties, the temptations, the deliverances, and above all, the multiplied and abounding mercies thou hast experienced. "Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee, these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldst keep his commandments or no; and He humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know, that He might make thee know, that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord, doth man live." "Thou shalt also consider in thine heart, that as a man chasteneth his son, so the Lord thy God chasteneth thee. Therefore thou shalt keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, and to fear him."

Four times ten years have passed over my head since it pleased the great Giver of every good gift, to bestow on me the precious boon of existence; and how have they been marked? They seem to me now, on endeavouring to retrace their varied scenes and circumstances, to arrange themselves into four periods, having each its own characteristic appearance.

In the ten years of childhood I enjoyed the tender care of pious parents, whose unremitting endeavour it was, to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, to introduce them early to an acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures, and by wise and judicious culture, to prepare the soil of the heart for the operations of the heavenly Husbandman. Being of a high spirit and volatile temper, my disposition rendered restraint as needful as it was irksome, and often brought my tenderly affectionate parents into deep anxiety on my account. Many and fervent were their prayers, I doubt not, that I might be brought under the regulating influence of the Holy Spirit, and be led to see the beauty of the truth as it is in Jesus; and these, their petitions, I have often since considered, as the richest inheritance they could bequeath to their children. Very early was my heart made sensible of the love of God, and strong desires were at times raised in my soul, to become one of his children; but, notwithstanding these good impressions, and my love of the Holy Scriptures, which I read much and with great delight, the next ten years were, for the most part, years of inconsideration and levity. In the course of them, we were deprived of our excellent mother, whose example was peculiarly instructive, and her counsels prudent, judicious and affectionate. My thoughts often recur with bitter anguish to the few years which immediately followed her death, when I might have afforded so much solace to my tender and deeply sorrowing father, had my heart been but duly subjected to the restraining power of the cross of Christ. And, oh! what cause have I to adore the preventing grace, which saved my feet from the path of destruction, at a time when my own folly and inconsideration would have made me an easy prey to our souls' enemy. Then, perhaps, were those prayers of my beloved parents, which had for so many years been offered up, permitted to descend on their unworthy child, in the blessing of that God who heareth and answereth prayer, and who, in his tender mercy, was pleased to follow me with the reproofs of instruction.

The ten years subsequent to this, were years of chastisement and discipline variously administered. Our inestimable father was taken from us, under circumstances, which, even now, move every feeling within me, when they are vividly brought to remembrance. After his redeemed spirit had joined his beloved companion in the world of rest and purity, a series of trials,—some of my own procuring for want of prayerful dependence on an Almighty Saviour,—some, more directly in the course of providential dispensation, were made the means of humbling and softening, in some degree, my hard, obdurate heart. I was brought to feel my own sinfulness, helplessness and misery, and to cry, I humbly trust, in sincerity of soul, "God be merciful to me a sinner," to lie prostrate at the feet of Jesus, my compassionate Saviour, and, in a precious feeling of resignation to his will, to beg that He would do

with me whatsoever seemed good in his sight. Then was the love of Christ felt to be a constraining principle, and after many deep conflicts of spirit, I was made to bow before the Lord, and brought to a willingness to testify to others, what He had done for my soul. In our Quarterly Meeting, at Poole, a few days after the completion of my thirtieth year, I first spoke in the character of a minister, in those words of the Psalmist, "How great is thy goodness, which thou hast laid up for them that fear Thee." The sweet peace I was permitted to enjoy for a short time afterwards, no language can describe;—a sense of the pardoning love of God in Christ Jesus my Lord, which seemed to swallow up my spirit, and leave nothing to disturb the soul's repose on his infinite and everlasting mercy. "Bless the Lord, O my soul! and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul! and forget not all his benefits."

And now, what shall I say of the last ten years? What a record would they present of the faithfulness of God; of the tender care and matchless mercy of my covenant Lord and Saviour, and of my own ingratitude, unfaithfulness and negligence. My cup has, indeed, been made to overflow with blessings. In the faithful partner of my joys and sorrows, in the precious children God hath given us, and in a large circle of kind, affectionate and worthy relatives, I feel that I am rich indeed. To me belongeth only confusion of face; but I trust I may acknowledge with reverent gratitude, that to those temporal mercies, my heavenly Father, in his abounding goodness, has been pleased to superadd somewhat of the blessings of the heaven above, to show me more clearly the sinfulness and depravity of my own heart, and to give me stronger and fuller views of the glory of that gospel, which "is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Here, then, let me set up an Ebenezer and say,—Hitherto hath the Lord helped me. Whether days or years may be added to the fleeting span of life, is known only to Him who seeth the end from the beginning. Wonderful in counsel and excellent in working, he doeth all things well: to this only wise God, our Saviour, I desire to commit myself and those dearest to me.

From the London Friend.

LAYARD'S RESEARCHES IN NINEVEH.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURE.

The predictions concerning the downfall of Nineveh, consist of the prophecy of Nahum entire, delivered about B. C. 713, shortly after the unsuccessful invasion of Judea on the part of Senacherib, king of Assyria, and of three verses of Zephaniah ii. 13–15, written in the reign of Josiah, king of Judah, B. C. 630. Ancient historians present us with a very meagre account of the rise, progress and overthrow of the Assyrian empire, and among the few particulars we possess, there is a considerable discrepancy with respect to the names of the kings, and the dates of their reigns. It is certain, however, that Nineveh was not *finally* overthrown until nearly 100 years subsequent to the principal predictions concerning it. Following, therefore, the statements of Diodorus Siculus, from whom we obtain the most connected account of the capture of Nineveh, we find that in accordance with the prophecy "The gates of the river shall be opened"—"but with an overrunning flood he will make an utter end of the place thereof," (Nahum i. 8; ii. 6),—in the third year of the siege, the river, swollen with continual rains, overflowed part of the city, and broke down the wall for twenty furlongs; again, as it was foretold (chap. i. 10),—"While they be folden together as thorns, and while they are drunken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry;" the historian relates that the king of Assyria, elated with his former victories, and ignorant of the revolt of the Bactrians, had abandoned himself, with his soldiers, to festivity and drunkenness; and that the enemy being apprised of this by deserters, attacked and destroyed great part of the Assyrian army, driving the rest into the city. Fire, as well as water, is mentioned as an agent of destruction (chap iii. 15), "there shall the fire devour thee;" so we are informed that the king, despairing of his safety, erected an immense funeral pile in his palace, upon which himself, his household, and much of his wealth were consumed. Much spoil is also promised—"Take the spoil of silver, take the spoil of gold; for there is no end of the store and glory out of all the pleasant furniture," (chap ii. 9);—and the historian affirms that many talents of gold and silver, preserved from the fire, were carried to Ecbatana.

In addition to these remarkable incidents of the capture and destruction of the city, its utter and perpetual desolation were foretold both by Nahum and Zephaniah—"The Lord will make an utter end of the place thereof—affliction shall not rise up the second time—she is empty and void and waste—the Lord will stretch out his hand against the north, and destroy Assyria, and will make Nineveh a desolation, and dry like a wilderness—how is she become a desolation, a place for beasts to lie down in."—Nahum, i. 8, 9; ii. 10; Zephaniah ii. 13–15. So completely were these various predictions verified by the event, that Lucian, so early as the second century, testified that there was no vestige of the city remaining, and that none could tell where it was once situated; and from that time to the present, until the late researches of M. Botta and Layard, nothing has been known of the site of Nineveh, beyond the uncertain traditions of the present inhabitants of the country, and the conjectures of travellers from the large mounds and appearances of extensive ruins in the district around Mosul. Such is a general summary of prophecy and its fulfilment, in regard to the capital of the Assyrian empire, as

known prior to 1842. The materials derived from profane history are scanty, and sometimes confused, consisting chiefly of fragments of the most ancient historians preserved in writings of a later date.

Yet, comparing these results with the modern discoveries of our author, upon what is now proved to have been the ancient site of Nineveh, it will be perceived that the latter not only confirm the general accuracy of historic traditions, but constitute also an important *independent* testimony to the truth of Scripture, in respect of the fulfilment of prophecy. We say an *independent testimony*, because the illustrations afforded by the uncovered ruins of Nimroud, Khorsabad and Kouyunjik, may be considered as entirely apart from any historical account of the destruction of Nineveh itself, and would remain the same even if we had no such accounts, or these were far more confused or contradictory than they are.

Touching the size of the city, in the first place, the prophet Jonah, who visited it probably at the time of its greatest extent and renown, says that it was an "exceeding great city of three days' journey," and he began to enter into it "a day's journey." Layard's description of the extent of the ruins agrees with this statement; alluding to the erection of the later edifices, he observes, (vol. ii. p. 247),—"The city had now attained the dimensions assigned to it by the book of Jonah, and by Diodorus Siculus. If we take the four great mounds of Nimroud, Kouyunjik, Khorsabad and Karamles, as the corners of a square, it will be found that its four sides correspond pretty accurately with the 480 stadia or 60 miles of the geographer, which make the three days' journey of the prophet. Within this space there are many large mounds, including the principal ruins in Assyria, such as Karakush, Baasheikha, &c., and the face of the country is strewed with the remains of pottery, bricks, and other fragments."

Passing on to the book of Nahum, one of the finest specimens of poetical prophecy, we think few who have read the works, and retain in their recollection the outline of the discoveries made by our author and the French consul, M. Botta, will fail to consider them as a fresh and striking commentary on the 14th verse of the first chapter—"And the Lord hath given a commandment concerning thee, that no more of thy name be sown (or, spread abroad); *out of the house of thy gods, will I cut off the green image and the molten image: I will make thy grave;* for thou art vile." The name and capital of the Assyrian have been lost for more than 2000 years, until at length the graven images of their gods have been dug from the mounds, where had lain, buried, for ages, the principal palaces and temples of ancient Nineveh. Not only were overflowing waters and the sword to lay waste the city, but, as we have seen before, *fire* also was to complete the work of destruction (chap iii. 13–15.) Still more remarkably do the facts disclosed by the excavations, corroborate the fulfilment of this prediction. The state of the ruins at Khorsabad, Kouyunjik, and the south-west palace at Nimroud, all of which were contemporary, and belonged to the last dynasty, prove that these edifices were destroyed by fire. Of that at Kouyunjik, which does not differ in condition materially from the other two, Layard says, (vol. ii. p. 121),—"The palace had been destroyed by fire. The alabaster slabs were almost reduced to lime, and many of them fell to pieces as soon as uncovered. The places which others had occupied, could only be traced by a thin white deposite, left by the burnt alabaster upon the wall of sun-dried bricks, and having the appearance of a coating of plaster." This description is strikingly coincident with the 6th verse of the second chapter,—"and the palace shall be *dissolved*"—the original word implying rather the *melting action* of fire than the destructive effects produced by the "gates of the rivers" being opened.

The wealth and luxury of the city are also strongly attested by the sculptures, which represent the abundant treasure of every kind received from tributary and conquered nations. That so little of the precious metals has been found amongst the ruins, proves only that her captors took the "spoil of silver," and the "spoil of gold," and that she has become indeed "empty, and void, and waste," (chap. ii. 10). The city is called by the prophet a "bloody city, all full of lies and robbery," &c. (chap iii. 1–3); and the character of the Assyrians, as sketched by themselves in their own monumental records, fully accords with the description. They are there continually represented as waging a cruel warfare against other nations, plundering and burning their cities, and slaughtering the inhabitants, impaling the prisoners, or carrying them captive as slaves.

It is impossible to read the book of Nahum in connection with a review of the Assyrian bas-reliefs, without a conviction that they mutually illustrate and confirm each other. The author's sketch of the appearance of an Assyrian palace, as restored from its ruins, will furnish the best illustration.

"The interior of the Assyrian palace must have been as magnificent as imposing. Battles, sieges, triumphs, the exploits of the chase, the ceremonies of religion, were portrayed on the walls, sculptured in alabaster, and painted in gorgeous colours. Under each picture were engraved, in characters filled up with bright copper, inscriptions describing the scenes represented. Above the sculptures were painted other events—the king, attended by his warriors, receiving his prisoners, entering into alliances with other monarchs, or performing some sacred duty. These representations were enclosed in coloured borders, of elaborate and elegant design. The emblematic tree, winged bulls, and monstrous animals, were conspicuous amongst the ornaments.

The stranger trod upon alabaster slabs, each bearing an inscription, recording the titles genealogy and achievements of the great king. Several doorways, formed by gigantic winged lions or bulls, or by the figures of guardian deities, led into other apartments, which again opened into more distant halls. In each were new sculptures. On the walls of some were processions of colossal figures—armed men following the king, warriors laden with spoil, leading prisoners or bearing presents and offerings to the gods. On the walls of others were pourtrayed the winged priests, or presiding divinities, standing before the sacred trees.

These edifices were great national monuments, upon the walls of which were represented in sculpture, or inscribed in alphabetic characters, the chronicles of the empire. He who entered them might thus read the history and learn the triumphs of the nation. They served, at the same time, to bring continually to the remembrance of those who assembled within them on festive occasions, or for the celebration of religious ceremonies, the deeds of their ancestors and the power and majesty of their gods.''—vol. ii. p. 262–5.

We have thus seen, that concerning the vast empire of which Nineveh was the metropolis, we possess that which can be said of few others, *three* distinct sources of information—the testimony of Scripture and prophecy; the accounts of historians, derived chiefly from traditions of the age; and lastly, the truthful evidence of monuments but just recovered from ruin and obscurity, the information to be derived from which is as yet only partially developed. Future researches may yet throw light on some matters which are at present involved in difficulty; but in the meantime, the knowledge already obtained enables us to observe a substantial agreement between them, and a remarkable confirmation of the truth and inspiration of Scripture, the earliest of the three.

For Friends' Review.

OATHS.

A bill has been recently introduced into Parliament to extend the privilege of substituting an affirmation for an oath to all persons who are conscientiously opposed to swearing. By the laws of England this privilege is now granted to Quakers, Moravians and "Separatists" only. Of the last mentioned sect, one of the speakers declared he had not been able to discover a single member. The bill was defeated by a majority of 19. In reference to this question, we find the following remarks in a leading London Journal, "The Examiner." They but express opinions which to most of our readers will appear as long established and familiar truths. Yet emanating as they do from an influential paper accustomed to look at questions in a practical point of view, and with no apparent bias in favour of a strict construction of religious obligations, they furnish evidence of an advance in public opinion towards those more enlightened views, which, in a darker age, comparatively unlearned men were led to adopt under the influence of the Spirit of Truth.

"The imposition of the obligations of the oath for legal occasions, necessarily favours the notion that for ordinary occasions strict veracity is not required, and a loose habit of speech is permissible. The legal standard thus depresses the common standard. Amongst people of a high sense of honour and morality, this is not the case; their word bears the same relation, the same fealty to truth, whether sworn or unsworn; but with a vast number of minds the common example, that when truth is required and expected for the ends of justice, a religious sanction is brought into exercise, leads to the inference that laxity is allowable for common occasions. For the prevalence of truth, it should not be looked upon as a thing for extraordinary occasions, but for common usage."

"There was a time, and not very distant, when oaths were as twenty to one in frequency to what they now are; and in the same proportion perjury was more rank and abundant, and mendacity, *licensed by custom in certain forms*, found its uses of dishonest profit beyond those bounds. Every limitation of swearing has served for the extension of truth; and the time may come when worldly experience will teach submission to the inspired injunction, 'swear not at all.'"

The allusion in this latter paragraph to "mendacity licensed by customs in certain forms" as promoting falsehood, may suggest interesting reflections on the practical wisdom of some other of the testimonies of our religious Society in reference to social intercourse. R——s.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE ARCH.

It is not a little remarkable, that, until a comparatively recent period of the history of mankind, the notion of the *arch* was entirely unknown. The Egyptians were unacquainted with its properties, although wood was rarely used by them in building, the galleries in the great pyramid, which have curved roofs, were originally covered by entire blocks, and afterwards hewn to their present form. The Chaldees were in equal ignorance; the hanging gardens of Semiramis rested upon slabs, and the remaining columns in the ruins of Persepolis were joined together by horizontal stones. Even the Greeks themselves, though they have left specimens of art which modern skill has never equalled, never discovered the secret of the arch. Yet although human genius was thus slow in contrivance, a little insect, the English turf-ant, was master of its construction. This little architect forms its vaulted edifice of small grains of moist earth, (as was ascertained by the younger Huber,) apparently

without any cement, but depends for the support of its work on the simple principle of the ARCH. —*Youth's Pen. Gaz.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 1, 1850.

A LETTER FROM NEW YORK, dated the 27th ult., says:—"The Yearly Meeting at this place commenced this morning. The number of Friends in attendance, owing to various causes, is rather smaller than usual. A number of ministers from other Yearly Meetings presented certificates or minutes, which were read as usual, viz.: from New England, John Meader, Samuel B. Tobey, Nathan Douglas, William B. Thompson and Mary B. Farnum; from Philadelphia, Susan R. Smith; and from Indiana, Anna C. Thornburg.

"Epistles were produced and read, viz.: the general epistle from London, and that specially addressed to this meeting; one from Dublin; and from each of the Yearly Meetings on this continent, except that of North Carolina, which, for some unexplained cause, has not come to hand. Four thousand copies of the general epistle were directed to be printed for distribution among the members.

"In the afternoon, Richard Mott and William Wood were, in conformity with the report of the representatives, reappointed to the services of Clerk and Assistant. After the nomination of a committee to prepare replies to the epistles, which had been read in the previous session, the report of the delegates appointed two years ago, to attend the Conference at Baltimore, was taken into consideration, and the document prepared by the Conference having been twice read, the subject obtained the weighty and deliberate consideration of the meeting, when an extensive and general expression of unity followed. A few voices, and but a few, indicative of dissent, were heard; and full time being allowed for Friends to deliver their sentiments, a minute, adopting the report, was made and agreed to. The discussion of this subject was evidently conducted in a Christian spirit, and with the solemnity which its importance demanded. The committee was continued, to unite with those of the other Yearly Meetings; and they are authorized to meet at such time and place as may be agreed upon by themselves.

"A minute of London Yearly Meeting of last year, expressive of the sympathy of Friends there, with their brethren of this Yearly Meeting in this momentous engagement, but stating the judgment that it was not best for them to unite in the appointment, was read. This closed the business of the day."

DUBLIN YEARLY MEETING.—A letter recently received from a friend on the other side of the Atlantic, contains the following account of the late Yearly Meeting at Dublin. Our readers probably know that this Meeting commenced on the 29th of 4th month.

"Our Meeting was very large; the largest, I think we have had for many years; and was esteemed by many as a time of favour. Great harmony prevailed; and in deliberating on the state of our Society a concern arose, and in a most remarkable way was united with, to appoint a committee to make a general visit, in love, to our Quarterly, and smaller meetings. About twenty friends were named; and so great was the unity, that they all consented to undertake the service. We informed women Friends without at all desiring to influence them, and they also felt such unity with the proposal, that they appointed a committee to unite with ours.

"An acceptable epistle was received from New England Yearly Meeting; and, as was the case last year, one was also sent from our Meeting to them."

By the conveyance which brought the preceding concise account of the Yearly Meeting, we are informed of the decease, on the 6th of 5th month, at Darlington, of our beloved friend Hannah C. Backhouse, whose labours of love in this country, are no doubt vividly remembered by many among us. Her health appeared in a precarious condition for about a month; but the final attack, which was a paralytic affection, preceded her dissolution only a few hours. During this interval, her articulation was greatly impaired, but her mind was evidently clear and composed.

By a letter recently received from a friend at Mooresville, Morgan County, Indiana, we are informed that our beloved friends B. Seebohm and R. Lindsay attended White Lick Quarterly Meeting on the 18th of last month.

WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to superintend the Boarding School at West-town, will meet in Philadelphia on Sixth day afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock. The Committee on Instruction to meet at 10 o'clock on the morning of the same day. The Visiting Committee assemble at the School, on Seventh day afternoon, the 8th inst.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada., 6th mo. 1st, 1850.

DIED,—In Bolton, Mass., on the 4th ult., MARTHA ALDRICH, in the 31st year of her age, a member of Bolton Monthly Meeting: exchanging, it is humbly believed by her many friends who witnessed her tried but comparatively blameless life, and the few who beheld her quiet close, a condition of earthly pain, for one of heavenly rest.

——, On the 2d of last month, of dropsy, at her residence near Smithfield, Ohio, ANN, wife of John

nds, an esteemed member of Smithfield Monthly eeting, in the 66th year of her age.

Died,—On the 19th of 4th month last, at his resi- nce, Leesburg, Highland co. Ohio, after a short but inful illness, Daniel Huff, in the 76th year of s age; for many years an elder of Fairfield onthly Meeting. In the early part of his illness, e expressed an apprehension that it would be his st. From the nature of the disease, he anticipated uch pain and suffering, but prayed that he might e favoured with patience to bear all that might be rmitted to be his lot. This was mercifully anted; and through Faith in our Lord Jesus rist, he looked forward to the final close in hope a happy immortality.

——, At her residence, on the 19th ult., Mildred wife of John B. Gluyas, and daughter of James endenhall, in the 36th year of her age, a valued ember of Deep River Monthly Meeting, Guilford unty, North Carolina.

——, At his residence near Monrovia, Morgan unty, Indiana, on the 11th of Fourth month last, inflammation of the lungs, Jehu Carter, aged 3 years, a member of West Union Monthly Meet- g. This dear Friend, but a short time before his moval, had been made to drink deeply of the cup affliction, by the sudden death of his wife, and e loss of a beloved daughter. He craved, how- er, to be resigned to the Divine will, and was, e humbly trust, prepared for the change that vaited him.

——, At the same place, on the morning of the 5th of Third month last. Lydia Carter, in the 3th year of her age, wife of the above named riend. She appeared in usual health on the orning of her decease, and was engaged in atten- on to her domestic duties, in the midst of which, e was suddenly summoned from works to rewards. hough her removal was thus awfully unexpected, r friends are comforted in the belief that her ind had been gradually loosening from the good ings of this world, with which she was abundantly essed, and centering more and more upon Christ sus, the Rock of Ages—her Saviour.

——, At the same place, and a member of the me meeting, on the 2d of Fourth month last, in e 34th year of her age, after a short, but painful ness, Louisa Jane, wife of Hiram Hadley, and aughter of Jehu and Lydia Carter, noticed above. ie was an affectionate wife, and careful and ten- r mother, evincing a lively concern that not only r own children, but those of her friends, might brought up in the nurture and admonition the Lord. During her sickness, the clothing of r spirit, seemed to be that of one ready and wait- g for the coming of her Lord: yet she testified at it is not by works of righteousness we can be ved, but of the Lord's own free grace.

——, Near Annapolis, Park county, Indiana, on e 3d of Third month last, in the 57th year of her e, of erysipelas, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas ubottom, a member of Bloomfield Monthly Meet- g.

——, Near Monrovia, on the 30th of Fourth onth last, of the same disease, in the 21st year of r age, Ann Maria Thompson daughter of the ove named Elizabeth Rubottom.

——, At Friends' Agricultural School, Park unty, on the 19th of Third month last, Jane llen, in the 25th year of her age.

Died,—Near Monrovia, after a short but painful illness, on the 27th of Fourth month last, Jane C., wife of Samuel Hadley, in the 37th year of her age. Early taught in the school of adversity, she was ever ready to sympathize with others to whom the cup of affliction was meted out. During her sick- ness she was enabled to impart much pertinent counsel and encouragement; acknowledging the inexpressible favor at that solemn time, of feeling the love of Christ to be shed abroad in the heart, with an assurance that it was able to sustain her to the end.

——, At the same house, on the 5th of last month, of erysipelas, Lydia Clark, in the 21st year of her age.

——, At her residence near the same place, of the same disease, on the 13th ult., Naomi, widow of the late Jacob Painter, in the 56th year of her age. She was of a retiring disposition, and of sterling integrity.

——, At the house of his son-in-law, Eli Town- send, in the same vicinity, and of the same disease, on the 14th of last month, William Johnson, in the 74th year of his age. He appeared to be re- signed to his allotment, remarking not long before his close, that he believed he could say in truth, "Not my will, but thine, O Lord, be done."

The last named six Friends were members of West Union Monthly Meeting, a branch of White Lick Quarter, Indiana.

——, After a short illness, on Sixth day the 19th of Fourth month last, at his residence in Norwich, Canada West, Justus Willson, aged 70 years, an esteemed member of Norwich Monthly Meeting.

From the (London) Examiner.

DEATH OF WORDSWORTH.

William Wordsworth, whose characteristic work, *The Lyrical Ballads*, appeared just before the opening of the present century, closed his long and illustrious course on Tuesday, a few days after completing his eightieth year. The solemn interest of this event is not disturbed by the shock of surprise. For some weeks, the strength of a constitution which from childhood had scarcely ever been affected by illness, after sustaining the force of a violent inflammatory attack, gradually declined, and afforded little hope, except of that gentle dismissal which has been accorded. Rarely has human life closed on pur- poses so fully accomplished as that of the poet: and still more rarely has man enjoyed, with felicity like his, the contemplation of its final triumph.

To all reverers of English genius, the death of Wordsworth will suggest the most affecting con- siderations attendant on a great example, of the contrasted brevity of the longest life with the grandeur of the objects which the poetic faculty may, within that space, develop and adorn. A sense of the most entire harmony of manners and of thought which can enshrine the image of a poet who has lived as became his function, will also bring its consolations. But there are a few—a very few it may be—yet surviving, whom the extinction of Wordsworth's mortal life affects

with a nearer interest. They are those who first became acquainted with his poetry when it was scoffed at by the critics, and neglected by the world; who felt it then assuaging the fervours of their youth, passing into the current of their life, and tempering the pulses of their intellectual being; to whom it opened new sympathies with the external world, with which strangers could not interfere; who devoted themselves to its defence with the earnestness of sectaries: who watched with trembling pleasure and pride its steady progress; and who felt its victories as their own personal success. We do not refer to the more distinguished of his contemporaries who were his personal friends, as Coleridge, Southey, and Lamb, whose affectionate association with him was regarded, by the shallowest mistake of criticism, as a proof of kindred affinity between styles of composition and ranges of sentiment actually and essentially dissimilar. We speak of minds less powerful, whom his genius impressed, moulded and changed; and which have felt, and struggled, to diffuse the blessings of advantages so received. In the opportunity of exerting such influences, and in the devotion by which his disciples strove to repay them, perhaps no poet who has ever lived excelled him who has just left us. As in this assurance Wordsworth derived support amid the scorn or slight of the world; so he felt in it the most delightful part of that fame which crowned the evening of his days with a serene confidence of duration, seldom vouchsafed to the living.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Paper for Roofs.—The Ebarts, proprietors of one of the largest paper manufactories in Germany, have invented an incombustible paper, which they term "stone paper," and which is intended for roofing houses. The Royal Commissioners of Buildings have submitted the stone paper to numerous tests, from which it results that it is both impermeable and fire proof. It is cheap and not easily broken.

The Slave Trade.—It is said that there is an increasing proximity between the cost of free and slave labour in Brazil; a slave costs there as much as would pay a free man for ten years work; and the life of an adult negro is worth little more than ten years purchase, including the charges fixed by law, such as provision for old age, sickness, &c. If the two items should ever be brought to coincide, the trade would cease of itself.

Wm. Lisle Bowles, one of the patriarchs of English poetry, died on the 7th of Fourth month, aged 87 years. Dr. Prout, the author of the well known Bridgewater Treatises, has also deceased lately.

Another Expedition has just sailed from Scotland under the charge of Capt. Penny, in search of Sir John Franklin; and two others, to one of which Lady Franklin has largely contributed out of her private funds, are preparin to sail on the same errand.

A University is to be established at Sydne in New South Wales. It is said $175,000, hav been appropriated for the buildings and fittin up. The course is to be a very full one, wit liberal salaries to the professors.

Rebuilding of the Temple of Jerusalem.—It stated in the German papers that the Jews hav obtained a firman from the Porte, granting the permission to build a temple on Mount Zio The projected edifice is, it is said, to be equal Solomon's Temple in magnificence.

The Sub marine Telegraph between Dover an Calais, was to be opened to the public on th 4th ult.

A Thermometric Balance was recently exhibit at a meeting of scientific men at the house Lord Rosse, President of the Royal Societ which opens or closes the damper of a stove wit a variation in the temperature of one degr Fahrenheit. It has the power to raise the oun three inches, with a variation of one degree, an ranges from 54 to 66 degrees. The action obtained from ether boiling in a partial vacuun which propels the mercury from one bulb to th other.

The Pitcairn Islanders.—A letter dated Valparaiso in the 10th month last, gives th latest intelligence respecting these interestin people, the descendants of the mutineers of th Bounty. It says, "An English man-of-war h lately arrived direct from Pitcairn's Island, an the commander, Lieut. Wood and the officer give the most pleasing and gratifying account the happy state in which their little communit were living, (numbering 75 males and 75 female exactly one hundred and fifty persons.) The are described as a remarkably strong and health people; for instance, a young woman, 18 yea of age, being accustomed to carry on her shoulde a hundred pounds weight of yams over hills an precipitous places, and for a considerable distanc where one unaccustomed to such exertions woul scarcely be able to scramble. You will be gla to hear that they are all well educated, the youn men being instructed in navigation and some the lower branches of mathematics: and the live together in the greatest harmony, and in th strictest observance of religious duties, publi family and private; with every appearance perfect freedom from crime, and bearing th stamp of innocence and simplicity. A ne regulation has been recently made for the distr bution of all their books among the familics, the having been before kept as public property, as was believed they would be more read and valu in that way; and for which purpose shelves ha been put up in all their houses, which are ver neat and comfortable, though more like shi cabins than dwelling houses. The reason the give for this arrangement is that they are in th habit of walking into each others houses with th

ıe freedom as into their own, and taking up a k, will set down and read it aloud, or not, as y feel disposed."

The National Observatory of Russia, at Pul-ra, about 12 miles from St. Petersburg, is said ɔe the most elaborately complete of modern ervatories. The cost of the building and ruments was 400,000 dollars, and it is en-ed with a revenue of 12,500 dollars per um. The whole front is more than 800 feet length, and it is described as the noblest ice ever yet erected for the purposes of science. s under the direction of the celebrated Struve, in 1844 the establishment consisted of over) persons.

The Water Rents in London amount to 50,000 dollars, and yet it is stated that 70,000 ses are not supplied. The cost of cleansing city is estimated at one and a half millions dollars. The water supplied by the several panies upon which the great metropolis is ɔndant for this necessary of life, is so impure, efforts are now making to induce the govern-ıt to furnish the supply by an aqueduct carry-water from a source not liable to become ɔaminated by the innumerable causes of de-ɔration which a great city affords.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

THE EXPEDITIONS.

he vessels and crews connected with the Amer-Expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, towed from the navy yard at Brooklyn, on rsday at twelve o'clock, and immediately pro-ed on their glorious mission. They bear with ı the best wishes and the warmest hopes of whole country. The object is truly humane, thus the path of peril will lose much of its hness. There are two vessels, appropriately ed the ADVANCE, and the RESCUE! Lieut. Haven bears letters to various British officers he Arctic seas, among them, one from Lady ıklin to her husband. The number of men he two vessels is 36. The officers are:

Edwin S. De Haven, Commanding.
ed Midshipmen, S. P. Griffin, Acting Master.
" Wm. H. Murdaugh,
" T. W. Brodhead,
" R. R. Carter.
ed Assistant Surgeon, E. K. Kane.
stant Surgeon, Benj. Vreeland.
shipman, W. S. Lovell.
swain, H. Brooks.

eut. De Haven commands on board the Ad-e, and Passed Midshipman Griffin on the ue. Dr. Kane will pay particular attention ıtters of science, natural history, temperature, but these investigations are not to interfere ny way with the legitimate purpose of the dition. Unless the vessels are spoken off the ıd Banks, it is probable that nothing will be l from them for several months, the only means of communication by sea, being through English or Danish whaling ships. Should opportunity offer, letters will be sent overland by traders of the Hudson Bay Co.

Our advices by the Europa also announce the departure of the latest British Expedition. It sailed on the fifth of May, from Greenhithe. It consists of the Resolute, Assistance, Pioneer, and Intrepid, all fully equipped and provisioned for three years, to meet any emergency in case of their falling in with the missing adventurers. The deep interest which invests the fortunes of the latter, will render a brief statement of the number of Government vessels now employed in the search for them, with their several routes and the order in which they were dispatched, acceptable to the reader. They are as follow:—North Star, 3 guns, 63 men, *en route* for Lancaster Sound; Enterprise, 4 guns, 68 men; Investigator, 4 guns, 65 men; Plover, 4 guns, 52 men; all *en route* for Behrings Straits; and Resolute, 4 guns, 60 men; Assistance, 4 guns, 60 men; Pioneer, 2 guns, 30 men; and Intrepid, 2 guns, 20 men; *en route* for the North-west passage; making a total of eight government vessels, 27 guns and 418 men, now engaged in the prosecution of the search. Besides these, the private expedition of Lady Franklin, consisting of the Lady Franklin, two guns, twenty-five men, and the Sophia, twenty-five men, has already sailed, in the latter direction, toward Lancaster Sound. In a few weeks, the intended expedition under the veteran voyager, Sir John Ross, will sail from Ayr, where the vessels are being fitted with all possible despatch.—*Penn. Inq.*

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

THE FEATHERED MOUSERS.

BY RUSTICUS.

In my paper about the house-sparrow I had occasion to mention the windhover; and in the notes on mice and rats I just glanced at the services of the barn-owl. It was certainly no more than a mention or a glance, yet I hope sufficient to make the matter clear, without dipping too much into the personal history of the two admirable mousers on behalf of whom I now address the reader.

Notwithstanding her universal proscription by game-keepers, the windhover or kestrel is the commonest of our hawks. How she maintains a footing, seeing that the beautiful kite has disappeared, is a problem worthy the attention of the learned. My solution is at your service. At the proper time of spring and autumn migration there is a very general movement, which I may hereafter more fully explain. The windhovers join this movement. Some cross the channel southwards in the autumn, but four times the number cross it northwards in the spring. Our continental neighbours understand natural history out of doors far better than we do. They know

the windhover, and put a just estimate on her services; *we* know she is a hawk, and we emphatically pronounce hawks to be *vermin*, and we destroy vermin by every expedient which our sagacity can invent or our experience recommend. The vernal migration from France makes full amends for the windhovers we annually trap, shoot, and crucify. We can never exterminate a migrant as we do a resident species. The kite was once abundant; it was regarded as a common scavenger, and was highly valued for its services; but as population increased, it was driven from our towns, and having been detected tasting hares' flesh, the fiat of extermination went forth. It is now almost unknown, and the consequent increase of the prolific hare has brought many a poor tenant to the workhouse. The kite seems a resident bird: his extermination could never have been achieved had he crossed the channel with the windhover and the hobby. There would in that case have been a vernal addition sufficient to replace the annual slaughter. To return to the windhover: she passes southwards at the end of September, the numbers being well thinned during that month. While hovering over stubbles in search of mice, or over grass hunting for grasshoppers, she presents the most attractive mark to gentlemen as well as keepers: the former kill her for practice, the latter as a matter of duty. The southward movement at this season causes a great muster of windhovers in our southern counties. Although numbers cross the Channel, still others remain; so that there are always more of these birds in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire and Dorsetshire in the winter than in the summer; while in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the neighbouring counties there are more in summer than in winter.

In all our hawks the female is the larger, stronger, and fiercer sex. This is the case with the kestrels: the females have the best of it in every way. They often fight with each other with such a thorough good will, that nothing but death will part them. A gentleman living a few miles hence told me that one evening while he was out with his gun, watching for rabbits, he saw two hawks meet in the air with tremendous violence, instantly closing with each other. He fired, and killed both: they were female windhovers, and so firmly were they grappled together, that after death he had great difficulty in separating them. Some years ago, a pair of windhovers took possession of an old crow's nest in the little wood opposite the house at Busbridge. In a few days one of the keepers killed the cock, and fixed him up after the manner of our country. The next day there was another cock in attendance, and he too was killed and fixed up; and so on with four, the hen all the while keeping beyond the range of Smallfield's gun. Two days after this she was again mated, and the mate again shot; but this time, instead of falling to the ground, he hung on the bough of a spruce fir. In this position the hen pounced on him, seizing him in her talons, bore him away. The astonished keeper watched the course she took and loading again, followed her. He found her in a fallow, and shot her while actually devouring the body of her mate, which she had stripped every feather. When I was in the Isle of Wight in 1824, I found that the kestrels had a almost as formidable as the keepers. A pair peregrine falcons were breeding in the cliff Fresh-water, and the female would every now then recreate herself with the chase of a windhover. I have a vivid recollection of a scene this kind which we witnessed. The evolutions the birds were energetic and graceful in the treme. Each strove to the utmost to get the of the other—the peregrine to gain the swo the windhover to avoid it. The peregrine, o in the ascendant, would cleave the air like a f ing thunderbolt; but the windhover, adroi swerving, would escape the stroke, and rise t ering above her foe. In a moment the strug for the vantage-ground would be renewed, a the same scene enacted again and again. H this terminated I know not, for at last we l them in the extreme distance. A cliffsman, w was with us in the boat, told us he had often s the wings and feathers of the windhover s tered about the eyrie of the peregrine; and ought to know, for he had robbed the said ey for many years, and had made a handsome pr of the young. It would seem the old saw, t 'hawks don't peck out hawks' e'en,' is not s ported by modern instances.

But I must record another encounter, in wh a female windhover was one of the combatan a magpie the other. A magpie's nest was bu in a Scotch fir, and carefully covered in a- with the cuttings of gooseberry bushes—a v favourite mode of architecture with Maggy wh gooseberry-cuttings are to be had. I presu the windhover, in passing, had just dropped in ascertain whether this desirable tenement were let, thinking she would like to become a ten for the summer. Mind, I only say *presu* for I know nothing of the matter. My quaintance with the affair commenced with a t mendous flapping, screaming, and chatteri almost immediately followed by a confused m —black, white, and brown—tumbling out of nest, and falling among the boughs, scratchi and clawing, grappling and flapping, screami and chattering—the feathers flying in all dir tions, and the combatants tumbling head o heels from bough to bough. Another magp attracted by the inviting sounds, soon arrived the scene of action; but whether from a love fair-play, or a salutary dread of the fate of th who in quarrels interpose, he kept clear of t combatants, merely hopping round them w intense activity, and chattering in the loud voice and in the angriest strain. The noise ma by the three brought more magpies and m

se, and the hawk soon thought it prudent to ax her hold, and beat a retreat—a movement executed with such ease and speed, that the attering train of pies, which at first followed h spirit, were soon tailed off, and diving into young plantation of larches, seemed to find nfort in jabbering to each other a recital of brave feats they would have gladly permed.

And this brings me to the nesting of the ndhover; and though I don't like to say that oks are wrong when they describe what she lds with, and what she lines with, and such ticulars, yet I hope I may say, without hurtthe feelings of the most sensitive author, that ing twenty seasons' birds'-nesting I never nd a nest built by a windhover. From a peral inspection of the homesteads of twenty-six rs of windhovers, the following statistics reted:—Seventeen pairs occupied the nests of ws in trees; four pairs occupied the nests of gpies; three pairs occupied the nests of sealls, on ledges of cliffs facing the sea; one pair upied the nest of a jay in ivy; and one pair upied the hollow stem of a pollard ash, previousoccupied by a pair of screech-owls. The follow- statement may have its interest with some: each case I counted and recorded the number eggs or young ones, with this result:—Three sts contained five each—each of two nests had r young ones and a small addled egg—and the rd had five eggs, one smaller than the rest; enty-one nests contained four each; and two sts contained three each. I conclude, therefore, that windhovers usually occupy the nest of other bird, and also usually bring up four ng ones in a brood.

The next point in the history of this bird is food; and here she certainly takes a wide ge—varying her diet according to circumnces and seasons. The standing dish is a rat mouse; but lizards, blindworms, catterpillars, kchafers, grasshoppers, worms, and, on the -shore, crabs, and, in the dead of winter, an asional lark or yellowhammer, appear to be ally acceptable to her palate. Rats and mice m to be the sole reputed food of the windrer. Your bird-stuffer will always send your dhover home with one of these creatures in claws, the fur being decorated with a little sealing-wax, which the beholder's imagination o convert into blood, supposed to issue from nds inflicted by the captor. The occupation nousing is carried on with great success in autumn, when the mice are busy in the stubs. The windhover may then be seen perpetu- hovering over the fields, keeping her head e to the wind, and moving her wings with regularity of a pigeon, but without making slightest change in the position; hence her ne. Her assiduity in hunting for grasshop-, and her skill in catching cockchafers in her v, and so handing them to her beak, have been recorded long ago. I have often seen these birds in company with cuckoos, searching the long blades of grass for the catterpillars of the burnet-moth; and this association of the two birds may have led to a strange belief, very prevalent in some places, that the cuckoo is a young hawk; that his song is only a cry for food; and that this of course ceases in autumn, when he is able to shift for himself. Perhaps, however, the most remarkable food for a hawk is the little crab to be found on all our shores. I do not know that this is a common food, even of the maritime windhovers; yet having seen one of these birds carrying off a crab, and, in order to be certain, having made her relinquish it, I conceive it would be unjust on the part of the historian to omit the crab from the list of her occasional indulgences.

(To be continued.)

THE ASCENT OF ARARAT.

Dr. Parrot describes the laborious ascent of himself and his companions, and thus continues:

In the direction of the summit we had before us an acclivity shorter but steeper than that just passed over; and between it and the furthest pinnacle there seemed to intervene only a gentle swelling of the ground. After a short rest, we ascended, with the aid of hewn steps, the next slope (the steepest of all,) and then another elevation; but now instead of seeing immediately in front of us the grand object of all our exertions, a whole row of hills had developed itself to our eyes, and completely intercepted the view of the summit. At this our spirits, which had never fluctuated so long as we supposed that we had a view of all the difficulties to be surmounted, sank not a little, and our strength, exhausted by the hard work of cutting steps in the ice, seemed hardly adequate to the attainment of the now visible goal. Yet, on calculating what was already done, and what remained to be done, on considering the proximity of the succeeding row of heights, and casting a glance at my hearty followers, care fled, and, "boldly onwards!" resounded in my bosom. We passed, without stopping, over a couple of hills; there we felt the mountain wind; I pressed forward round a projecting mound of snow, and behold! before my eyes, now intoxicated with joy, lay the extreme cone, and highest pinnacle of Ararat. Still a last effort was required of us to ascend a tract of ice, by means of steps, and that accomplished, about a quarter-past three, on the 27th September (9th October,) 1820, we stood on the top of Ararat.

What I first aimed at and enjoyed was rest: I spread out my cloak and sat down on it. I found myself on a gently vaulted, nearly cruciform surface, of about two hundred paces in circuit, which at the margin sloped off precipitously on every side, but particularly towards the south-east and north-east. Formed of eternal ice,

without rock or stone to interrupt its continuity, it was the austere, silvery head of Old Ararat. Towards the east, this summit extended more uniformly than elsewhere, and in this direction it was connected by means of a flattish depression, covered in like manner with perpetual ice, with a second and somewhat lower summit, distant apparently from that on which I stood above half a mile, but in reality only 397 yards, or less than a quarter of a mile. This saddle-shaped depression may be easily recognised from the plain of the Araxes with the naked eye, but from that quarter it is seen foreshortened; and as the less elevation stands foremost, while the greater one is behind, the former appears to be as high as, or even higher than the latter, which from many points cannot be seen at all. M. Fedorow ascertained, by his angular measurements made in a north-easterly direction from the plain of the Araxes, that the summit in front is seven feet lower than that behind or further west; to me, looking from the latter, the difference appeared much more considerable.

The gentle depression between the two eminences presents a plain of snow, moderately inclined towards the south, over which it would be easy to go from the one to the other, and which may be supposed to be the very spot on which Noah's ark rested, if the summit itself be assumed as the scene of that event; for there is no want of the requisite space, inasmuch as the ark, according to Gen. vi. 15, three hundred ells long and fifty wide, would not have occupied a tenth part of the surface of this depression. Ker Porter, however, makes on this subject a subtle comment favourable to the opinion that the resting place of the ark was not on the summit of the mountain, but on some lower part of it; because in Gen. viii. 5, it is said, "On the first day of the tenth month the tops of the mountains came forth;" but in vi. 16, it is stated, that the window of the ark was above; consequently, Noah could have seen only what was higher than the ship, which was therefore lower down than the tops of the mountains. On these grounds Ker Porter is inclined to look upon the wide valley between the Great and Little Ararat as the place where the ark rested. In this reasoning, however, he takes the above-quoted texts of holy writ in a sense different from the literal one; for it is nowhere said that Noah saw the mountains coming forth, but it is simply stated that after the ark had rested, the waters subsided, so that already on the first day of the tenth month the mountains began to come forth; then, "after forty days Noah opened the window which he had made in the ark, and let fly a raven;" and again, after three weeks, "Noah took off the cover of the ark, and saw that the ground was dry," respecting which he might have formed as good a judgment, or even a better, from the more elevated point than from the lower.

Should any one now inquire respecting the possibility of remains of the ark still existing Ararat, it may be replied that there is nothing that possibility incompatible with the laws nature, if it only be assumed that immediat after the flood the summit of that mountain be to be covered with perpetual ice and snow,— assumption which cannot be reasonably objec to. And when it is considered that on gr mountains accumulated coverings of ice snow, exceeding 100 feet in thickness, are no means unusual, it is obvious that on the of Ararat there may be easily a sufficient de of ice to cover the ark, which was only thirty high.

From the summit I had a very extensive pr pect, in which, however, owing to the great d tance, only the chief masses could be plainly d tinguished. The valley of the Araxes was cove in its whole length by a greyish cloud of vapo through which Erivan and Sardarabad appear only as dark spots, no bigger than my hand. the south, the hills, behind which Bayazed l were more distinctly visible. In the north nor west, the serrated head of Alaghés rose majes cally, covered in every hollow with large mass of snow,—a truly inaccessible crown of roc Immediately in the neighbourhood of Arar particularly towards the south-east and on t west at a greater distance, were a number smaller mountains, for the most part having co cal summits, with hollows in the middle, app rently at one time volcanoes. Then towards t east south-east was the Little Ararat, the he of which no longer appeared as the simple tern nation of a cone, as it seemed from the plain, b like the section of a truncated quadrangular pyr mid, having at its angles and in the middle number of rocky elevations of various height One thing surprised me not a little, and that w to see a large portion of Lake Gokchai, its su face of beautiful dark blue, glimmering distinct in the north-east, behind the high mountai which enclose the lake immediately on the sout and are so elevated that I never should ha thought it possible to catch a glimpse, lookin over them from the top of Ararat, of the wate which they embosom.—*The Visitor.*

HOMES FOR WORKING MEN.

We have recently had the satisfaction of in specting several model villages in the valley Turton, in Lancashire, the property of Messr Ashworth, spinners and manufacturers of stapl articles in cotton,—and of seeing what may b done by earnest men, in the course of a generatio or two, for the moral improvement and social ele vation of the lower orders. The schools, cottage and mills are all in admirable condition. A spiri of order everywhere prevails. The homes of th workpeople are clean—well furnished—well regu lated: the schools filled with rosy-cheeked bright-eyed intelligent children, of six to twelv

ars old. Not one of the older boys but can ad, write and cipher, and has a very creditable quaintance with history, geography and physi- l science—not one of the older girls but can ad, write, knit, and sew well enough for all or- nary purposes. The grown-up "hands" have sort of literary society among themselves, and eir employers have built them a reading room. the "Ashworth villages" there is no ale use,—and a man of intemperate habits has no ance of long holding a position in any one of em. The proprietors have no need to interfere. ie rebuke comes from his own order. Public inion is too strong; and he must conform to e habits of the place, or decamp to some larger wn, where his vices may be hidden in the owd. The result of this admirable experiment satisfactory in every respect. The authors of have stated that the "order and content" of eir workmen are worth to them £50 a week; d that they would not exchange their 1,200 nds for an equal number, equally skilled, taken m the mass of a large town population, for .0,000. This is an argument to reach a class minds inaccessible to the moral reasons. rtue is here its own reward, even in the worldly nomical sense.—*Athenæum.*

POST OFFICE EXPENSES AND PROFITS.

The following is given as the cost of transport- g the mail, and the receipts in the office, of enteen states, in which the cost exceeds the eipts.

	Total cost of transportation in 1849.	Total annual receipts in 1849.
w Jersey,	$56,730	$52,718.39
aryland,	131,762	99,124.08
rginia,	166,136	109,301.93
rth Carolina,	152,145	39,452.37
uth Carolina,	108,804	61,187.16
orgia,	137,720	74,001.23
rida,	26,160	10,544.50
chigan,	54,422	41,058.42
liana,	57,009	56,236.02
inois,	107,046	68,133.59
wa,	14,680	13,988.04
ntucky,	100,372	64,688.47
nnessee,	62,518	47,286.95
abama,	147,485	60,454.06
ssissippi,	69,564	42,439.40
kansas,	51,380	11,373.66
xas,	50,656	15,639.19
st of transporta'n	$1494,709	$867,627.46
n't. of postage rec.	867,627.46	
ficiency,	627,081.54	

Of this deficiency $57,752.54 appears in five the free states, of which all but one, are new. the same time New York pays $456,002 ve the expense of transporting the mail in t State.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

NEW YORK OCEAN STEAMERS.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following list of seventeen mammoth steamers to be completed there in the course of the present year:

Names.	Tons.	Cost.	Destination.
Pacific,	3500	$650,000	Liverpool.
Arctic,	3500	650,000	do.
Baltic,	3500	650,000	do.
Franklin,	2500	350,000	Havre.
Havre,	2500	450,000	do.
Florida,	1200	200,000	Savannah.
Louisiana,	1200	200,000	do.
San Francisco,	2000	300,000	do.
Not named,	1200	150,000	Gulf trade.
do.	1200	150,000	do.
Columbus,	800	120,000	Oregon.
Not named,	1200	200,000	Charleston.
do.	1400	175,000	Pacific.
New York,	700	100,000	Sacramento R.
Not named,	700	100,000	do.
do.	1200	150,000	L. I. Sound.
do.	1400	225,000	Pacific.

THOMAS PAINE SILENCED.

A gentleman of New York, who personally knew Thomas Paine, and was repeatedly in his company during the last years of his life, gives the following account of a conversation with him respecting the Bible:

One evening I found Paine haranguing a company of disciples on the great mischief done to mankind by the introduction of the Bible and Christianity. When he paused, I said, "Mr. Paine, you have been in Scotland; you know there is not a more rigid set of people in the world than they are in their attachment to the Bible; it is their school book; their churches are full of Bibles. When a young man leaves his father's house, his mother always, in packing his chest, puts a Bible on the top of his clothes." He said it was very true. I continued, "You have been in Spain, where the people are destitute of the Bible, and where you can hire a man for a dollar to murder his neighbor, who never gave him any offence." He assented. "You have seen the manufacturing districts in England, where not one man in fifty can read, and you have been in Ireland, where the majority never saw a Bible. Now, you know it is an historical fact that in one county in England or Ireland, there are many more capital convictions in six months, than there are in the whole population of Scotland in twelve. Besides, this day there is not one Scotchman in the almshouse, state prison, bridewell, or penitentiary of New York. Now then, if the Bible were so bad a book as you represent it to be, those who use it would be the worst members of society; but the contrary is the fact; for our prisons, almshouses, and penitentiaries are filled with men and women whose ignorance or unbelief prevents them from

reading the Bible." It was now near ten o'clock at night. Paine answered not a word, but taking a candle from the table, walked up stairs, leaving his friend and myself staring at one another.—*N. J. Mirror.*

The following was addressed to a young friend, on the loss of a relative.

"It is well."—2 Kings iv. 26.

It is well, in the guidance of infinite love,
It is well, in the counsels of God only wise,
It is well with the soul, whose best hopes are above,
Whose thoughts all aspire to a home in the skies.

'Tis true, we've a changeable climate below;
We have sunshine and storm, parching drought and cool showers;
On our spring-time of promise, the wintry winds blow,
To blight our fair fruits, and to scatter our flowers.

The bud, that before us in loveliness blows,
Sheds its delicate leaves on our path, and is o'er;
The tree, in whose covert we loved to repose,
Bows its head to the spoiler, and shades us no more.

But the sunbeam, that painted that beautiful flower,
The soft dews, that nurtured that shadowing tree,
Retain all their freshness, their warmth and their power,
An unchangeable promise secures them to me.

Shall I mourn then? oh, yes! but I may not repine;
It is well, in the counsels of infinite love;
It is well, when my choicest delights I resign
To the all-perfect will of my Father above.

I weep,—but in sorrow's most desolate hour,
My Saviour is nigh, and He sees all my tears;
In the cloud of my grief, though it heavily lower,
The soul-cheering bow of his mercy appears.

It is well! the fair symbol of covenant grace,
The pledge of God's truth to the feeble in heart,
The mountains shall tremble, the rocks leave their place,
Ere his word shall be broken, his kindness depart.

Press on then, my soul, be steadfast till death,
No perishing crown to the faithful is given;
Let thy prayers be more fervent, more constant thy faith,
Thy home is above, thy best treasure in heaven.

10th mo. 5th 1832. M. Fox.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The steamship Europa, arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of the 20th ult., bringing European intelligence one week later than was previously received. The prices of cotton and breadstuffs were sustained or advancing. The political news are of no general interest. Affairs between England and Greece appear to have assumed a more hostile attitude.

Two thousand intelligent and influential yeomen, with the Duke of Richmond at their head, have recently visited London as delegates from every part of the United Kingdom, to protest against the policy of the Government in relation to free trade. They denounce the operation of free trade as destructive to the interests of the English agriculturists and artisans; and they demand that their industry should be protected by impost duties.

The case of a coloured man, a steward on board an English merchant vessel, who was seized in the harbour of Charleston, S. C., and imprisoned duri the time the vessel remained at the port, with any charge of offence, except his colour, has excit considerable notice among some of the politi circles in Great Britain. It appears that the su ject was mentioned in parliament, and it was the stated, that upon a representation of the case to t late administration at Washington, it was answer that the general government had no authority interfere with the local laws of the States. It however said to have been discovered, that t steward in question, is not a British subject, but native of Massachusetts. This circumstance m perhaps prevent this breach of hospitality, if not our treaty obligations, from disturbing the relatio between the United States and Great Britain.

The new steamer Asia arrived at Halifax on th 26th ult., having made the passage from Liverpo in nine days. The political intelligence is not ve important. The manner in which the difficulty b tween England and Greece was settled, has giv umbrage both to Russia and to France. The a bassadors of both these powers have withdrav from London; but it is not generally supposed th very serious consequences will follow.

By recent accounts it appears that General Lop landed at Cardenas, about 90 miles from Havan on the 17th ult., with about five hundred men, a took possession of the town. A garrison, at t place, consisting of about sixty men, surrender after a slight resistance. Lopez and his piratic company had possession of the town about 16 hou when a body of Spanish troops arrived from M tanzas: a battle ensued, and the invaders were fin ly driven aboard their vessel with some loss of live The Creole immediately set sail for Key Wes which place it reached in safety, although close pursued by a Spanish vessel of war. Lopez arrive at Savannah, where he was arrested under the la of 1818, but was discharged, it is said, for want evidence. Orders have been dispatched for his r arrest at Mobile, or wherever he may be foun One of his adherents in New York has been held bail, and Judge Betts has instructed the Grand Ju that it is their duty to bring in bills against all wh are legally charged with being concerned in, or i stigating this atrocious proceeding.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the bi for repealing a part of the law of 1847, in relatio to kidnapping, which passed the House of Repre sentatives at Harrisburg, was not taken up by th Senate after the report of the Judiciary Committe advising its rejection. The failure of this bill is t be partly, if not chiefly, attributed to the numerou remonstrances which were presented against it.

The Treaty with England relative to Nicaragua was confirmed by the Senate on the 22d ult., i executive session, by a vote of 42 against 10.

The report of the Committee of Thirteen wa still under discussion when our paper was prepare for press. While the opponents of slavery can dis cover no important concessions to freedom in thi reputed compromise bill, the ultra supporters o slavery extension profess a belief that very little i conceded to them. Several of the Southern Senator deny the existence of any law which prohibit African Slavery in Mexico; while H. Clay an others insist that such is in force there, and groun their opposition to the Wilmot Proviso upon thi admission.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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x copies for ten dollars.
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Testimony of Kennett Monthly Meeting, Chester County, Penn'a., concerning our esteemed friend, JOHN PARKER.

He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in the ear 1748, and had a birthright in the Society of riends. By the death of his father he was deived at an early age of his parental care. bout the 14th year of his age, he was put apentice, within the verge of London Grove eeting, which he sometimes attended; and has ten been heard to mention the many heart-tenring seasons he there experienced, under the ptising ministry of divers Friends, whom he er after had in grateful remembrance. Being a sprightly disposition, and under but little straint, no lasting impression was then mani-t, but no doubt it was as bread cast upon the .ters, found after many days. He served out s apprenticeship with reputation.

About the 26th year of his age, he entered o the marriage state, and settled within the ge of Kennett particular meeting, to which he onged until his decease. Not long after his rriage, a time of great commotion overspread our country, he was brought into deep exer-e; but having little to support his family, except at he procured by his own industry, he was de willing to put his trust in that power which thes the lilies and feeds the sparrows. It was ut the 28th year of his age, that it pleased Lord, in the riches of his mercy, to visit the nd of our dear friend with the powerful influe of the Holy Spirit, bringing his strong will subjection, and sanctifying for the Master's vice, the talents with which he was endowed. vas then he believed himself called to the so-n office of a Gospel minister. This, to him, a humbling dispensation; saying he felt so r, so little, and uninstructed in the work of gion, that he could hardly esteem it possible the Almighty would condescend to make use o unworthy an instrument for the promotion of his holy cause. His first appearance was in few words; and continuing in faith and patience, he grew in the Divine gift, and for many years was a faithful and able minister of the Gospel; though not in the words which man's wisdom teaches, but in the simplicity and power of the Holy Spirit, to the edification and comfort of many.

He was enabled to bear with meekness, a firm and unshaken testimony against the shedding of human blood, and to the coming of the peaceful kingdom of the Messiah; in which he was supported in his wonted cheerfulness, and evinced the soundness of his faith, by many times patiently suffering the spoiling of his goods, and was also much engaged to strengthen the hands and confirm the faith of those who were ready to be dismayed.

It may be truly said he loved peace, and earnestly laboured to promote universal love, unity and good order in the church. He was a man of an original cast of character, not very thoughtful of what he should eat, or wherewithal he should be clothed; and feeling happiness and contentment within himself, he seemed to spread a ray thereof where he went. Having acquired a considerable fund of useful knowledge, which, joined to a familiar and unassuming manner, made his company agreeable and instructive; many were comforted therewith. In the hour of affliction, in the chamber of sickness, and by the death-bed, his character appeared in its most endearing aspect, being peculiarly gifted to administer consolation at such solemn seasons.

In his worldly concerns, he set a good example of moderation, contented to live within the means he possessed, and cautious not to let his mind out into worldly entanglements, which tend to disqualify for a faithful discharge of religious duties; not suffering anything of a pecuniary nature, nor the inclemency of the weather, to prevent his attendance of religious meetings, if health permitted. He was a laborious man, working diligently with his hands to provide things necessary and honest in the sight of all men. A blessing having attended his honest endeavours, he supported his family with reputation, and the example he has left behind in this respect, was of more real value than a large patrimony.

Being of an unsuspicious temper, and charitable towards others, he was loath to believe that

any who professed religion could be insincere; and was disposed to make every allowance for the weakness of human nature, that the most liberal charity could require. When a discontented, dividing spirit, made its appearance in our Society, he witnessed its progress with deep feeling; and to the day of his death, his spirit was grieved and borne down in beholding the desolations which abounded; but when it became apparent that the cause of Truth was at stake, and that the doctrine and discipline of our Society ought to be maintained, even at the sacrifice of personal considerations, he met the crisis with that firmness which had characterised him through life, not regarding the frowns of men, where he believed the testimony of Truth was concerned. However deeply affected with evidences of a slanderous spirit, he was not to be deterred in the honest discharge of apprehended duty.

During the course of last winter, he was severely attacked with a catarrh fever, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. A short time previous to our last Yearly Meeting, he performed a visit to his friends in Philadelphia, and parts of Jersey; and though labouring under much debility of body, attended meetings as they occurred; and by information received, he was in most of them acceptably engaged in public testimony, and manifested a freshness and greenness in his old age, animating to others. He attended our last Yearly Meeting, but was impressed with a belief that it would be the last he should attend. After his return home his bodily debility increased, though his mind seemed to brighten. About three weeks before his decease, he mentioned to a friend; "I think much of late about dying;" adding, "it is a serious thing to die. If the righteous scarcely are saved, where shall the wicked and ungodly appear." About a week after, in his last public testimony, being in a very weak state of health, he quoted the text, "Whatsoever was written aforetime, was written for our learning, that we, through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope;" this he explained to be the hope of eternal life through Jesus Christ; and that the doctrines of the Scriptures, with regard to Christianity, were to be devoutly read and believed; and as we advanced in religious experience, and above all, as we drew near the solemn close of time, we should, if we really were members of the church of Christ, increase in desire to read and to meditate upon the promises and consolations of the sacred volume: closing with these words; "what better can I say in conclusion, concerning these writings, than to use the language of a learned and pious man; 'they have God for their author, salvation for their end, and truth, without any mixture of error for their matter.'" Near this time he remarked to a friend; "As regards myself, I can remember the time in my youth when I first gave in my name to serve the Lord. I was broken down and deeply contrited; and in this lowly state, experienced inexpressible peace and sweetness of feeling. A renewal of this precious feeling, I have felt at various periods of my life;" and added "I think I have felt a measure of it now in my old age." With respect to the leaders of the party which had seceded from Friends he said he was fully convinced, that the ground of their departure was radical unsoundness in the Christian faith, having rejected the doctrine of the divinity and mediation of Jesus Christ and further added, that for such as had been beguiled and misled by these leaders, he felt much sympathy and great anxiety. Speaking of the awfulness of a denial of Christ, he said; "the divinity and mediation of Christ, form the foundation stone of the Christian religion; all that is built on any other foundation than this, will be found to be built on the sand." And further gave it as his opinion, that the want of true humility, and the pride and arrogance of the human heart, had been the means of estranging many from the path of peace. With regard to an individual, he said: "he believed he had been too high-minded to receive the caution and advice of elders, and other faithful Friends; and that he had always thought it right himself, to take such counsel, and had found safety in it." Some days before his decease, he said; "I have much comfort here; my only hope is in Christ and in his mediation and intercession with the Father, for my being received in the end." He expressed at another time, when under great suffering "Oh, that I had the wings of a dove, that I might flee away, and be at rest. Be near me, Oh Lord in these times of great trial, when the soul is about to be separated from the body. Oh Lord my trust is in thee, let me not be ashamed." Two days before his death, finding himself growing worse, he took an affectionate leave of his family, and spoke at some length, setting forth his faith and belief in the dear Redeemer, who gave himself a ransom for all. After this, he often appeared to be either in vocal or mental supplication, until First day morning, the 12th of the Seventh month, 1829, when he quietly breathed his last; being in the 81st year of his age. Having laboured earnestly for the promotion of the blessed cause of truth and righteousness in the earth, the remembrance of his faithful labours is precious to many minds.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE YEARLY MEETING.

The following extract was directed by the Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia, to be printed in sufficient numbers to furnish each family with a copy.

At a Yearly Meeting held in Philadelphia,

adjournments from the 15th of the Fourth Month to the 19th of the same, inclusive, 1850.

Eighteenth of the Month and Fifth of the Week.

On reading the answers to the queries, the Meeting was sorrowfully affected with the evidence they give, that while many have been immersed in temporal pursuits, and pleasing themselves with the blandishments and refinements of a vain world, the enemy has been busy sowing his tares. Lukewarmness respecting the all-important work of salvation, banishing from the heart the love of God, and leading many to the neglect of our meetings for Divine worship, and the right training of their children, has produced fears and deep concern for our beloved youth, and for those who are accountable for them. The departure of some of these from the plainness and simplicity which the Truth leads into; their encouragement, in some instances, of fashionable parties, attending at places of diversion and public exhibitions, inconsistent with our religious profession, showing that such are not the humble followers of Christ; and not having the love of the Truth abiding in their hearts, they are disqualified for the support of our principles and testimonies. We mourn over these unfaithful ones, and desire for them, that under the power of conviction, they may be prevailed with to come out of the spirit, and fashions, and surfeiting cares of the world, and yield themselves to the regenerating Spirit of Christ, who would reveal himself in their hearts as the refiner's fire, and purge away everything that unfits them for being temples for the Lord to dwell in.

While there are many marks of degeneracy amongst us, which cause many to go bowed down before the Lord, putting up their secret cries that he would not forsake this people, but continue to follow us in mercy, and if he sees fit, mingled with correction, we have been comforted with the large attendance of young Friends at this Meeting, who have drawn forth feelings of deep interest and affectionate solicitude for them. Unless, through disobedience to the will of God inwardly revealed, they should be rejected by him, upon them, in the lapse of a few years, must devolve the support of our Christian testimonies. Many standard bearers have been removed from among us, whose meat and drink it was to run the ways of the Lord, and who have received, we trust, the blessed reward of obedience, a crown of righteousness that fadeth not away. Whatever may be the crosses and mortifications with which they may be proved, let our dear young Friends remember the declaration which the Lord made to his tribulated Apostle, "My grace is sufficient for thee; my strength is made perfect in weakness." As they keep close to its leadings, they will prove this blessed truth in their experience also; and be emboldened with holy zeal and magnanimity, clothed with the lowliness and gentleness of Christ, and with diffidence of themselves, to advocate the blessed cause which he entrusted our forefathers with, showing forth the fruits of the Spirit, conformably to the advice to Timothy; "Be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity."

And may those who are placed as overseers and watchmen of the flock, be found diligent in their respective allotments, remembering that the time of their probation is short; that as those who must give account, they may discharge with uprightness and singleness of heart to the Lord, their religious duties to him and to the church. And then we believe the vacant places in our ranks will be filled up, and the name of the Lord be glorified among us.

Extracted from the Minutes,
WILLIAM EVANS, *Clerk, this year.*

From the American Journal of Science and Arts.

A brief Memoir of the late WALTER FOLGER, *of Nantucket;* by WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Among men of genius, those who have shared largely of Nature's gifts, and manifested a high order of intellect in reference to those inquiries which are hidden from ordinary minds, the late Walter Folger of Nantucket, is entitled to a prominent rank. He was born in the 6th month, (June,) 1765. His father, also named Walter, was among the wealthier class of that day, and one of the first who engaged in the manufacture of sperm candles, since become so extensively the business of the place. He was descended from Peter Folger, one of the earlier settlers of the island, the maternal grandfather of Franklin, and the poet whose memory the Doctor so fondly cherished. Walter, senior, was much distinguished in early life for mechanical and mathematical talent, and at a later period, when withdrawn from business, though eclipsed in every department by his son, he was sure to be found wherever any mechanical operation was in progress, that involved novelty of art or excellence of execution. On his mother's side the subject of this memoir was descended directly from Mary Starbuck, a matron of great notoriety in the history of the island; the first convert to the principles of the society of Friends, and the minister by whose influence so large a portion of those isolated people became members of that body of professing Christians. Of this distinguished lady, we find an account in the journal of a travelling minister of the society, who visited the island in the early part of the last century. "There was," says he, "on the island, one Nathaniel Starbuck, whose wife was a wise, discreet woman, well read in scripture, and not attached to any sect; but in great reputation throughout the island, for knowledge in matters of religion, and an oracle among them on that account, insomuch that they would not do anything without her advice and consent therein."

Although his family were numerous, the means of the father were quite adequate to furnish his son with liberal instruction; but education in that day, was but lightly esteemed by the islanders, a state of things forming a striking contrast with the agreeable circumstances of the present day, and his youth, with the exception of a few weeks occasionally spent in very indifferent schools, mostly taught by females, was suffered to pass away without that instruction which, with such materials to work upon, would have been of so much value to science.

In these schools he soon comprehended all that was taught, and spent most of his time in alternately assisting the pupils and instructing the teachers. The first study, in those branches in which he became distinguished, to which he directed his attention, was that of land surveying, in which, without the least personal assistance, he became exceedingly skilful. In the winter of 1782–3, he attended an evening school, in which he studied navigation and guaging, and readily acquainted himself with these branches. Nothing of a mathematical character seemed ever to present any difficulty to his mind. He mastered algebra and fluxions, without assistance, and while in his teens he read Euclid, as he would read a narrative, no problem arresting his progress; and yet so little did he know of language, or of anything appertaining to it, that he had reached the years of manhood, as he often confessed, before he knew the definition of the word *grammar*. He afterwards accidentally met with an old volume of La Lande's large astronomical work, in the hands of a cast-away sailor and purchased it, and to enable him to read it, he studied the French language, and with it the English, and was therefore able to read the French authors with ease. From this time he applied himself with great assiduity to the principal departments of physical science. As a practical mechanic and optician, he had few superiors, and in his own town, certainly no equal. Every species of machinery on which he placed his eye, he seemed at once to comprehend. During most of the year 1783, he was afflicted with ill health, and much of the time confined to his bed, begging constantly for books which seemed the only needful opiate. There were few books at hand adapted to his taste; but his father finally succeeded in obtaining for him a work on navigation, to which for the first time, was appended Dr. Maskelyne's method of obtaining the longitude at sea by means of lunar distances. This delighted him, and at the age of eighteen, prostrated with sickness, he familiarized himself with the problem, and the engagement so diverted his mind from his infirmities, that he speedily regained his strength. He immediately applied all his influence to the encouragement of the use of this method among his fellow-townsmen, then universally engaged in the prosecution of whaling voyages. To numbers he gave personal instruction, and the first American ship-master who determined his longitude by lunar observations, is said to have been one of his pupils.

Soon after this period, he busied his mind in designing a clock, which, while answering the ordinary purposes of time keeping, should exhibit various phenomena connected with the solar and lunar motions. Having completed the plan he submitted it to his father, for whose judgment in mechanics he had the highest regard, and receiving his sanction, he commenced the work at the age of twenty-two, and devoting only his leisure amid other engagements, finished it in the course of the second year. This clock now stands in the family parlor, a monument of mechanical ingenuity;—brown with age, and now somewhat antiquated in its appearance, it is still a wonder. Nothing but the glass which covers its face owes its construction to another hand, and its mechanical execution would be creditable to a professed workman. But its chief excellence is in the phenomena which it exhibits. The diurnal motion of the sun is represented by a circular metallic plate, so adjusted that it is seen through a slit in the dial plate, at a greater or less meridian altitude, as the declination changes rising and setting as in nature, and changing the time in conformity to the latitude, change of declination and equation on each day, giving also through the entire day, the time of his rising and setting, and place in the ecliptic. The moon is represented by a spherule exhibited to the eye in the same manner; but by having one hemisphere coloured, and by a process much more complicated, shows with great faithfulness, not only the rising, setting and southing of the moon, with the time of full sea at Nantucket; but also the chief phenomena dependent on the obliquity of the moon's path to the ecliptic, and the revolution of her nodes, such as the hunter's and harvest moon, &c. Some of these involve a motion of the works through a period of eighteen years and two hundred and twenty five days, and the wheel by which the date of the year is advertised, is so constructed, that its revolution is only completed in one hundred years, though necessarily suspended ten years of that period.

For the year 1790, he made the necessary calculations and published an almanac; he had prepared also, the ephemeris of 1791, with some very curious calculations on the annular eclipse of that year, the formation of the ring occurring precisely at sunrise; but these he never published.

(To be continued.)

A WATCHWORD.

"Let all strive to excel in tenderness, and in long-suffering, and to be kept out of hard and evil thoughts one of another, and from harsh interpretations concerning anything relating to one

another—Oh, this is unworthy to be found in an Israelite towards an Egyptian: but exceedingly shameful and inexcusable to be found in one brother towards another.

"How many weaknesses doth the Lord pass by in us!—How ready is he to interpret every thing well concerning his disciples, that may bear a good interpretation. "The spirit," saith He, "is willing, but the flesh is weak." When they had been all scattered from him upon his death, he did not afterwards upbraid them, but sweetly gathered them again.

"O, dear friends, have we received the same life of sweetness? let us bring forth the same sweet fruits; being ready to excuse, and to receive what may tend towards the excuse of another in any doubtful case; and where there is any evil manifest, wait; O wait, to overcome it with good.

"Oh! let us not spend the strength of our spirits in crying out one of another because of evil; but watch and wait where the mercy and healing virtue will please to arise. Oh, Lord my God, when Thou hast shewn the wants of Israel in any kind sufficiently, whether in the particular or in the general, bring forth the supply thereof from thy fullness; so ordering it in thine eternal wisdom, that all may be ashamed and abased before Thee, and thy name praised in, and over all!"—*I. Penington.*

THE FEATHERED MOUSERS.

BY RUSTICUS.

[Concluded from page 589.]

Let us now turn to the screech-owl, a gentleman who pursues much the same kind of game as the windhover, but in a somewhat different manner and time. While the hawk is hovering over a stubble, the owl is dozing away her hours in a hollow tree; and while the hawk is slumbering on her perch, the owl is beating the fields on noiseless pinions. It is beautiful to watch the owl thus occupied. With what perseverance, with what method, with what untiring industry, does he seek his prey—sometimes following the direction of the furrows, sometimes taking the winds transversely! With what unerring skill does he seize the little marauder with his talons! With what a triumphant scream does he now and then proclaim from afar that he is bearing food to his young! A pair of screech-owls once nested in our old barn, and they seemed to have young to feed from early spring to quite late in the autumn. I used to watch the old ones go forth to their hunting-grounds, and watch also for their return. I observed that, before entering the barn, they invariably pitched on the corner of an old outhouse just by: it was only for a few seconds; but something was always done here, and I determined to learn what. So one day I boarded up the front of this shed, and stuck a short pole out at the corner, thus offering the owls a more convenient perching-place than before, and so situated, that I could see from within the shed what use they made of it. When evening came I went to the garden-gate as heretofore, to observe proceedings: the owls passed and repassed, eyeing the shed and pole with distrust, and never once pitching on either; indeed they went about purposely to avoid it, or else to convince me that they entirely disapproved of the new arrangement. But their aversion to the change wore off with its novelty, and at the end of a week I saw one of them using the pole for a perching-place, just as he formerly used the corner of the shed. Next day I shut myself up in the outhouse by broad daylight, and patiently waited for dusk. I saw both owls pass within three yards of me on their way to the hunting-grounds, but full twenty minutes elapsed before their return. I kept my eye constantly at a wide crack that opened towards the field by which I knew they would return. Presently one topped the hedge, and came directly towards me; he held something in his foot, certainly a mouse, head and tail hanging down. On he came; he alighted on the pole, stooped his head, took the mouse in his beak, turned his broad face and great eyes full on the crevice I was looking through, and then silently floated through the open window of the barn. I saw all this again and again; and when both my friends were far away at their hunting-grounds, I left my hiding place, and went in to supper, well pleased with the success of my experiment. The visit to the shed was often repeated, and sometimes in company with others. Generally the owls returned silently to their perch; but sometimes, especially before rain, they announced their return by a loud scream. Screech-owls never hoot. They have four notes, or rather noises: the first is a kind of hiss; the second a kind of snore; the third a kind of plaintive call-note, not very unlike the pewet's; and the fourth is that loud scream always uttered on the wing, which constitutes, as I suppose, their title to the name of screech-owls. A word more about the pair in our barn: one of my visiters, delighted with watching them from the shed, determined on a visit to our owl-cot, as we called the corner of the barn they had selected for their eyrie. He wished to make an inspection of the family arrangements, and he well-nigh paid the penalty of his curiosity: both the old birds flew at his head; and his hat, hastily pulled over his eyes, luckily saved him from clawings that would have disfigured his physiognomy for life.

I have said that these owls had young ones to feed throughout the summer and autumn: I will explain how this is, and how I came to find it out. In the first place, owls are hatched almost naked, and in a very helpless state, and are at least twice as long as other birds before they can shift for themselves; in the second place, the female lays eggs in pairs, and she lays a second

pair after the first pair is hatched. The young soon become covered with down, and look much like powder-puffs, and the warmth of their bodies keeps the eggs warm—warm enough, as I imagine, to hatch them without any regular sitting on by the mother. I cannot say positively that she does not sit at all on any eggs but the first; most likely she does; but this I know, that she does not sit regularly, being away half the night mousing for her first-born. When the second pair of eggs is hatched, these want feeding too: I suppose the big pair are fed with big field-mice, and the little pair with little harvest-mice; but, mind, I don't lay this down as a fact; I merely give them credit for so clever an arrangement; for, in virtue of their adoption by so sage a personage, we may fairly suppose the birds of Minerva to be the wisest of all birds. Thus a constant succession of young is kept up. Now I believe it is well known that nestling birds eat double or treble as much as old ones: such is certainly the fact, and the quickness of their growth in a great measure explains it. A young bird on leaving the nest is almost as big as his mother; and as this commonly happens in a very few weeks, the rate of growth is prodigious, and certainly the supply of food is bountiful in proportion. It is obvious to me that the prolonged season of feeding, in the instance of the screech-owl, compels that bird to do the greatest quantity of good. It seems as though these persecuted creatures were commanded to serve mankind to the utmost. But to my tale:—

One day in October 1822 I was sauntering along a lane between Munstead and Hascomb, when, just as I passed a great pollard oak, I saw a screech-owl come out of a hole from which one issued a tolerably large branch. I tapped the trunk with the butt-end of my gun, and immediately afterwards heard a response from within—that noise which Bewick calls 'snoring. Of course I laid down my gun, and climbed the tree, which was certainly one of the toughest tasks I ever undertook; there was scarcely a twig to hold on by, and the bole was uncomfortably large. I think the top of this tree must have been snapped off by the wind, or perhaps struck by lightning at some remote time, for a lot of short, thick, worm-eaten splinters stuck up amongst vigorous boughs, giving the tree a very odd appearance. There is something curious in the way life and death contend for the mastery in an old tree. Life is continually supplying new branches—ay, and vigorous ones too—new wood, and new bark, which gradually creeps on, and at last hides old decayed spots or wounds. Death works his silent way from the centre day by day, reconverting particles of solid wood into its kindred dust, hastening it back to earth, from whence it sprang. To proceed: the treat of inspecting the interior of this tree was not to be obtained; so I put on a thick leathern glove, and thrust my arm up to the shoulder into the hole whence Mr. Gillihoolet made his exit. The produce of the first grasp was an owlet of very respectable size, quite three parts grown, and to well feathered to be trusted alone, so I buttoned him in the pocket of my shooting-jacket, and tried my luck again: this time an owlet came t light less than half the size of the first, and ap parently youthful in proportion to his littleness he was also consigned to the pocket; and then third exactly like the second. After a good dea of groping about, I felt pretty sure there were n more owls or owlets to be found, but there wa something very much like eggs; so I ventured t feel with an ungloved hand, and brought ou three eggs, one at a time. They were ver warm, and seemed half-buried in something ver much like highly-dried pulverised mice, which presume to have been produced by long tramp ling on the pellets cast up by the old owls Having carefully deposited one egg in each waist coat pocket, and a third in my mouth, and havin screwed up in paper some of the dust, I com menced my descent, and landing in safety, pro ceeded to examine my treasures. One of th old owls returned in the meantime, and, perche on a bough at a little distance, strove to look a philosophical as possible under her loss. Dete mined to understand as much as possible of th happy family, I proceeded to pierce the egg One was addled—this was not the one I ha brought down in my mouth—the others were 'se hard,' as our countrymen express it. The owle were too far advanced towards hatching to adm of their being blown. I felt sorry for havin destroyed the eggs; but I made what amends could by again climbing that difficult tree, an replacing the three young ones where I foun them—first, however, submitting them to searching examination, and pencilling down the 'mems.' in my book.

Like the windhover, the owl occasionally vari his diet with a dor-beetle, a cockchafer, or shrew; but the food of both these birds is esse tially murine. Mice and rats are their suppor and the numbers they destroy are far beyond ou powers of calculation. Oh that I could ena laws for protecting them against the keeper an the sportsman, and especially against those the so especially befriend—the farmer and th gardener! And oh that I could protect the ow from ignorance and superstition!—that ignoran and superstition which screams out 'the nast owl is come for the dying one,' if perhaps a nigh ingale or willow-wren, on its passage to a mild clime, beats against the window of a sick-roo attracted by the midnight lamp. The idea equally foolish and fatal—fatal not only to th poor unoffending owl, but fatal also to the crus ed spirit of the sufferer, who too often believ the senseless prediction.

Without a conflict there is no conquest; an without a conquest there can be no crown.

TO THE BIBLE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

The Managers Report that they have sold and distributed during the year, ending Third month 31st, 1850, Bibles and Testaments as follows: viz. They have sold 246 Bibles, 62 Testaments, and 23 Testaments and Psalms to Auxiliary Associations; 261 Bibles, 329 Testaments, and 20 Testaments and Psalms to Booksellers and others; and 994 Bibles to the American and Foreign Bible Society in New York. They have furnished to Auxiliary Associations for gratuitous distribution, or for sale, 1031 Bibles, 935 Testaments, and 30 Testaments and Psalms; the Committee on gratuitous distribution has disposed of 53 Bibles, 249 Testaments; making altogether 2585 Bibles, 1575 Testaments, and 73 Testaments and Psalms, which have been sold and distributed during the year.

An edition of one thousand copies of the School Bible, referred to in the last Annual Report as being in press, has since been completed; copies of the Reference Bible have been printed, and editions of the 24mo. Bible, and 12mo. Testament are in press.

Since the establishment of the Association, 22,350 copies of the Reference Bible have been printed; and as the stereotype plates have several times had to be repaired, the expedieney of providing the means for their renewal has frequently claimed the attention of the Managers. For this purpose they have agreed to invest in good security $250 per annum, to constitute, with the interest accruing from the same, a fund for the purchase of new plates. It is believed that the set now on hand will last for several years, and that before they shall become unfit for use, the fund now begun will be adequate to purchase a new set.

Reports have been received from 17 Auxiliary Associations: viz. from Philadelphia, from Vassalborough, Me.; Alum Creek, Flushing and Fairfield, Ohio; Eastern, N. C., Blue River, Spiceland, New Garden Central, White-water, Whitelick, Westfield, Western, Hamilton, Northern and Honey Creek, Indiana; and from Salem in Iowa.

Two new Auxiliaries have been formed, viz. Honey Creek Auxiliary, Howard Co., and the Northern Auxiliary, Grant Co., both in Indiana. Reports have also come to hand from individuals residing in neighbourhoods where there are no Auxiliaries, to whom supplies of Bibles and Testaments had been sent for sale or distribution.

The building owned by the Association has undergone some necessary repairs, and been painted during the present season.

The subscription suggested in our last Annual Report, for procuring the means of purchasing a set of stereotype plates for a new duodecimo Bible, has not yet been undertaken by the Managers.

Although we cannot expect any great things in the humble field of labour which we occupy, and in some of the Auxiliaries much apathy appears to prevail, it is encouraging to receive from other quarters, particularly in the far West, where the need is greatest, and the spread of Friends most rapid, evidences of the continued usefulness of our Institution.

The Reports of Auxiliaries to the Parent Association, which are herewith submitted, manifest how important is the assistance they afford us, and how gratefully the aid we furnish them is received.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM BETTLE, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, Fourth mo. 11th, 1850.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The 25th anniversary of this institution was celebrated at the Broadway Tabernacle, 8th ult., morning,—Thomas S. Williams, President, in the chair.

The following is a summary of the principal facts communicated:

Arrangements are in progress, in Russia, for the printing and circulating of 100,000 tracts in the Russian army; and Merle D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation is about to be translated into Italian, by the Italian Society at Genoa, for which the American Tract Society has forwarded a portion of the requisite funds; the number of new publications issued during the past year is 73, of which 28 are volumes; total publications now on the Society's list, 1,528, of which 284 are volumes—besides 2,490 approved for foreign stations, in about 110 dialects and languages.

Circulated during the year, 939,602 volumes, 7,897,792 publications, 280,697,500 pages; exceeding the circulation of any previous year, by 46,288,200 pages. Total since the formation of the Society, 5,681,123 volumes, 111,989,195 publications, 2,507,102,789 pages. Illustrated Family Christian Almanac for 1850, 320,000. American Messenger, 160,000 monthly; German Messenger, 12,000. *Gratuitous distributions*, in 2,960 distinct grants to foreign and domestic missionaries, the army and navy, seamen's and Bethel chaplains, humane and criminal institutions, Sabbath schools and individuals, by colporteurs, and to life members and directors, 58,138,820 pages; value, $38,759 21.

Receipts of the year, in donations, $105,894 80; for sales, $202,371 92; balance in the treasury last year, $157.06; total, $308,423 78 *Expenditures* for paper, printing, binding, engraving, translating, copy right, preparing Christian Almanac and articles for American Messenger, $172,275 25; for presses and machinery, 7,070; for colportage, $66,274 19; remitted to

foreign and pagan lands, $15,000 ; other expenditures, as per items in Treasurer's report, $47,694 11 ; total, $308,313 55 ; balance in the treasury, $110 23.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 8, 1850.

In our last number a summary was given of the proceedings of New York Yearly Meeting, as far as the evening of the 27th, being the day on which the meeting commenced. We are now prepared to furnish our readers with a concise account of the subsequent action of that body.

The 28th of the month was chiefly occupied in reading the queries and the answers thereto from the subordinate meetings, and in the consideration of the state of society. In this consideration, the Friends in attendance from other Yearly Meetings, evidently felt themselves at liberty to participate, and several of them, as well as the members of the meeting, were acceptably engaged in labouring to impress on the minds of those present, the importance of faithfully supporting our various testimonies. When sufficient time had been allotted to these subjects, the clerk read a summary of the exercise which had prevailed in the meeting. This being considered as a just representation of the labour bestowed by those who were concerned to speak to the various subjects which had been brought into view, was adopted by the meeting, and directed to be included in the extracts, and transmitted to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings.

In the afternoon, the minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were read, from which it appeared that, besides the attention of that body to the subjects in which they are usually engaged, in supporting the testimonies of the society, including the momentous one in relation to African slavery, they have been concerned to circulate their address on the inconsistency of war with the spirit of Christianity, three hundred thousand copies of which have, in various ways, and through numerous channels, been thrown before the public.

In the evening, a testimony from Farnham Monthly Meeting was read and approved, respecting David E. Knowles and Drusilla his wife, two valuable ministers, both of whom had travelled considerably in the work of the ministry, and who were released from the trials of time, within a few weeks of each other. He was engaged in a distant journey, in the service of the gospel, while laboring under bodily infirmity, which must have rendered such services apparently almost impracticable, and from which he returned, without completing it, to his own residence, and there shortly afterwards laid down his head in peace. They were both under fifty years of age.

When the adjournment was about to be made, a minute from Adrian Quarterly Meeting was informally introduced, giving notice of an effort which Friends there are making to establish a select boarding school, upon the manual labor system. Though this subject was not treated as belonging to the regular business of the Yearly Meeting, the object in view was warmly approved, and commended to the favour of Friends. Of this undertaking it is designed to give a further account in this journal next week.

In the evening, subsequent to the adjournment of the Yearly Meeting, the Free Produce Association of Friends held their Annual Meeting, in the house occupied by the Men's Yearly Meeting. Though notice of this meeting was publicly given, its proceedings are not blended, in any degree, with those of the Yearly Meeting.

Meetings for worship being held on Fourth day morning, the Yearly Meeting convened at 4 P. M., when the report of the committee charged with the care of the boarding school at Nine Partners was read. From this it appeared that serious difficulties in maintaining that seminary had been experienced ; the number of pupils offered for admission within the pale of society not being sufficient to meet the expenditures. During the past winter session, the school contained about one hundred pupils, a large number of whom were not in membership ; and in the summer session, the number in attendance was still smaller. The cost of supporting the institution during the year, exceeded by several hundred dollars the amount charged for boarding and tuition. Some important changes in the management of this seminary being deemed needful, a large committee was appointed to examine the subject in its various relations, and to report the result of their deliberations to a future sitting.

A proposal from Westbury Quarter to review the discipline in some points relative to marriage, and the treatment with those who have transgressed our order in the accomplishment of their marriage, was referred to a committee selected from all the Quarters.

A suggestion from another Quarter, respecting a change in the discipline in regard to spirituous liquors, so as to exclude all intoxicating liquors from being used as a beverage, was introduced, and after a brief discussion referred to the consideration of the meeting next year.

On Fifth day, the 30th, the report of the Committee on the Murray Fund was read, and an additional number of trustees appointed. A more particular account of this fund, and of its application, is reserved for our next number.

The next business was the report of a Committee

which was appointed some years ago, upon the subject of Education, which opened the way to an animated and interesting discussion on the subject of education in general, and particularly on the education which Friends who are duly concerned to promote the best interests of their offspring, are solicitous to afford them. From the report and the discussion to which it led, it was easily perceived that the system of public schools, established in the state of New York, has sensibly added to the difficulty of maintaining seminaries under the control of Friends for the education of our youth. A lively interest appeared to be excited among the Friends present, to renew their attention to this deeply interesting subject, and to employ such means as they at possess towards affording to the rising generation a course of instruction which, under the Divine blessing, may prepare them to perform their duties civil society, and embrace the doctrines and testimonies of truth.

In the afternoon, a report was produced from the committee to whom was referred the consideration the condition and prospects of Nine Partner's arding School. The result of the case was that Meeting agreed to direct the committee, who re the care of that Institution, to continue the ool as it now is, consisting of members and others , until the close of the summer session, which s in the 10th month; and then to render it select, h a discretionary power, to be exercised by the mittee, to admit pupils one of whose parents are membership, and where a desire is manifested to cate such children agreeably to the principles and tices of Friends. The seminary to be conted upon this plan during the winter session, as long afterwards as they find a reasonable pect of sufficient encouragement, on the part of nts and guardians of youth, to defray the exes, without involving the Yearly Meeting in charge. But if by the close of the session in spring of next year, it should be ascertained the school, thus rendered select, cannot be susd without incurring a debt, which its own reees will not pay, the committee are directed to the school, and dispose of the premises on most favourable terms they can procure.

the course of this day, a suggestion was made e committee on the Baltimore conference, and d to by the Yearly Meeting, that the delegates nted by the several Yearly Meetings, should in the same city, Baltimore, on the first d day in the Fifth month 1851, notice of h it was agreed to insert in all the epistles.

6th day the 31st, the reports of several comes were received, including that relative to the sed changes in the discipline, and acted upon meeting. The exact purport of these changes e best shown by the extracts from the minutes, which will probably come to hand in a few days. Fifteen hundred copies of the extracts were directed to be printed for the information of their members.

An epistle from the Yearly Meeting of North Carolina came to hand in time to be read before the conclusion of the meeting; and essays of epistles addressed to all the Yearly Meetings of Friends on this continent, as well as to those of London and Dublin, being produced by the committee appointed for that service, they were approved and directed to be forwarded to those meetings respectively.

The various subjects which engaged the attention of Friends, having been disposed of in a comfortable and harmonious manner, the meeting quietly closed on the evening of the 31st.

The efforts which have been made, both in England and the United States, to discover and rescue, if possible, Sir John Franklin and his company, having excited no ordinary degree of attention, it is presumable that the brief notice which we have given this week, of the various attempts hitherto made to discover a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific by a northern route, will prove acceptable to some of our readers.

It may be fairly considered that the question whether a N. W. passage to India, available for practical purposes, has any existence, has been sufficiently answered in the negative. The hardships endured in these hazardous enterprises, and the lives which have been sacrificed in these efforts to promote the interests of commerce, from the disastrous adventure of Sir Hugh Willoughby, to the probably no less disastrous one of Sir John Franklin, furnish an impressive admonition to the British nation to spread her sails over seas less exposed to the rigor of perpetual winter. It is difficult to conceive that any prospects of commercial advantage can justify the nations of a temperate climate in exposing themselves, or those under their control, to the danger of spending ten months of the year in an atmosphere ranging from zero of Farenheit to a temperature many degrees below the point at which mercury will freeze.

It is to be hoped that instead of wasting their treasures in fruitless endeavors to find a passage to India, through the icebergs, and rock bound channels of the frigid zone, the efforts of the maritime world may be directed to the formation of a ship canal from the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific Ocean. This is an enterprise the difficulties of which can be anticipated, and the expense approximatively computed. And in the accomplishment of this enterprise, no inhospitable climate need be braved.

We furnish our readers this week with the first moiety of a memoir respecting one of Nature's highly gifted sons, who rose to eminence with slender opportunities of instruction, by the force of genius. We should gladly hope that the friend to whom we are indebted for this communication, will not forget us; but will enrich some of our future numbers with his selections, or the products of his pen.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting House, Lick-creek, Orange co., Indiana, on the 22nd ult., JOSEPH NEWSOM, of Sandcreek, Bartholomew co., to ELIZABETH HOLLOWELL, of the former place.

——, On 5th day the 16th ult., at Friends' Meeting House, North Street, Cayuga co., N. Y., MASON ANTHONY to ABIGAIL F. UNDERHILL, both of Scipio Monthly Meeting.

DIED,—At her residence, Troy, Miami co., Ohio, on the 23rd ult, RACHEL, wife of Isaac Pearson, in the 47th year of her age, a member of Mill Creek Monthly Meeting.

——, At his residence on Yonge Street, Canada, on the 25th of 3rd month last, ELIAS ROGERS, in the 44th year of his age. During his illness, his mind was clothed with love, and he expressed his confidence and trust in the mercy of God, in Christ Jesus, our Lord--adding that it was only through unmerited mercy that he was saved.

——, Of pulmonary consumption, on the 22nd ult., at the residence of his father near Canton, Indiana, CHARLES, only surviving son of Henry Wilson, aged 17 years, a member of Blue River Monthly Meeting. He bore a protracted illness with patience and resignation, and his surviving friends have hope in his death.

——, On the 20th of Second month last, at his residence near Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio, JOSIAH HUNT, in the 61st year of his age, a worthy member of Fairfield Monthly Meeting. His disease was of a painful and lingering character, but he was enabled to bear it with patience and resignation. He spoke of his departure with composure, saying that his day's work was done, and that he believed there was a mansion prepared for him, where, through adorable mercy, he would be accepted of the Lord.

——, At her residence, Wilmington, Del., on the 20th ult., after a lingering illness of nearly three months, ESTHER STAPLER, in the 62nd year of her age, a member of Wilmington Monthly Meeting.

WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to superintend the Boarding School at West-town, will meet in Philadelphia on Sixth day afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock. The Committee on Instruction to meet at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the same day. The Visiting Committee assemble at the School, on Seventh day afternoon, the 8th inst.

THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada., 6th mo. 1st, 1850.

In proportion as men are cringing and servile to their superiors, they are generally imperious and overbearing to their inferiors.

Dillwyn.

THE VARIOUS ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS,

A NORTHERN PASSAGE TO INDIA.

The fate of Sir John Franklin is a subject of t liveliest interest throughout the civilized wor He has now been absent more than six years, a although every possible effort has been made discover his whereabouts, to succor and assist h —thus far his fate is a mystery. The conte plated departure from our shores of "the Grin Expedition," commanded by Lieut. De Haven, calculated to impart additional interest to t subject, and to mingle with our anxiety in relati to the veteran navigator and explorer, a feeling concern and sympathy for the officers and men the American Navy, who have engaged in a wo of such genuine humanity. It may not be in propriate therefore at the present time, to glan for a moment at the various Expeditions th have been organized with reference to the gr problem. The earliest expedition of the ki was that of Sir Hugh Willoughby, who was s by Queen Elizabeth to discover a North East p sage to India, and who perished with all his crew the Northern Ocean. Various attempts ha since been made to reach the "rich Cathay either by the N. E., N., or N. W. passage. An spection of an artificial globe of the earth, or t portion of a map on a globular projection wh comprises the Arctic regions, will show the co paratively short distance, and the ease with wh the passage might be effected, either to the No West, around the Northern coast of America, return South through Behring's Strait into Pacific; or, to the North East across the Nor ern part of Europe and Siberia, through the sa Strait, which separates Asia from America, w the Polar regions not blocked by eternal bars ice, as the failure of every expedition, down the present time, has sufficiently proven.

Cabot, it is said, penetrated Hudson's Bay 1496—being only four years after the first voy of Columbus. Frobishier, also, entered Hudso Bay in 1577. Davis, in 1587, discovered Strait which bears his name, leading to Baffi Bay. Hudson, in 1610, discovered the Str and Bay called after him. Baffin, in 1616, covered the eastern part of the Bay called a him. On the western side of Baffin's Bay, 74 30 north, long. 80 deg. west, he discove Lancaster Sound, but did not examine it far— it is through *this* Sound that the greatest distan have been run, and the greatest hopes entertai of ultimately finding a passage to the westwa In 1746, Ellis attempted the passage thro Lancaster Sound. In 1773, Capt. Phipps (L Mulgrave,) was sent by the British governm to Spitzbergen, but he could not reach far North, than about 81 deg. In 1778, Cook tempted the passage from the Pacific, thro Behring's Strait, to the North East, but stopped by the ice in lat. 71 deg. north, long. deg. west.

In 1818, the British government fitted out two xpeditions,—one with two vessels under Captain Buchan, to attempt a passage over the pole into he Pacific, which, if it could be accomplished, ould be the shortest; and the other under Capt. Ross, with two vessels, to try the North West pas-age through Davis's Strait, Baffin's Bay, into he Frozen Ocean, and through Behring's Strait o the Pacific. Capt. Buchan in July, 1818, eached lat. 80 30, where he was three weeks fro-en fast, and returned to England October 1818. apt. Ross, in August, 1818, reached about lati-ude 76° N. in long. 165° 30 W. He did not, owever, follow up the western route, but on the stern side of Baffin's Bay, he reached lat. 77° nd was compelled to return on account of the ice, ctober 1, 1818. In 1819, the British govern-ent sent Lieut. Parry with the barques Hecla nd Griper, the latter commanded by Lieut. Lid-en, into Baffin's Bay. He penetrated Lancaster ound to Barrow's Strait, and after a most zeal-us and faithful examination of the Polar Sea, he intered (if winter it may be called, which com-rises ten months of the year,) at Melville Island latitude 75° N., longitude 110° W.; and hav-g passed, on the 10th September, 1819, the ngitude of 110° West, the first step in the scale rewards, the crews obtained the prize of £5000 om Parliament. Parry remained frozen in Mel-lle Island from the first part of October, 1819, ntil the first of August in the following year; nd on the 16th of that month, in lat. 74 28 N., reached long. 113° 46 min. 33 sec. West, be-g the most westerly point gained in the Polar a from the eastward. He returned to Leith ctober 29, 1820. Parry again sailed with the ecla and Fury, May, 1821, provisioned for several ars; but after encountering great difficulties, was compelled to return, October, 1822. In ay, 1824, the British government sent out other expedition, under Parry and Lyon; but er great hardships, with terrible storms among bergs, which occasioned the loss of the Fury, rry returned in the Hecla to England, with th crews, October, 1825.

If ever man deserved success it was Parry. In 27 the Admiralty sent him in his well tried, vorite Hecla, to reach the North Pole. He took board reindeer and iceboats at Lapland. May th he left his vessel in the ice at Spitzbergen; led with his boats June 21st through an open . Left his boats on the 24th, and began his rney over the ice, towards the Pole, until he ched lat. 82, 45, 15 N.

Finding the ice every where broken, and driv-; to the southward, he was compelled to relin-sh the attempt, and to return to his ship, which reached, after an absence from her of sixty-days.

While Parry and Ross, from the eastward, re endeavoring to effect a passage, Capt. Beechy the Blossom, from the Pacific, through Beh-g's Strait, was attempting it from the West-ward, and Capt. Franklin, co-operating in the arduous task, by exploring the Northern coast of America. He had in 1825, reached the ocean in about the 70th lat., and found it fronted by a barren wall of rocks, from long. 113 deg., west, the point at which Parry had stopped, to 150° west, and Capt. Beechy having sailed from the Pacific, through Behring's Strait and the Polar Sea, to 154 deg. west, left a space of only four degrees of longitude unexplored, or ninety-four miles in that latitude, 70 deg. north.

Although the results of these Arctic Expeditions have demonstrated the impossibility of a passage through the Polar Sea, either to the eastward or the westward, at least for all practical purposes, in a region which can only be navigable for about two months of the year, that is, from the last of July until the early part of October, after which the ice closes rapidly, yet, they have been valuable, in other respects, among which is the determination of the Northern coast of America—except, perhaps, a very short space—and in the words of an able writer on the subject, "The whole enterprise is a monument of perseverance, hardiness and courage, as well as of intelligence and skill, highly honorable to the British nation."—*Penn. Inq.*

SCHOOLS IN ANTIGUA.

Extracts from letters of C. Alexander.

We have before alluded to the efforts of pious missionaries having been signally blessed in some parts we have travelled over; here again we must bear testimony to their usefulness. Much good is to be attributed to their exertions, the Moravians and Wesleyans especially, in this island, who pay unremitting attention to the education of the young, persevering through all the difficulties they have to encounter, which, in some instances, are not a few. It is a most delightful and cheering sight to visit the schools and look on the rows of shoeless children, with their little black faces beaming with intelligence and animation and youthful happiness. We have been exceedingly gratified since coming to Antigua in the Moravian institutions of this kind; they have one about three miles from the city, called Cedar Hall, for training boys designed as future teachers. At present there are seventeen, from eight to thirteen years of age, who are being brought up to habits of industry and order: it appears young to decide on their employment for more mature years, but from the too often injurious and contaminating influences which the children here are exposed to, more hope is entertained of their turning out well if entirely under the care of the missionaries from an early age. They appear to receive an excellent education, and those about them have their hearts in the work. The superintendent and his wife, we understood, have no salary, but board with the

children; and one of them told us with great simplicity, 'that they had food and raiment, and were therewith content.' Two hours, morning and afternoon, are devoted to manual labour, when the two instructors by turns work with them. We saw the boys preparing a piece of land on the side of a hill for the cultivation of arrow-root or Palma Christi (castor-oil plant), one of which it was intended to try, hoping in this way to add something to their funds, which occasionally fall short. The little fellows had their hoes and seemed to be really enjoying their occupation. Two groups looked most thoroughly happy in trying to heave out of the ground each a large stone they had met with, and which with their might and main they were endeavouring to raise: they might perhaps have been stimulated to extra exertion by the presence of strangers, but boy-like, they seemed to be pleased with the feat they were thus performing with some difficulty. On First-day afternoon we went to the sabbath school belonging to the same denomination, and we have scarcely witnessed anything of a similar kind in these lands, that has produced such heart-stirring feelings of interest and delight. There were more than 300 girls and adults assembled in a plain substantial chapel, being taught; and above 200 boys and men in the school-room attached. The teachers meet regularly on Third-day evenings, when a short scripture lesson is selected for the following week, on which an explanation is given, and the young persons questioned, that they may quite understand *themselves* what they have to teach. They are also encouraged sometimes to make any inquiries they incline to respecting scripture truths. Between fifty and sixty usually thus meet weekly, and it was very pleasing to learn that they do not like to omit their attendance if it is possible to be there. The names of the little absentees were called over, and the teacher of the class to which they belonged was required to assign a reason, which if not known, a call was requested to be made, and report given next time: a most excellent plan to keep together the numbers and promote an interest between teachers and taught. On First-day we also called at the Wesleyan school, where about 250 children were receiving instruction in a large room under the chapel.

"The Moravians have nine schools in this island, in which more than 800 are educated. G. and I went two miles into the country to be present at an examination of one that had been opened only twelve months, and the performance of the children was good for the time, and the examination well-managed by one of their missionaries. There were fifty-eight of them there, and several of the parents. The master appeared a very suitable one for his office: he is a black, and all his pupils of the same complexion, or coloured. I was much concerned to find that for want of funds, a mistress (who is also black,) and who had been teaching the girls needlework, had the last few weeks been discontinued, though sh had received only two and a-half dollars a mont The children pay for their schooling in all th schools conducted by the Moravians, who enforc with considerable success, this practice more th other bodies. The sabbath-scholars are also e pected to bring a half-penny a week, which assis the missionary expenses, and at the end of month, such are entitled to a small magazin We passed one morning very pleasantly at th Micho schools here, and then inspected the No mal school belonging to the same charity. Fou teen young men and two young women we being instructed for teachers: there is an exc lent master, and we think such an instituti likely to be productive of incalculable benef The pupils were all black or colored persons, a from different islands, and many excellent teac ers have been sent from thence. There are tw orphan asylums here, where a certain number girls of this description are boarded, educated a trained for domestics under the care of comm tees. One belonging to the Wesleyans, whe two or three very pious and devoted Christia superintend the whole, is decidedly the better, a we hear that some young persons, who in probability would have been lost to society, ha become useful and exemplary servants. But li all the other schools their expenditure excee the income, occasioned partly from the depressi of the times, which prevents, as the old su scribers are removed, an equal succession bei kept up, and in consequence, they have be obliged to curtail the number of inmates. Th falling off in the support of schools you will more able to account for, when I mention th for some little time past, sixpence a day is t usual pay for an able-bodied labourer, and othe earn four-pence: it is true they have, many them, a small house of their own, and some piece of land attached, on which some provisio can be grown; but on this island, where th often suffer from long droughts as at this m ment, there is not the same benefit as in oth places we have visited, derived from this circu stance. Now, with such wages where there is large family, there cannot be much to spare f schooling, and had not some of the industrio peasantry laid by a little in more prospero times, they would have been worse off. So advice on this head was being given the oth evening where a number of people were collecte and they were recommended not to spend the earnings in any way improperly, but rather 'lay by for a rainy day.'—When one man, wi a jet black face, very archly said, 'Yes, sir, ve true, but we no get enough in *dry* day, to put for *rainy* one!' This, poor creatures! is tru the case, and much must be attributed to th inconsistent and cruel Act of 1846! This a semblage of persons was asked if they had an thing they wished to say to those like the selves in England; when another replied, 'T

em no buy slave-sugar, *that* mixed with blood, it buy Antigua, no blood in *that now*, massa!' ne clergyman mentioned that he knew of more an 200 infant scholars who had lately been de- ived of instruction, because means could not be tained to carry on the schools, and that from e very low rate of wages, many cannot really y for their children's schooling, though he quires only one penny a week for each child."

London Friend.

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port of the Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, respecting Indian Affairs.

The Committee for the Gradual Civilization l Improvement of the Indian Natives, Report: That during the past year they have continued ir endeavours to promote the welfare of this eresting people, and although their unsettle- nt in regard to the form of their government had an unfavourable tendency, yet we hope care bestowed upon them has been useful.

Our friend Ebenezer Worth, who had for some rs been acceptably engaged among them, be- ving the time for his release to be come, has rned home, and Solomon and Susan Lukens, l Sarah Eastlack, feeling their minds engaged reside at Tunessassah, and aid in carrying out concern of the Yearly Meeting, and being ap- ved by the Committee, they accordingly re- ved there last autumn.

By the report of a deputation who visited the tlement in the Eleventh month last, and also a letter recently received from thence, we are rmed, that a school has been opened by Sarah tlack, in a building erected about half a mile the farm belonging to Friends, which ap- rs to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. re are thirty-eight scholars on the list, twenty- boys and sixteen girls, and the average atten- ce is about ten. Some of the girls had ned to knit, besides attending to the usual ary studies.

he Indians at Horse Shoe Bend having ap- l for aid in supporting a school in their settle- t, and evinced considerable desire for the ation of their children, the Committee deemed lvisable to authorize the Friend at Tuness- a to employ a suitable teacher, and have a ol opened and conducted at our expense, r his supervision.

issatisfaction having arisen among the ves, relative to the manner in which the s administered the affairs of the nation, a ge has been made in the form of their gov- ent, and the officers are now elected by the e. There is, however, a considerable party are attached to the old mode of managing concerns, and evince a decided opposition to ew. In consequence of this state of things, unsettlement and distraction have been ced, not only tending to retard their im- ment and to increase their difficulties, but in various ways affecting them injuriously. Under these trying circumstances, the sympathy of the Committee has been much drawn toward them, and we believe their present situation, as fully as at any former period, demands the tender feeling and aid of Friends.

By the Report of a Committee appointed to examine and settle the accounts of our Treasurer, it appears that he has in his hands securities for $5900, and $1795.28 in cash, of which sum $800 has been drawing interest since Sixth month last.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Committee. THOMAS EVANS, Clerk.

Philadelphia, Fourth mo. 11th, 1850.

CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE AMONG THE WORKING-PEOPLE.

At the annual festival of the Ipswich Museum in December last, some of the most eminent naturalists of the age attended, as Professors Owen, Sedgwick, and Henslow, Captain Ibbetson, Messrs. Bowerbank, Waterhouse, and Gould. It was stated that the Museum is one of natural history, intended chiefly for the working-classes, and that it received last year 65,000 visits. It seems to be the result of a happy harmony of feeling between the upper and working-classes at Ipswich, much special gratitude being due, we believe, to the public-spirited family of the Ransomes of that town, as well as to the late sincerely-lamented Bishop of Norwich. Mr. Bowerbank stated the following curious particulars as an encouragement to those who connect themselves with such institutions:—'It had been,' he said, 'his good fortune since the age of eighteen to be connected, until within a very short period, with a society of a similar description: he alluded to the old Mathematical Society of Spitalfields. In 1717, a few poor handloom weavers associated together, for the purpose of studying mathematics and natural history. These men used, after their daily labour in the summer-time, to pass into the fields and pursue the objects of their peculiar researches. Others, during the meeting of the society, were assiduously studying mathematics under the assistance of those better skilled in the science than themselves. The result of it was, not only the establishment of a high degree of good order among them, but it led to the benefiting of the community at large, by the scientific results which could never have been contemplated from the first association of such a body of men. He would mention one or two instances in connection with that little society. We were all familiar with the admirable Euclid, published by Simson. "Simson's Euclid" was to this day one of the best introductory works in mathematics. Now, Simson was a poor labouring weaver of Spitalfields. He acquired the whole of his mathematical knowledge after the labours of the day had passed, in the bosom of the little society

to which allusion had been made; and after the publication of his work he still pursued his craft as a handloom weaver; but he was subsequently appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Military College at Woolwich. The use of achromatic glasses in telescopes was suggested by a Spitalfields weaver, John Hall, a member of the Mathematical Society. The elder Dolland was a member of that society, and the suggestion was immediately adopted by him, and subsequently carried out to the extent which had produced for us the unrivalled combinations which we now possess in our microscopes and telescopes."—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

The writer of the preceding account has confounded two very different characters. The author of "Simson's Euclid" was Robert Simson, who received a liberal education, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine, at the University of Glasgow. Having a fondness for mathematics, he pursued his studies in that line; and was chosen Mathematical Professor there. He died in 1765, at the age of 70. He translated the Elements of Euclid from the original Greek, accompanied with copious explanatory and critical notes. He also published a treatise on Conic Sections. He was distinguished for an accurate acquaintance with the ancient languages, and a profound knowledge of the Ancient Geometry, rather than for originality of genius.

The Spitalfields weaver, was Thomas Simpson; the names of both these writers being spelled as I have written them, who was about fifteen years younger than Dr. Simson, and who was indebted for the eminence which he attained, to the force of native genius, aided by indefatigable application. The education bestowed upon him by his father, extended but little beyond the art of reading; yet with the assistance of a few books, he soon became qualified, not only to impart instruction in the Mathematical sciences, but to appear as an author. He wrote a number of works, on different branches of Mathematics; and may be fairly ranked amongst the best mathematical authors of the time in which he lived. He died in 1761, in the fifty-first year of his age. Ed.

(From Somerville's Physical Geography.)

ANTARCTIC LANDS.

The south polar lands are equally volcanic, and as deeply ice-bound, as those to the north. Victoria Land, which from its extent seems to form part of a continent, was discovered by Sir James Ross, who commanded the expedition sent by the British government in 1839 to ascertain the position of the south magnetic pole. This extensive tract lies under the meridian of New Zealand; Cape North, its most northern point, is situate in 70° 31′ S. lat., and 165° 28′ E. long. To the west of that cape the northern coast of this new land terminates in perpendicular ice-cliffs, fro 200 to 500 feet high, stretching as far as the e can reach, with a chain of grounded icebergs e tending for miles from the base of the cliffs, of tabular form, and varying in size from one nine or ten miles in circumference. A lof range of peaked mountains rises in the interi at Cape North, covered with unbroken snow, on relieved from uniform whiteness by shadows pr duced by the undulations of the surface. T indentations of the coast are filled with ice ma hundreds of feet thick, which makes it impossi to land. To the east of Cape North the co trends first to S. E. by E. and then in a sou erly direction to 78¼° of S. lat., at which point suddenly bends to the east, and extends in c continuous vertical ice-cliff to an unknown d tance in that direction. The first view of Vic ria Land is described as most magnificent. " the 11th of January, 1841, in about latitude 7 S. and longitude 171° E., the Antarctic co nent was first seen, the general outline of wh at once indicated its volcanic character, risi steeply from the ocean in a stupendous mounta range, peak above peak enveloped in perpet snow, and clustered together in countless gro resembling a vast mass of crystallization, whi as the sun's rays were reflected on it, exhibite scene of such unequalled magnificence and spl dour as would baffle all power of language portray, or give the faintest conception of. very remarkable peak, in shape like a huge c tal of quartz, rose to the height of 7867 f another to 9096, and a third to 8444 feet ab the level of the sea. From these peaks rid descended to the coast, terminating abruptly bold capes and promontories, whose steep esca ments, affording shelter to neither ice nor sn alone showed the jet black lava or basalt, wh reposed beneath the mantle of eternal fro . . . "On the 28th, in lat. 77° 31′ and l 167° 1′, the burning volcano, Mount Erebus, discovered, covered with ice and snow from base to its summit, from which a dense colu of black smoke towered high above the o numerous lofty cones and crateriferous p with which this extraordinary land is stud from the 72d to the 78th degree of latit Its height above the sea is 12,367 feet, Mount Terror, an extinct crater near to it, w has doubtless once given vent to fires bene attains an altitude little inferior, being 10, feet in height, and ending in a cape, from w a vast barrier of ice extended in an east direction, checking all farther progress so This continuous perpendicular wall of ice, v ing in height from 200 to 100 feet, its su presenting an almost unvarying level out-lin traced for 300 miles, when the pack-ice obst ed all farther progress."

The vertical cliff in question forms a pletely solid mass of ice about 1000 feet t the greater part of which is below the surfa

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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xtracts from the Journal of MARGARET WOODS, *who died at Stoke Newington, (England,) in* 1821.

1775. *Seventh month* 24.—Having just finish-
reading an exposition of the New Testament,
was led to consider, that, without care, we might
lopt explanations contrary to the truth, and
ceive hurt, rather than benefit from our
bours.

There is too much of a disposition, in most
ople, to embrace tenets which they are zealous
maintain; and a writer, having formed his
n system, is much inclined to such explana-
ns as may enforce it, though, probably, with-
t perceiving his own partiality in the case.
understand the Scriptures aright, we have
rtainly need of some divine illumination, a ray
that spirit by which they were inspired. This
the safest and most certain guide, and will
suredly so enlighten us, as to explain every
ing necessary for our salvation. But since
ose books have been translated from one lan-
age to another, and all learned men do not
ree in the import of the same words, probably
me may have been translated with a significa-
n different from the original, and convey ideas
at were not intended. By those who have a
owledge of the ancient languages, a dark text
y sometimes have fresh light thrown upon it,
d be rendered less obscure; and the difference
opinions should at least have this good effect—
make us careful not to be over zealous about
ose things which we do not thoroughly under-
nd. We have sufficient knowledge to guide
safe to the harbour of rest. The precepts laid
wn in Scripture to regulate our conduct, are
in, and easy to be understood. But the inqui-
ive mind of man is apt to be impertinently cu-
us, and search into those matters he was not
signed to understand. This leads to natural
soning on things that cannot be comprehended
by our natural faculties, and we get more and more bewildered in the mazes of perplexity and error. If we read the Scriptures with diligent attention, and compare one part with another, observing the general tendency throughout the whole, we should often see, more plainly than we do, the import of many texts, which, selected by themselves, seem hard to be understood.

Seventh month 27.—It is good for us to be humbled under a sense of our own imperfections; to feel our spirits broken and contrite before God. We have cause to follow the Apostle's exhortation, to rejoice in tribulation, as it often brings us into humility of heart; and whatever tends to pull down self, should be received with thankfulness. The nature of man likes not to be brought low; and when the enemy of our souls cannot seduce us to gross acts of sin, he frequently endeavours to exalt us with a glorying in our own perfections. Spiritual pride is one of the worst evils that can befal us; it sets up with a notion of its own holiness, and leads from that humility which is so essentially necessary for us poor dependent mortals.

If we take a view of our own state, a moment's serious reflection must convince us of our weakness. What has enabled us to escape those sins which we have escaped, but the goodness of God, assisting us and guarding us from evil? Without Him, we have no power, no might of our own, that can preserve us. Surely, these considerations must check every approach towards pride, and engage us earnestly to pray to be kept before him in the innocence of little children.

My spirits are often bowed under the awful consideration of the wretched state I should be in, unassisted with his divine power; and earnest prayers ascend from the inmost recesses of my soul, that I may ever be preserved in humility and fear. Feeling the natural propensity of self to desire to be exalted, I have frequently received with thankfulness those dispensations which have caused severe mortification, and, under the painful exercise of such trials, have, in deep humility, put up this petition from the bottom of my heart, that the Lord would neither let his hand spare, nor his eye pity, until his judgments had consumed every thing that was offensive in his sight, and the whole will was subjected to his power; knowing that though his chastisements are for the present not joyous, but grievous and hard to

be borne, yet they will work for our sanctification and redemption.

Save me from myself, from that natural spirit that would rule within me; and preserve me by thy power, O Lord God. Keep me from thinking more highly of myself than I ought to think. Let me see myself as thy penetrating eye beholds me. Bow my spirit in deep reverence and awful fear before thee, and grant that I may walk in that humility, which holds self in no esteem, but is ever ready to acknowledge thee, the Author of all good. Search me, O Lord, and try me, prove me, and know my ways, and if there be any secret sin, do thou it away.

Tenth month 21.—The reproofs of affectionate friends are seldom levelled against trifles; they wish to save us from all unnecessary pain, and will hardly prevail with themselves to run the risk of giving us the least disgust about those things which seem not essentially important to our real happiness. If we search closely into ourselves, we shall, many of us, find that we have a greater repugnance to being told of those defects that hardly amount to faults, than of failings of more consequence: self-love seems to rise more powerfully, and we are apt to attribute it to something else than good-will, when such things are mentioned. We know other actions to be of much more moment, and from making them the principal object of our attention, are ready to conclude that a degree of jealousy operates on the minds of those who make lesser matters the object of censure. But this is far from using the means necessary to be pursued for our benefit. Very trifling circumstances not only prepossess people in our favour, but frequently give them a better or a worse opinion of the cause in which we are engaged. This being the case, we should endeavour to think nothing beneath our notice, and to arrive at such an habitual circumspection, as may enable us to perform every action well, carefully guarding not only against essential errors, but against every thing that may occasion prejudice or unnecessary disgust. The observation of these lesser failings is likewise a means of preserving us in more humility, and keeping down that proud spirit, which is so apt to exalt itself, and draw from the watch-tower.

Though we have sufficient reason to be humble, from the consideration of our inability, of ourselves, to perform the least action well, yet we are apt not to dwell in this frame; and I have sometimes thought that we should rather rejoice than be angry, at any thing that may bring us into this state of humiliation, and make us, in our own eyes, of no reputation. This state frequently raises strong cries in our hearts to God, that he would be pleased to forgive us our past trespasses, and more powerfully support us in future, that we may not be vanquished by the enemy. And here, we are kept in a firm dependence upon God; and in praying fervently for the assistance of his grace, and shall find a renewal of strength; and, instead of sinking in despair, pursue our warfare with fresh vigour a alacrity of mind.

From the American Journal of Science and Arts.

A brief Memoir of the late WALTER FOLGE *of Nantucket; by* WILLIAM MITCHELL.

(Concluded from page 596.)

In concert with several observers on the co tinent, among whom were Bowditch and Jefferso he made special preparation to observe the b ginning and end of the solar eclipse of 1806, tot in Boston and nearly so at Nantucket. The da was cloudless and the results satisfactory.

Probably the most valuable observations th he ever made were those on the comet of 1807– the first comet he had ever seen. On the fir appearance of this body, he commenced taking series of angular distances to the various fix stars near which it passed. These angles we taken with a sextant, in the use of which he w very skilful. Having been in the habit f many years of adjusting this instrument for th seamen of his native town, no one could use more dexterously. His application to this wor as to every undertaking, was unremitting; h followed it through the whole period of its vis bility, and in the latter part of autumn, while th comet was circumpolar, by obtaining angle through the whole night above and below th pole, he was able to detect its parallax, as well a its motion and position.

These observations were never published, an it now may be well doubted whether a vestige o his notes remains, the labour having been pe formed chiefly for his own gratification. Th great comet of 1811 did not escape his attentio and his observations met with a better fate. H was induced to publish them in detail, and the were so numerous that the angles alone, when re duced, occupied an entire page of a Boston news paper. With his expertness in the use of th sextant, and the sharp nucleus of that beautifu comet, his results were exceedingly accurate, an were so esteemed by Dr. Bowditch, who use them in calculating its elements.

In earlier life he had constructed a number o small telescopes; but at the age of fifty-four h undertook the construction of a reflector of con siderable size, and finished it in the succeedin year. This telescope is a Gregorian, the large speculum is five inches, and the smaller, one inc in diameter. Its focal length is five feet, wit one eye-piece magnifying not less than three hun dred. It is not mounted equatorially, nor has i any arrangement for measures; but it is furnish ed with rack work for slow azimuth and altitud movement. The stand is of oak and has fou legs on the plan recommended by the elde Tulley, and it is exceedingly steady—illustratin the advantage of this method for firmness no les than safety. The tube is of sheet iron and very

eatly finished. The stand, which was made by is son, is the only part which was not formed y his own hands. In grinding the large specu- um he dispensed entirely with the bed of hones, sing the grinding powder after it was worn very ne on the pewter tool. In reference to its figure, here is doubt whether its curve is parabolic. He ojected to that form and demonstrated that it is ot the best except for objects whose distance is finite. When the specula were finished, they ere placed for trial in a rude tube of deal board ounted on a temporary support and directed to he planet Jupiter; and whatever may have been s subsequent performances, which were certainly o better than what might have been anticipated, —in the first trial its performance was astonish- ng. For light, distinctness of vision, and clear- ess of outline, it is scarcely surpassed by the rger and far more expensive instruments of the resent day. While in this tube and with this mporary adjustment, he viewed the moon under vorable circumstances of weather, three days fter the change, and detected that delicate thread f corpuscular light which was seen by Schröter n the early part of the year 1792 with a reflector f nearly the same size, and he described it lmost in the words of the German astronomer, hough he had never seen the paper of Schröter nd knew nothing of the discovery. When the elescope was completed and mounted, his neigh- ours thronged his house to obtain a sight of the oon or other celestial objects, and although a evere tax upon him, he at all times gratified heir wishes with the most enduring patience.

On the occasion of the return of the Encke omet in 1829, when the theory of Encke was so rikingly verified, he became interested in the ubject of a resisting medium, and for his own atisfaction constructed a set of tables for the etermination of the place of the comet for any eriod past or future within the limit of a thou- and years. The labour in the construction of hese tables was immense; but with his usual ntiring zeal and application, he accomplished it, efore the comet was beyond the reach of the elescope. The figures made in this work were o numerous that he often exhibited the sheets ontaining the rough computations as a curiosity. hese tables he always declined publishing though ften solicited to do so, and they remain to this ay among the fragments of his industry.

He kept for many years a meteorological jour- al, using a barometer and thermometer of his wn construction, both of which were remarkable or their accuracy. Indeed he was never satis- ed with the use of any instruments unless he was ntirely confident of their utmost accuracy, and o be certain of this, he was compelled to form hem with his own hand. In the prosecution of is meteorological inquiries he convinced himself f the truth of the gyratory theory of Redfield nd defended it with energy. In the more vigor- us period of his life, he was contributor to the mathematical periodicals of the day, solving the more difficult problems and proposing others. Among his correspondents in science, were Doc- tors Bowditch, Prince and Oliver, and President Jefferson.

Having at different periods engaged in the study of the law and acted some years as an attorney, he received the appointment of judge of the county court, and so far as a profound regard to justice is concerned, no appointment could have been more judicious. He knew nothing of dis- simulation; nothing could influence him from the straightest line of uprightness. In his morals and in his dealings with men, he seemed to know nothing but the exactness of his mathematics.

He interested himself also in the politics of the day; was a member of the legislature of his native state several years during the period of the most rabid party divisions. As in science so in politics, he was a friend of Jefferson, and belonged to the old democratic party, and was twice elected to Congress. While at Washington he was not unmindful of his favorite themes, and it was pro- verbial among his colleagues, that in the recess of the sittings or when his seat was vacant, he could always be found at the Patent Office.

While his conscientiousness was a sufficient guaranty that no item of duty would for a mo- ment, under any circumstances, be neglected, we are not among those who believe that the square and dividers are adapted to political purposes, however desirable a measure of the exact may be in the government of men and policy of the state; and the history of La Place is not the only com- ment upon this philosophy.

In the most laborious investigations, his pa- tience was without limit. Nothing seemed capa- ble of diverting him from his purpose, nor were the wants of this life deemed of any consequence to him when engaged in the solution of a mechani- cal or mathematical problem. Time was no ob- ject to him either in the prosecution of his own inquiries, or in imparting knowledge to his less learned neighbours and townsmen. But the object of this memoir is rather to commemorate the genius and acquirements of Folger than to comment upon his moral qualities. In reference to the latter, however, much might be said of his rigid virtues and abstemious habits; and although like Count Rumford he seemed at times soured and disappointed that men did not conduct them- selves more in conformity with his own exact views, yet it was easy amid all this to perceive traces of good and benevolent impulses. He died on the 8th of the 9th month, 1849, at the age of 84.

"Nothing repays the labour of the husband- man more fully than the willing soil—nothing is more grateful for his attention, or offers surer re- wards to patient industry, or to renewed attempts at improvement."

For Friends' Review.

PRACTICE ABOVE PROFESSION.

On looking over the "Friend" of last week, the following extract from an original communiration to that paper, arrested my attention, and the remarks appear so just, that I offer them for republication. Self righteousness and a denunciatory spirit, are not indicative of the meekness of Christ. But to pray for those who, we believe, are in error, and to invite them to follow us, as we endeavor to follow Him, must be pleasing to our father in Heaven, as it is the result of that feeling which breathes peace on earth, good will towards men. It may not be amiss to state that the italics are as in the original. A.

"It is well worth the time and labor to read the works of George Fox, particularly his life and the epistles interspersed through it. Their universal tenor breathes a spirit of pure Christian love and fervent concern for the salvation of souls, and for the maintenance of unfeigned humility and fellowship among those who professed the same faith with himself. William Penn, who wrote from thorough knowledge of him, says, 'He was of an innocent life, *no busybody, nor self-seeker*, neither *touchy* nor *critical*. So meek, contented, modest, easy, steady, tender, it was a pleasure to be in his company. He exercised no authority but over evil, and that everywhere and in all; but *with love, compassion, and long-suffering*. A most merciful man, as ready to forgive, as *unapt to take or give an offence*. Thousands can truly say, he was of an excellent spirit and savor among them, and because thereof the most excellent spirits loved him with an unfeigned and unfading love.' Notwithstanding his excellent spirit the enemy who sought to 'hinder the work of God, and disquiet the peace of the church, and *chill the love of his people to the truth, and one to another*,' stirred up opponents to him. 'In all these occasions, he bore all their weakness and prejudice, and returned not reflection for reflection, but forgave them their weak and bitter speeches, *praying for them* that they might have a sense of their hurt, and see the subtlety of the enemy to *rend and divide*, and return unto their *first love* that *thought no ill*.' What a happy change would it effect for the Society everywhere, did this spirit of restoring love prevail throughout all ranks, that leads those whose minds are thoroughly imbued with it to pray for those who have got wrong, instead of cherishing a denunciatory spirit that would drive men still further from the Truth. William Penn proceeds: 'And truly I must say, that though God had visibly clothed him with a Divine preference and authority, and indeed his very presence expressed a religious majesty, yet he *never abused it*, but held his place in the church of God with *great meekness*, and a most *engaging humility and moderation*. For upon all occasions, like his blessed Master, *he was a servant to all*, holding and exercising his eldership in the invisible power that had gathered them; with reverence to the Head, and care over the body, and was received only in that spirit and power of Christ, as the first and chief elder in this age; who as he was therefore worthy of double honor, so for the same reason it was given by the faithful of this day; because his authority was inward and not outward, and that he got it, and kept it, *by the love of God* and *power of an endless life*.' His extraordinary character is worthy of contemplation, and the blessed Holy Spirit by which he was actuated, to be obeyed, that its heavenly influence and rule may more universally prevail, softening the hearts of brethren and sisters with Christian charity towards one another. For what will signify our earnestness for the support of our principles, unless it is accompanied by the love of God, and the undissembled love of the brethren? 'If ye bite and devour one another,' said the apostle, 'take heed that ye be not consumed one of another.'"

THE WAYS OF THE SQUIRREL.

BY RUSTICUS.

I never see a squirrel working his wire treadmill in everlasting but futile efforts to escape, but I feel my choler rise against the poor little captive's heartless and witless owner. Abominating all kinds of restraint myself, I make it an absolute law never to enthral a living being. True that some animals, as well as men, bear a prison better than others: a dormouse, for instance, will roll himself in a ball, curl his tail over his neck, and doze away his days in stolid resignation, if not absolute comfort; liberty is lost, but the loss is so small he hardly feels it. If at large, enjoying freedom to the utmost, he would dive into some cozy dormitory of his own making, roll himself in a ball, curl his tail over his neck, and doze just after the same fashion. Again, a tortoise is soon stupidly at home in his prison: he is too phlegmatic to care about the matter; give him sunshine and leaves, and keep him out of the rain, and he submits to his fate with a very good grace; but this is nature: he had nothing more than leaves and sunshine, and shelter from the wet, when he was at large, and he wanted nothing more. How different with the squirrel! There are no bounds to the largeness of his liberty, no limits to its enjoyment. Heartless, I say, heartless and witless is the man who can take pleasure in the possession of such a captive.

I have spent hours in watching the squirrel in his native woods, and that is the way to study nature. How much more knowledge do we gain from the actions of the living than from the measurements of the dead! Your professed naturalist dotes on the skin and the bone; I love the living being. Skin and bone are the husk, life the kernel. Then, again, skin and bone cannot

be got at without killing. I have tried both—the killing and the observing. I look back on the killing without a ray of satisfaction, whilst the observing has added some of the most cherished treasures in memory's storehouse. When I want a lesson in natural history, when I want to pry into the private life of beast, bird, fish, or insect, I lie in wait to watch their proceedings. My garments are colored after nature—green, gray, or brown— and I stand, sit, or lie perfectly still. It is a good plan to sprawl at full length on the ground, raising the head only, and resting the chin on the hands. In this position I have watched birds building their nests and feeding their young within three yards of my face. It is marvellous how soon animals are reconciled to the presence of a motionless object. In this position I have often watched the squirrels at Bushbridge, Cobham, and Esher. These very amusing creatures seem to have a good deal of pleasure as well as business on hand. When on the ground—as on the lawn before the house at Bushbridge—they will often frisk and play like lambs, and seem to take special pleasure in teasing the birds. It constantly happens that a thrush or blackbird will emerge from beneath some evergreen, and hop into an open space, attracted perhaps by a worm he sees on the closely-shaven turf. As certainly as he does so a squirrel dashes at him, and compels him to return faster than he came, uttering, if a blackbird, that sharp, half angry, half frightened series of notes so distinctive of his kind, and often ending in a whistle as he gains the shelter of a neighboring laurel. In firwoods, too, I have noticed the manœuvres of the squirrel on the ground: there the turf, anything but lawn-like, often abounds with long bents, last year's flower-stalks, and also with loose fragments of dead grass which are blown about by the wind. The history of these wandering fragments is on this wise: a moth lays its egg on the upright flower-stalk of the grass; the grub proceeding from this egg crawls down the stalk, and feeds on the root and crown of the plant, just at the surface of the ground. Rooks have a great relish for this grub as soon as he is large enough and fat enough for a mouthful; and these cunning birds know well enough where to find him by the sickly color of the plant he is killing; so they pluck up the plant, and send it adrift, and then devour the grubs. Well, to return to the squirrel—I have seen him collecting both the bents and these dried wandering fragments; the bents he nibbles off close to the ground, but the dried fragments want nothing but picking up. When he has collected as much as he can comfortably carry, he mounts one of the pines, and takes it to the nest he is building right up at the top. Now the squirrel seldom lays the foundation of its nest, or drey, as we call it, but generally possesses himself of a last year's bird's-nest, giving the preference to that of a magpie, probably on account of the garniture of them with which that bird is often pleased to protect her progeny. There is great animosity between the squirrel and the magpie, and this appropriation of the magpie's nest by the squirrel may perhaps have something to do with it. So many of my neighbors talk of squirrels building their dreys, that I presume this appropriation of an old bird's-nest is not invariable; but I can speak positively to this fact in the instances I have examined. The nest is not always a magpie's; a cushat's or a crow's will occasionally answer his purpose. Still, there is generally a good deal of new material; sticks for the outworks, dried grass, dried moss for the interior, and the bottom is lined with fur combed from the belly of the female—a habit common to many rodent animals, and perfectly well known to every schoolboy who rejoices in the possession of tame rabbits. The general figure of the drey is oval, after the fashion of a long-pod's nest, but without the symmetry of that beautiful structure; the domed top and cup-shaped bottom are tolerably compact, but all round the middle the fabric seems loosely put together, and the squirrels pass in and out at various parts, and in rough weather they always close the hole behind them.

Our country people thoroughly believe that squirrels are paired for life; but this is a point very difficult to settle. Such a faith is rather shaken in my own individual instance by the exciting love-chase I have so often witnessed in the spring. I have known this chase continue for hours, and very beautiful it is. The lover will pursue the object of his choice to the very summit of the highest larch: the female ascends the trunk spirally, coyly keeping out of sight of her swain: then she will descend, leaping from bough to bough, till at last she runs along a slender, drooping branch to the end, and boldly throws herself off, spreading out her legs and tail to the utmost—the branch, which had yielded slightly beneath her feet, instantly recovering its position as she falls like a floating leaf—and alights unscathed and unscared some twenty feet below amid the leafy spray of a neighboring tree. Away she scampers, as if for life; gains the trunk, and climbs it as before. Her lover follows with untiring energy, takes the same leaps, and makes the same ascents. Sometimes the fugitive pauses, hidden mayhap by the huge trunk, or amid the tender green leaves of some patriarchal beech. Her lover pauses, too, in an attitude of profound attention, listening and watching to catch the slightest rustle or movement. Again she moves, again his bright eye detects her, again the chase goes on. All this seems a little out of joint with the prosy man-and-wife kind of life these little creatures have the credit of leading; but I leave the matter entirely in the hands of the learned.

Of course it is next to impossible to peep into a drey when the little baby squirrels first come to town; but I once had the extraordinary good

fortune to get hold of three young squirrels on the very day they were born. The mother was caught and caged only a week before, and the little ones might be said to have been born on the tread-wheel. They were mere squabs, and their tails so short that no one could suppose them destined to become such ornamental bushes as they certainly are when the wearer has arrived at years of discretion. I tried to rear these little creatures, but did not succeed. The mother neglected them from the first, and had she been left alone, would soon have killed them by the perpetual rotation of her wiry prison. I took them away from her, made a flannel nest for them, and fed them with warm milk by means of a quill, the small end of which was covered with wash leather. They lived but one day. I knew an instance in which a squirrel was actually brought up in this way by hand, and became as familiar as a cat, never making any attempt to escape or to avoid the company of persons whom it knew.

The squirrel's dietary consists of fir-cones, nuts, acorns, beechmast, peas, beans, haws, and the bark and young shoots of trees in spring and early summer. Fir-cones are a standing dish, and where squirrels abound you will scarcely find a cone that does not show the marks of their teeth. I believe the seeds alone are eaten, except in cases of extreme hunger. I have seen the little fellows at work on the cones both on the trees and on the ground, and have positively ascertained that the scales are commonly rejected. The squirrel will often cause the cone to fall by nibbling it while still hanging on the bough, but he prefers pulling it quite off, and will sit erect on his haunches, holding the cone in his fore-feet, which he uses as adroitly as hands. Comfortably settled in this posture, he will gnaw away at the base of the cone, allowing the scales to fall from his mouth, and munching a seed, when he can get at one, with much satisfaction. In watching such an operation a spy-glass is of great use. All the other seeds they not only devour in season, but hoard up in vast stores in the hollow trunks of decaying trees. And what is very remarkable, these stores are not the work of an individual or a family, but when a tree is found with a convenient cavity, more than one pair or one family of squirrels will use it as a store-house.

(To be continued.)

THE WORLD RIPENING FOR PEACE.

History, if studied aright, would show a gradual, steady ripening of the public mind for the adoption of a pacific policy. Few suspect how much has already been done in the way of such a preparation; but a review of what war once was, and what it now is, of general opinion and practice on this subject from the infancy of our race to the present time, would fully confirm the position, that more than half the work of its utter extinction is already accomplished. This opens far too wide a field for us to explore at present; and we barely call attention to the inquiry as one of great interest, importance and encouragement.

Civil government, with its various contrivances for the peaceful adjustment of disputes between individuals, was at its outset an effort analogous to what we are attempting for nations; and its grand principles have, from time immemorial, been extending wider and wider, until they have actually superseded the practice of war, the brutal arbitrament of the sword, between a countless multitude of minor states that used to rely, as nations still do, on some form of war for the settlement of their controversies. Thus has the sword been taken out of the hands first of individuals, next of petty chieftains, and finally of large communities incorporated as kingdoms or confederacies, until the assumed right of war is by universal consent and usage, restricted now to independent nations. Combination has superseded war by regular processes of law, by codes and courts, that perform for associated communities essentially the same office of equitable, peaceful adjustment, as for individuals.

This general idea, though crudely conceived and very imperfectly carried into practice, lay at the bottom of the Amphictyonic Council, the Achæan League, and other peaceful substitutes for war in Ancient Greece. The same might be said of various leagues in modern times, such as the Hanseatic League, the Swiss Confederacy and many others, like our own Union of thirty sovereignties called States. They are all progresssive developments of the simple, yet wide extending principle for which we contend—the application of law, with its appropriate forms of justice, to the largest as well as to the smallest communities, to nations as to individuals.

This idea, the germ of the world's ultimate pacification under a system of law, we find in past ages working, though vaguely and darkly enough in the mind of many a statesman, philosopher and philanthropist. It was thus with Henry IV. of France, and his chief minister, Sully with St. Pierre, and his admirer and imitator on this subject, Rousseau; with Leibnitz, that universal genius, and many others down to our own day. The idea is now at work more widely among the leading minds of Christendom; and its truth, simplicity and efficacy must insure its triumph, at no very distant day, over the blind and brutal system of miscalled justice, embodied in the custom of war. Though scouted now as a piece of quixotic philanthropy, it is yet to become an acknowledged axiom of international law and policy for the whole world.

Here is a field of curious inquiry; and we wish some of our antiquarian friends, some Hallam of peace, would explore it, and bring to light the interesting and instructive facts which now lie concealed under the rubbish of so many ages o

barbarism and blood. We need these Antiquities of Peace, these latent and long-buried germs of the policy we recommend, dug up from the Balbecs and Palmyras, the Herculaneums and Ninevehs of war. It will yet be found and acknowledged, that the wisest, most far-seeing minds in past ages have, even while supporting the war-system, caught glimses of the very principle and system for which the friends of peace are now contending. Their conceptions were crude, and accompanied with many prevalent errors; but they were obviously groping after the truth, and struck out now and then, a spark to shed here and there a flickering ray along the future pathway of the world's permanent peace.—*Friend of Peace.*

For Friends' Review.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The manufacturer or labourer, whatever his calling may be, whose profits are small, or who must run the race with keen and vigilant competitors, can scarcely hope for success if he neglects to avail himself of the advantages that may be offered in the way of improved machinery. It will not suffice to rely upon his industry alone, when those around him are multiplying the results of equal industry, five, ten or a hundred fold, by bringing their ingenuity, or that of others to their aid.

We, who spend the prime of our days pent up in a large city in the midst of hurried avocations, are very apt to picture to ourselves the comforts of that period, when—having amassed wealth, and become tired of business—we shall retire into the country, and have little to do but enjoy its quietness, live upon the results of our early industry, breathing an uncontaminated atmosphere among nature's green fields and forests, listening to the music of birds, cultivating the domestic affections, and endeavoring to train our spirits for heaven.

Thus, it is not strange that even the citizen who habitually hears much of the rise and fall of cotton, the demand for freights and the price of stocks, should frequently have his attention drawn to the comfort and good thrift of the farmer, to whose labour he feels that he is indebted for all the bread that he eats, and whose neighbor and companion he is hoping one day to be.

This may be my excuse for offering the following extract to the *Review.* I find it in this month's number of the *American Agriculturist,* and apprehend that operatives of more than one kingdom may derive practical hints from its perusal. The writer appears to be a resident of the state of New York, who had travelled in England.

P.

From what few observations I have been able to make on the husbandry of England, I am convinced that the repeal of the corn laws is not the only cause of the present embarrassed situation of the English farmer. If this is so, protective duties are not his only hope and remedy. I have not visited every part of England, nor have I ever examined every implement of agriculture in use there, but from what I have seen, I have not found the mode and manner of tillage there so scientific nor economical as it might be, nor as might reasonably have been expected from the reputation English farmers enjoy as agriculturists.

Not many years ago, I passed the seasons of seed time and harvest in one of the best wheat-growing districts, in Staffordshire, England. I had therefore an opportunity of seeing how these important operations were there performed. I never saw less than three, and many times I saw four and five horses drawing, at a slow pace, a single plow. Most American farmers would have plowed the same land, equally as well, and in half the time, with a pair of horses. But to do so, of course, an American plow also would be necessary. Then two, three, and even four horses were employed to draw a harrow, and frequently have I seen as many as eight drawing a spiked roller. Now these horses are only kept at a great expense, far greater than in this country, where provender is less valuable. Let the English farmer, then, either improve his implements of tillage, so that they can be worked with less power, or increase the speed of his horses, so that more can be done in the same time, and an improvement and a gain will be effected, which will, to a certain extent, relieve him from the ruinous effects of the present anti-protection policy. This will most certainly be the result. In America, we have been led into improvements and expedients of every kind to meet the high price of labour. The English will find it necessary to resort to these same improvements and expedients to meet the low prices of which they now so bitterly complain.

But this will be difficult and mortifying to the English, they have such a *notion* of solidity and stability. They seem to have also an extraordinary reverence for certain old customs and practices. In that part of England referred to, wheat is commonly reaped with the sickle, at an expense of twelve to fifteen shillings sterling. Oats are mown with a naked scythe, and then "taken out," as it is called, by the hands, and so bound into bundles. The scythe and snath resemble those used by us twenty years ago.

I remember having tried to explain the construction and operation of our grain cradle to one of their farmers. As soon as I had made him understand it was but little more than a simple scythe and snath, *he at once saw what I meant,* and said he would show me one. We repaired to his plow house, and he brought out a very *antique* scythe and snath, the latter armed with a switch or spring, the office of which was to throw the grain round, as the scythe cut it. This was the only grain cradle he had ever seen!

If what I have said is over-drawn, that is, if I have endeavoured to put American husbandry above that of England, I am misunderstood. If we excel the English in any of our labour-saving machines and implements, it is, without doubt, because we have been constrained to it by the low price of produce and the high price of labour in this country. As I said before, to meet the reduced prices of corn in England, her agriculturists will have to adopt the same expedients.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 15, 1850.

In the notice given last week, of the proceedings in the New York Yearly Meeting, mention was made of an effort on the part of Friends in Adrian Quarterly Meeting, to establish a select school in that newly settled district, on the manual labour system. This subject, as already observed, was not acted upon by the Yearly Meeting, yet the undertaking was highly approved by those who expressed their sentiments on the case. The Quarterly Meeting in question, is located in the state of Michigan, not far from the Ohio line. This state is well known to have been but recently reclaimed from the primeval forest; and of course the occupants are generally subject to the privations and hardships incident to a new settlement; and these difficulties, as far as they affect the education of youth, must press with peculiar force upon the members of our Society. The effort of Friends there, to provide a seminary in which their youth may be educated, under teachers of their own persuasion, and in a manner consistent with their principles and practice, is certainly worthy of commendation and encouragement.

After the subject was introduced into the Yearly Meeting, the Editor had a conference with a Friend of that Quarter, and obtained from him a copy of the minutes, to which allusion has been made, from which we transcribe the following:

"At Adrian Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held Third mo. 28th, 1849.

"The Committee on Education made the following report, viz. that they have attended to the appointment, and would propose the following for the Quarterly Meeting's consideration, viz:

"In order to carry out the recommendation of the Society of Friends, and the views of its concerned members in relation to the guarded and religious education of our children, we would propose the following plan for consideration, viz:

"That the Quarterly Meeting appoint a Committee of such Friends as feela sense of the importance of such a measure, to act under its sanction in soliciting subscriptions and donations for the purpose (should the necessary amount be obtained) of purchasing a suitable tract of land near some branch of the Quarterly Meeting, on which to erect such buildings as would be necessary and proper, in accordance with the funds obtained, in which to open a school on something like the following general principles.

"1st. The Superintendent and Teachers employed, to be such as are considered consistent and exemplary members of the Society of Friends.

"2d. The pupils to be required to comply strictly with the rules and regulations established by the Trustees or Committee of the Quarterly Meeting.

"3d. In order to reduce the expense of board and tuition as much as practicable, the System of Manual labor to be introduced as far as may appear best and way open for it.

"Lastly, The whole to be under the care and inspection of a visiting Committee, to be appointed by the Quarterly Meeting, which Committee should make an annual report to the meeting in relation to the condition of the School and Farm, and the general interests of the same."

A committee was accordingly separated to solicit subscriptions and donations for the purpose of rasing the funds which are necessary for carrying this plan in to effect.

It will be observed that this minute is dated upwards of a year ago; and the Editor was informed that subscriptions to the amount of two thousand dollars, have been made by Friends within Adrian Quarterly Meeting; but from the situation in which they are placed, and the relative smallness of their number, they are induced to look to the liberality of their Friends who are more abundantly favoured with the means, for assistance in the completion of the undertaking.

It appears that a farm, of three hundred and thirty acres, suitable for the purpose in view, is now offered for sale at a price of five thousand dollars, which Friends would gladly purchase if they were in possession of the means.

As the school is to be conducted upon the manual labour plan, it is probable that if the expense of its original establishment was paid, its advantages might be rendered attainable, without further drafts on public liberality, to a large part of the youth within their limits The benefits of seminaries in which attention to mechanical and agricultural employments should alternate with literary and scientific pursuits, do not appear to be duly appreciated in this country.

The great majority of our race, and more particularly in newly settled districts, must rely for the necessaries and comforts of life upon the labour of their hands; and it is of importance that young people should be early accustomed to that species of independence which they must eventually assume—that of supplying their wants by their own industry. There are probably no people more careful to provide their children with such education as will qualify them for respectable positions in life, than the Society of Friends; and to attain this object, without abandoning the habit of self reliance, there is probably no kind of seminary so available, as one in which the industry of the pupils is cal-

ulated to defray the principal, if not the total expense.

Schools of that character possess a twofold advantage. They tend to establish habits of industry, by accustoming the pupils to the regular occupation of their time; and those pupils are, or may be, learning the business on which they are to depend for a livelihood, at the same time that they are acquiring the elements of science and literature.

Reverting to the Adrian Seminary it may be remarked, that as we must look to settlements of recent formation, and where wealth is sparingly diffused, for the successful establishment and support of manual labour schools, we would warmly recommend that institution to the favour and patronage of wealthy and liberal minded Friends. Communications addressed to Ansel Rogers, Rollin, Mich., would receive attention.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—A letter from Daniel Webster to the citizens of Newburyport, as inserted in a number of public papers, contains the following paragraph:

"No people are more opposed to slavery than the people of Pennsylvania. We know, especially, that that great and respectable part of her population, the Friends, have borne their testimony against it from the first. Yet they create no excitement; they seek not to overthrow or undermine the constitution of their country. They know that firmness, steadiness of principle, a just moderation, and unconquerable perseverance, are the virtues, the practice of which is most likely to correct whatever is wrong in the constitution of the social system. No doubt there are sometimes to be found Friends subject to the frailty of desiring to become conspicuous, or to the influence of a false sentimentality, or borne away into an atmosphere flickering between light and darkness, by the puffs of the transcendental philosophy. But that is not a matter of the great body. They remain of sound and composing minds and memories. I am misled by authority which ought not to mislead, if it be not true that that great body approves the sentiment to which I have given utterance on the floor of the Senate."

The Senator certainly spoke without book, when he hazarded the assertion that the sentiments which he uttered on the floor of the Senate were approved by the great body of Friends. He has not informed us on what *authority* he founds his opinion. Perhaps he does not know, that in the Society of Friends there are regularly constituted bodies, whose duty it is, when circumstances are believed to require it, to appear on behalf of the Society; and when such bodies do appear before the public, or the legislative or executive authorities, the sentiments which they express may be considered as those of the Society. Now if Daniel Webster can produce a declaration favourable to his avowed opinions on the floor of the Senate, emanating from a constituted body, it will be something to his purpose. But I hazard little in saying that no declaration of the kind alluded to has ever appeared; and speaking, not for the society, but as an individual, I confidently predict that no such declaration will ever appear.

However disposed the Society of Friends has always been to yield a passive obedience to the laws, however unjust or oppressive, they have not failed to employ their influence with the legislative authorities to procure such modifications of the laws, as will secure to the coloured race the protection to which they are entitled. The efforts of Pennsylvania Friends to obtain the needful enactments, securing the free people of this commonwealth from being carried into slavery upon false pretences, are well known. A few months only have passed, since a forcible remonstrance was presented, by Friends of Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings, to the Legislature at Harrisburg, against the repeal of certain sections of a law, for the prevention of kidnapping, which they in conjunction with others had been instrumental in procuring. It is, therefore, not very probable that they generally approve of the bill which Senator Webster professes his readiness to support, by which the freedom of every colored person, in every free state of the Union, would be placed at the disposal of a host of officers, without restraint and without accountability, and from whose decision there would be no available appeal. Though the well known principles of Friends lead to a passive submission to the constitution and laws of the country, yet their practice from the first rise of the society has always been to refuse an active co-operation with legal enactments which they judged incompatible with their moral and religious duty, and quietly submit to the penalty. And believing as they now do, that slavery is irreconcilable with the precepts and spirit of the gospel, Senator Webster can reasonably expect no support from them, when he advocates the opinion that the friends of order and law in the free states are bound to afford their assistance in the recovery of fugitive slaves. Deploring the existence of slavery in any part of the Union, a reluctant and unresisting submission to the laws provided for the reclamation of fugitives from servitude, is all that can be asked of us, and all that will be yielded by the consistent professors of Quakerism.

But the bill which the Massachusetts senator professes a readiness to support, does not simply provide for the reclamation of fugitives from labour, but greatly endangers the liberties of those who are legally free. The law of 1793, of which he speaks in such complacent terms, is well known to have been used as a means of reducing free persons of colour to slavery, upon the charge of having escaped from the service of their masters. More than thirty years ago, the Meeting for Sufferings at

Philadelphia applied to our own legislature for some legal redress of the grievances authorized by this act. To assert that the Friends of Philadelphia, generally approve an enactment, still more hazardous to the freedom of this injured class, is to contradict not only their often repeated declarations, but their strenuous exertions for the last twenty years. And we have sufficient evidence that Friends in other places, are as sensitive in regard to the rights of the African race, as they are in Philadelphia or its vicinity. I have yet to learn that that part of his speech was approved by any member or professor of this Society.

The opinion which he avows, that the Wilmot proviso is needless and useless, because slavery, if left to the operation of natural laws, can never be planted in New Mexico, is so completely opposed to general experience, that its imputed approval, by the body of Friends, is a meagre compliment to their sagacity. Why do the advocates of slavery extension insist upon leaving a large part of the newly acquired territory open to the intrusions of slavery, but because they desire and expect, in that event, to people it with slaveholders and slaves? The opposition to the admission of California, is evidently owing to its anti-slavery constitution; and the undisguised effort to establish the doctrine that slavery is not prohibited in New Mexico, by any law now in force, proves beyond contradiction or doubt, that the leaders of the South have no fears of the exclusion of slavery from their new dominions, by any other laws than the laws of the land.

It is scarcely possible to doubt, and in fact is not doubted by the combatants at Washington, that the question whether the land wrested from Mexico is to be occupied by a free or a servile population, must depend upon the extension or exclusion of the Jefferson ordinance of 1787, over that territory. Disclaiming all authority to speak on behalf of the society at large, I cannot conceive that any well-informed member of that society, or any other person, who duly appreciates the demoralizing and benumbing influence of slavery, and who with an enlightened understanding regards the virtue, the happiness or the prosperity of the United States, would approve of a policy which is calculated to extend the blight of slavery to the shores of the Pacific. Such, in the opinion of many, in and out of the Society of Friends, is the tendency of the policy which the Massachusetts senator advocates.

It is not the design of this journal to take part in questions of a merely political character, or to criticise the opinions or conduct of public men, any further than the great interests of morality and religion are concerned. And viewing the present contest as one, upon the decision of which the worldly happiness of millions of the present and future generations may depend, we cannot but r gard it with serious apprehensions, and must permitted to enter our solemn protest against attempt to affix upon the character of Friends imputation of supporting or giving countenance a policy, subversive of the rights of a depende class, and destructive to the best interests a future prospects of this great and growing republ

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A letter dated at Spiceland, Indiana, the 4 inst., from our beloved friend Benjamin Seeboh to a friend in this city, informs us that he and companion were there industriously employed visiting the meetings, Quarterly, Monthly a others, within that extensive Yearly Meeting.

It would be well that our friends who favour with notices of marriages or deaths, should reme ber, that as we are desirous that every thing of th character which appears in the Review should quite correct, it is necessary that *we* should have responsible signature to such notice. Commu cations are sometimes received respecting m riages or deaths, without signatures and without formation whether the parties were members or n In such cases, our correspondents will readily p ceive the propriety of our declining their insertio

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In our 37th number was introduced a brief not of the decease of that valuable and devoted min ter of the gospel, Hannah C. Backhouse; but t following more extended account of her death a character, being received from a correspondent, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of inse ing it.

Died,—On the 6th of Fifth month last, at h residence near Darlington, Hannah Chapman Bac house, in the 64th year of her age. Our belov friend was the daughter of Joseph Gurney, a mu esteemed minister of our Society. Her natural dowments were remarkable, and having been i proved by judicious cultivation, eminently fitted h to adorn the social circle. Happily she early su mitted to the restraining influences of the Spirit Truth, and the talents which had been entrusted her were devoted, at the cost of frequent sacrifi of personal comfort, to the service of Him by wh they had been bestowed. In company with her h band, our late beloved friend Jonathan Backhou she visited this country, where she was for so years engaged in religious service, endearing hers to many by abundant evidence of dedication to service of her Divine Master, by cheerful subm sion to the trials incident to her mission, and by t gentleness and unaffected humility which she ma fested in social intercourse. Subsequently she w engaged in many, and sometimes arduous servic in her own land, and in the discharge of her vari duties became greatly beloved by all classes of p sons to whom she was known. For some years h health had been precarious; yet there had been l terly but little apparent cause to apprehend that t close of life was at hand. On the night of the 3 ult., she experienced a severe attack of disease, a

paralysis ensuing, expired about noon the day following. During this brief illness her mind was clear, although from the difficulty of articulation little was expressed. To a beloved sister she remarked, "the approach of death!" and when it was said in reply, "it will be no dark valley to thee," she responded with a smile and a look of inexpressible sweetness.

The funeral took place on First day, the 12th of last month, when the esteem in which she was held was manifested by the assembling of a great concourse of persons of different religious denominations. After a brief testimony at the grave, a large and solemn meeting was held in the Meeting House, where several Friends were engaged in the ministry; and the belief is expressed that the impressions then made will remain through many succeeding years in the hearts of not a few who were present.

——, At his residence in Smithfield, R. I., on the 5th ult., JOHN JENKS, a valued member of Providence Monthly Meeting, in the 81st year of his age. He was for many years engaged in a seafaring life, and was naturally of a cheerful and lively disposition. It was not until he had passed the meridian of his days, that from a sense of religious duty he was drawn to the attendance of our meetings for worship; and by submitting to the convictions of the Holy Spirit, he was cheered on with a trust, that his holy Redeemer had called him out of darkness into his marvellous light. The protracted disease which terminated his life, was often attended with much bodily suffering, which he endured patiently, and expressed near his close, that through great mercy he was favored to realize his hope in Christ, and to feel his Heavenly Father near to support and sustain him.

——, On the 12th of Fourth month last, at her residence in Elmore, Vt., BARBARY, wife of Benjamin Stone, aged 73 years, a worthy member of Starksborough Monthly Meeting. She was favoured to bear her severe bodily sufferings with Christian patience, and, we humbly trust, was mercifully prepared, through the love of God in Christ Jesus, to meet the pale messenger with calm resignation.

WEST-TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL REPORT.

A Report from the Boarding School Committee was received and read, and their care in the supervision of the Seminary approved by the Meeting. As the sum of money subscribed by Friends for the erection of a farm house and barn, does not amount to the estimated cost of the buildings by about $1500, the raising this sum is referred to the care of the different Meetings, to receive from Friends such further voluntary contributions as they may be disposed to give; so as to make up at least the above amount. The money collected to be paid to the Treasurer of the Institution. The report is as follows:

To the Yearly Meeting.

The Committee appointed to superintend the Boarding School at West-town, Report,

That during the year ending Tenth month, 1849, there were admitted into the School fifty-three boys and ninety-one girls, and the number of pupils for the same period was one hundred and ninety-one; viz. one hundred boys and ninety-one girls.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of the Cholera as an epidemic disease, in various parts of our land during some portions of the year, no case of the kind occurred at the School, and the family there was favoured with a usual degree of health.

Meetings for Divine worship have been regularly held on the First and Fifth days of the week, as in former years; the usual order and discipline of the School were maintained; the domestic concerns have been satisfactorily conducted; and harmony has prevailed throughout the Institution.

The School has been visited at stated periods by sub-committees appointed for the purpose, who have also attended the examinations at the close of the sessions. From their reports we learn that the progress of the pupils in their various studies, including, besides the principal branches of the Mathematics and the Greek and Latin languages, the most useful parts of a practical education, has been nearly correspondent with what we have heretofore observed.

The disbursements for family expenses, salaries, wages and incidental charges have been $17,238 53, and for repairs and improvements $447 43, making together $17,685 96. The amount charged for board and tuition is $15,291 46; the profits on merchandise, and the receipts from the saw-mill and for rent of tenant-houses, were $771 47, making collectively $16,062 93, leaving in the School department a deficiency of $1,623 03. The net income from the rent of the farm was $1,298 90, which being carried to the credit of the general account, there remains a balance against the institution of $324 13.

Since last Report, the bathing establishment for the Girls, consisting of fourteen bath tubs with seven shower baths, furnished with hot and cold water, has been completed; and the Girls gallery has been thoroughly repaired. The cost of the former was $1,048 96, about half of which was defrayed by voluntary contributions; the remainder, together with the expense of repairing the gallery, (the latter being about $400,) was paid out of other funds of the Institution.

The subscriptions received being such as to warrant the proceeding, preparations have been made for going on during the present season, with the erection of a house for the accommodation of the farmer, and of persons visiting the School, which is to be placed contiguous to the present mansion, but so as not to require the removal of the latter, previous to the completion of the new one.

The subscriptions which have thus far been paid into the hands of the Treasurer, for the purpose of erecting the house and barn, as proposed last year, amount to the sum of seventy-four hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, ($7402 50.)

The Committee continue solicitous that this important and interesting Seminary may be conducted in such manner as to answer the design of its original establishment, that of furnishing to the rising generation of our Society, a religious and guarded education, consistent with the principles of our Christian profession.

It is very desirable that parents and guardians of the children placed in the School, should carefully avoid furnishing them with any articles of dress, which, in colour or form, are incompatible with the plainness and simplicity into which the Truth always leads its consistent professors.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which attend the conducting of such a school where a great diversity presents in the disposition and habits of the pupils, the Committee believe, that as it is managed under the spirit of Christian love, and a well regulated discipline is maintained, it will continue to shed a beneficial influence upon the youth, which will manifest itself in after life, and thus, under the Divine blessing, contribute to the spread of sound principles and practice.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Committee, THOMAS KIMBER, *Clerk.*

Philadelphhia, Fourth mo. 12th, 1850.

A MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE.

That pious feeling amongst sailors which is so frequently awakened by the vicissitudes of their lives, has caused the name of 'Providence' to be given to more than one coral reef and desolate island in the Indian Seas. Rarely, perhaps, has it been more appropriately bestowed than on a small rocky islet which lies to the northward of the Mozambique Channel, a few days' sail from the Isle of Bourbon. This was shown in a notable instance which occurred there about thirty years ago. The story is scarcely known even to the mariners of the nation to which the hero of it belonged; and therefore to make it familiar to our readers may not be thought undesirable.

In the year 1820 M. Cremasy, the captain of a Bourbon trading vessel, resolved to visit the little island of Providence, in order to obtain a cargo of cocoa-nut germs for planting in the colony to which he belonged. The appliances for navigating the eastern coast of Africa were at that time very rude. Chain-cables were unknown; and the only kind in use were made from the fibres of the palm, similar to those which are called *goumoutou* in the Celebes, and *coir* on the Spanish main. These cables were very liable to be cut by the sharp reefs and coral bottoms which abound in the Indian ocean; and in order to spare the anchors, a wooden frame filled with stones, called a *pégase,* was the frequent substitute.

Immediately on his anchoring in this manner off Providence, M. Cremasy went on shore, and sent back his boat with her crew to the ship, while he explored the island. He had been thus occupied for some time, when the cable of the pégase broke, and the vessel was carried out to sea by one of the violent currents which set off these shores. The mate made sail as speedily as he could to regain the anchorage; but he was unable to head the current, and night fell while he was endeavoring to do so. The captain, left ashore by this accident, had on at the time nothing but a jacket and a pair of white trousers, and for his sole weapon a *manchette,* a kind of short sabre used in boarding. When he found himself condemned to pass the night on this desert island, his first care was to construct a place of shelter; and with the broad leaves of the cocoa-tree he built up an *ajoupa,* or hut, and made his supper of cocoa-nuts, eating the fruit and drinking the milk. He did not sleep over soundly, for he was tormented by a vague apprehension concerning his vessel; the sense of loneliness oppressed him, and he was somewhat in fear of rats and other noxious animals. At daybreak he was on the shore, anxiously looking out to discover a sail on the horizon; but nothing was visible through the misty morning air. The sun rose and dispelled the mist, but his rays fell only on a wide expanse of azure sea, unbroken by any vessel.

He sat down on a rock, and began to meditate profoundly on his future destiny. There was but one course open to him—to bestir himself for the supply of his daily wants. With his manchette in his hand, he set out once more to explore the territory of which he was the unwilling sovereign. He got nothing but a cocoa-nut for breakfast, and dined also upon the same fruit—a luxury to a schoolboy, but not held in equal estimation by a hungry sailor, though he thought himself lucky that the island produced anything eatable. By dint of prosecuting his researches, M. Cremasy succeeded in discovering an addition to his vegetable diet in the shape of some wild cucumbers; but he was unwilling to eat them raw, and had no means of cooking them with fire. A native, if the island had been peopled, would have lit one for him by the friction of two bits of wood. He remembered the method of the savages; and procuring a light sort of wood, made a hole in it with another piece of a harder kind, which he fashioned to a point, and by twirling it rapidly, endeavoured to kindle a flame; but whether from accident or want of skill, he was not successful in his first attempt; and when the sun went down, he was once more left in darkness. On the following day he again looked out for the ship, but again without success. He therefore redoubled his efforts to procure fire, and by dint of perseverance, at length produced a light smoke from the wood. He then hastily collected some fibres of the cocoa-nut, placed them in contact with the ignited substance, and at last was rewarded by a brilliant spark, which presently broke into a blaze. He now got together a sufficient quantity of wood to keep the fire in all night, heaped it with branches and dried

aves, and watched it with interest until the ird morning broke. Tired out with his exer- ons, he at length fell asleep, but had not slept ng, before he was awakened by a singular noise, if some one was slowly creeping towards him. e opened his eyes, and looked wistfully into the ecurity of the dawn, and presently saw a large ject stealing across the sand. He grasped his anchette, and waited nervously for its nearer proach. At length he discovered that it was enormous turtle, come, according to the habits that animal, to lay its eggs in the sand above gh-water mark. The turtles always select a uation that catches all the rays of the sun: ey make a hole in the sand, cover up the eggs, d fifty days afterwards, without fail, their in- nct brings them back to disinter them. At the oment when the layer of sand which covers em is removed, the young turtles break their ells, and follow their dam to the water's edge; d when they reach the waves, they make them- ves fast to her belly, and are towed out to sea, qualify them in time for the feasts of alder- en.

As soon as M. Cremasy ascertained who his ly visitor really was, he walked stealthily to- rds her, and turning her on her back, kept ard over her till broad daylight came, when he spatched her. It was a task of some difficulty cut her up; but when he had succeeded, he nd himself repaid for his trouble. The turtle s in capital condition. He boiled the meat, ich he thought excellent, and preserved the fat, ich he disposed of in the shells of the smaller tle left on the shore; and out of the fibres of cocoa-nut he made wicks; in this manner con- ucting a very notable sort of lamp, antique in hion, and, moreover, highly useful. To season turtle, he then procured salt from the evapo- on of sea-water, and converted the shell of visitor into a caldron. With these civilised ans of cooking, he ceased to enjoy his cocoa- milk, and laid in a stock of fresh water, ob- ing it by sinking a well in the sand.

t soon became necessary to wash his linen, but ould not bring himself to the resolution of aining a single instant entirely naked; he efore would only arrange one garment at a e, wearing his trousers until his shirt was d, and *vice versâ*. He next burnt a clear e round his hut to keep off the rats, and for- d himself within a ditch, well fenced against usion by sharp palmetto branches and the leaves of prickly pears.

n the course of his walks he had seen a num- of pigeons, who allowed him to get tolerably e to them; he therefore set to work to hunt n down on foot with a long pole, and thus d a very agreeable dish to his repasts, for n roasted, they proved extremely tender and ulent. With flesh and fowl to supply his , it was not long before he got the third re- te of a good dinner. On the south side of the island was a coral reef, upwards of ten leagues in length, which the tide, when it went out, left high and dry. At low water the fish hid themselves in immense quantities in the hollows where the water remained, and our solitary islander discovered in this fact a new source of profitable employment. Every day at low water he went out to the reef, sought for the reservoirs which contained the greatest number of fish, and then harpooned them with his boarding sabre; some of these he salted and dried, the rest were immediately cooked.

But however earnestly M. Cremasy laboured to improve his position, one thought dominated all others—the hope of finding the means of escaping from his solitude. When not employed in procuring and preparing his food, he passed his whole time on the look-out for any vessel that might shape her course within sight of Providence. His eyes were ever turned towards that point of the compass where his own ship had disappeared, and a thousand painful apprehensions disquieted him—the dread of its having been wrecked on some of the sunken rocks of that dangerous archipelago being the most paramount. But he was not one to give himself up for any length of time to inactivity. He knew the value of the proverb which tells men to assist themselves if they look for the aid of others; and accordingly he resolved upon constructing a beacon which should be visible at the distance of several leagues. It was not without difficulty that he succeeded in collecting a sufficient quantity of heavy wood to make a pile; he heaped it above a mass of leaves, and placed dry branches in alternate layers with the trunks of the cocoa-nut and palmetto. This accomplished, his eyes once more wandered towards the ocean to seize the favourable moment for lighting up the beacon; but day followed day, and his solitude grew more and more dreary. His only pleasure consisted in watching the frigate-birds as they chased the gulls, and robbed them of the prey which they brought home from the great waters. It was, after all, but a melancholy sort of pleasure, for the screams of the famished sea-birds did not tend much to enliven the solitary shore.

M. Cremasy at length began to get uneasy about the condition of his wardrobe. How should he manage to cover himself, he asked, when his shirt and trousers were worn to tatters? The necessity of the case suggested an expedient. He manufactured a kind of cloth out of the thread-like substance of the interior of the palm, which he wove together as well as he was able. It was not a first-rate production, but it served at all events to prevent the sun from scorching, and the night air from chilling him, and then he had the ineffable satisfaction of admiring his own handiwork. He managed also to fabricate a pair of sandals out of the ropy bark of the cocoa-nut tree.

In this primitive costume he determined upon

examining the island thoroughly. The task was not difficult, for Providence is little more than two leagues in circumference, and the surface is nearly level. About one-third of it, the part which lies to windward, is covered with a forest of cocoa-nut. The currents and the prevailing winds have cast innumerable seeds on the eastern shore, where they have germinated, taken root, and in the lapse of ages created the forest we speak of. The remainder of the island is merely a sandy plain, with stunted shrubs scattered here and there; but little grass, and what there is, coarse in touch, and salt to the taste. A more desolate spot altogether can hardly be imagined; but here it seemed probable that M. Cremasy was destined to end his days. Deliverance came, however, when he least expected it.

He was one evening returning to his ajoupa in a very pensive mood, absorbed in thoughts of the home he feared he should never revisit, when, as he stooped to gather some shell-fish for his supper, he fancied that something like the sails of a ship glittered on the horizon in the rays of the setting sun. He had been so often deceived by clouds which assumed the same form, that he was afraid to trust to his first impression. He watched the object steadily, and noted that, while the aspect of everything else changed, this alone preserved its first appearance, and, moreover, that it was nearing the island. He could no longer doubt that it was a ship. His heart beat high between fear and hope. Was it his own vessel or a stranger? Should he at once light the beacon, at the risk of rapidly, and perhaps uselessly, consuming what it had given him so much trouble to collect? But the sail drew closer. He resolved to take his chance, and the moment it became dark enough for his purpose, he set fire to the pile. A pyramid of flame shot up into the sky, and a minute afterwards the report of a gun assured him that the signal had been seen. He now listened intently, and the next sound that reached his ears was the noise of the oars in the row-locks, as with measured beat they urged a boat to the shore. The keel grated on the rocky bottom; but he had already hailed the crew, and in the joyous answer that floated over the waves he heard his own language, and recognised the voices of his shipmates. The vessel in the offing was his own, and the mate had come back to look for him. Carried away by the violent currents, and water and provisions failing, the former had been obliged to make for Anjouan, near Magotte, to victual the ship; he then returned in search of his captain.

The exile wrote the history of his thirty-two days' imprisonment, and placed it in a bottle, which he hung on one of the most prominent trees on the coast. An English vessel passing by a few months since happened to send a boat on shore for a supply of cocoa-nuts, and thus discovered the narrative. The sailors also found that the island was overrun with wild poultry; for when M. Cremasy took leave of Providen he left behind him a small stock, which mul plied as he had desired. It was an offering grateful remembrance for the mercy which h spared him.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

THE PITCH LAKE OF TRINIDAD.

A correspondent of the *Troy Whig*, writi from the spot, gives the following description the well known asphaltum or bituminous lake the island of Trinidad.

"Imagine a black surface—a dreary, desola black—spread out to the length of nearly half mile by an eighth in width—slightly varied many fissures—some of them but a step acros some just too wide to jump—a few of these f sures filled with short shrubbery, but most of the mere ponds of water, of water as clear as t mountain spring; and then imagine the whc bordered by a thick growth of trees and t graceful bending bamboo, and this whole bord thickly hanging with a profusion and variety beautiful flowers—I know not the spot elsewhe where the eye can rest on such a profusion flowers at a glance—and this may possibly co vey some general idea of the peculiarity of general view. For a closer inspection of t central part of the Lake I was obliged to repe my visit the next morning, securing the servic of a negro to carry the plank to bridge the *u jumpable* fissures.

I then found spots where the surface of t pitch would gradually sink beneath my feet, that in a few moments I stood in a cavity anl deep. Not wishing to *pitch* deeper, I chang my position. In other places it seemed to boiling below; for the surface around me w bubbling and simmering like that of a pot o the fire, while the gas thus disengaged was ve strong. Though the surface of the Lake generally too hard to receive a foot print—j hard enough to cut readily with an axe—th are places where the pitch oozes out in nearly liquid form, so that one may dip it with a spo Some of the water fissures are quite deep, affo ing good bathing, and are tolerably well stock with fish.

Near the Lake I found a colored man engag in boiling the pitch in several large boilers. part of this he sells after boiling, in a pure sta and to the rest he adds a portion of lime, wh it is shipped as mastic! He says that he l cut from the lake a great many hundreds of to but he never penetrates more than 10 or inches below the surface, and the whole is alw filled again within two days after the cutting. T supply is doubtless inexhaustible. But the pi is not confined to the spot I have endeavoured describe. There are masses of it extend miles inland, and in several points it extends the sea beach. At the last place it is cut out large quantities to ship to this city and some

he islands to use in building and flagging the treets. It is used by the steamers, being large- y mixed with coal for fuel, and is recently com- ng into use in the manufacture of petrolium.

From the North American and U. S. Gazette.

STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Extent.—The extent of the Republic of Libe- ia on the west coast of Africa, was thus defined t a recent meeting of her Legislature. Com- ıencing at the mouth of the Grand Cape Mount iver, on the northwest, it runs due southeast to rand Sesters, in 4 deg. and 41 min., north lati- ıde, and 8 deg, and 8 min. west longitude from reenwich; the mean parallel distance from the ean being forty-five miles, and the length of past from Cape Mount to Grand Sesters being stimated at four hundred miles. The right of ossession and jurisdiction over all this line has een purchased, from the native proprietors, by ıe American Colonization Society. For some me past vigorous efforts have been made to pro- ure the Gallinas Territory. This tract of coun- y is immediately west of Cape Mount, and is oted as one of the chief points for shipping the or victims of the slave trade. It is thought at there will be no serious difficulty in securing as soon as the necessary means are received for e purpose.

Population.—The inhabitants of Liberia, emi- ants from the United States and their children, ımber four thousand. To these may be added out one thousand natives, civilized and admitted the privileges of the polls and the rights of izenship in general. The natives residing on ıd owned by the Republic, and directly amena- e to its laws, are estimated at from 15,000 to ,000. The population of the allied tribes the interior, who are bound by treaty to ab- ain from the slave trade under penalty of death, not accurately known, but may be safely esti- ated at 200,000.

Towns and Settlements.—Monrovia, on the ıth side of Cape Mesurado, near the north- stern boundary of Liberia, is the capital and ief place of trade. Population 1000. The ıer ports are, Marshall and Farmington, on the nk river; Edina, Bexley and Rosenberg, on the int John's river; Bassa Cove and Cresson, on coast near the mouth of the last named river, l Greenville, Blue Barre, Louisiana, Sinol and edville, on or near the Sinoe river. The more and towns are Caldwell, New Georgia, Mills- rg, Kentucky, White Plains and Heddington, the Saint Paul's river.

Productions of the Soil.—Coffee, cotton, gar cane, rice, indigo, Indian corn, potatoes, ns, cassadas, bananas, arrowroot, nuts of al- st all varieties, castor oil beans, ginger, pepper, oa, beans, peas, fruits, are various and abun- ıt, and many other tropical productions.

Exports.—The chief exports are camwood, ivory, palm oil, coffee, ginger, arrowroot and pepper. The value of these articles annually exported, as per official returns, is near $100,000.

Imports.—Tobacco, cotton goods of all kinds, silks, hardware, crockery ware, and flour, beef, pork, bacon, cheese, soap, candles, &c., are imported into Liberia, principally from the United States, to the amount of $120,000 to $150,000 per annum.

Religious aspect.—Churches 28; communicants 2000; of whom 700 are natives and recaptured Africans.

Education.—Schools 20; scholars 670, of whom 200 are native Africans. The Sunday schools embrace a far larger number. In addition to these, the higher branches of education are taught in the Alexander High School, at Monrovia, and in the Methodist Conference Seminaries, at Monrovia and White Plains.

In the foregoing, we have merely given the statistics of the new Republic, as gleaned from official sources. They may be relied upon as correct. Cape Palmas being a separate colony, under the auspices and entire control of the Maryland State Colonization Society, is not included in any way in the foregoing.

At the present time, there is not a white person in Liberia at all connected with its government. The few that are within its limits are exclusively occupied in missionary operations among the natives. Among other interesting facts, the colored man is there working out the problem of self-government. Past events have so far proved his entire capability; let us try and endeavor to remove all obstacles from his path, so that the trial may be a fair one. W. C.

NEGRO SETTLEMENT IN MICHIGAN.

There is in Cass County, Michigan, a large settlement of colored people from the Southern States. They have a fine location, well-tilled farms, neat and comfortable cottages and buildings, and live an industrious and happy life. The Goshen (Ia.) Democrat says: "Yesterday morning, about fifty colored persons passed through our village, on their way to Cass County, Michigan. They had just been manumitted by a wealthy planter in Virginia. Michigan affords many advantages to the colored man which he cannot have in any other State South or North; and we are happy to be informed that, of many hundreds who have availed themselves of a home in Michigan, there are few who make unworthy citizens."

LIQUID GOLD.

A few days ago, there was melted down, and cast into ingots for rolling, in the melter and refiner's department of the Mint, about seven hundred thousand dollars worth of gold; and on the same day, of gold preparatory for assay, there was melted nearly one hundred thousand

dollars more. The whole weight was about 3600 pounds; and if rolled into a sheet as thick as a half eagle, would yield 545 square feet. In these three dimensions, of value, weight, and superficies, the day's work makes a very respectable show.—*Philadelphia paper.*

THE WORLD.

Whilst, lost in universal dream
The giddy crowd is hurl'd
Along the gaily-eddying stream
Of this deceitful world;

Jesus, in secret, still to thee
Oh! point my holier way,—
Bid me from each gay chain be free,
To own a Saviour's sway:

Bid me beneath thy parent wing
Still, Lord, in peace remain;
So every charm the world can bring
Shall tempt me all in vain.

So shall my soul to heaven above,
To thee, in heaven, aspire;
So thy celestial light and love
Be all that soul's desire.

LOOKING UPWARDS IN A STORM.

God of my life, to thee I call,
Afflicted at thy feet I fall;
When the great water-floods prevail,
Leave not my trembling heart to fail.

Friend of the friendless and the faint!
Where should I lodge my deep complaint?
Where but with Thee, whose open door
Invites the helpless and the poor.

Did ever mourner plead with Thee,
And thou refuse that mourner's plea?
Does not the word still fixed remain,
That none shall seek thy face in vain?

That were a grief I could not bear,
Didst Thou not hear and answer prayer;
But a prayer-hearing, answering God,
Supports me under every load. COWPER.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

We mentioned, last week, the arrival at Halifax, on the 4th inst., of the steamship America, which left Liverpool on the 25th ult. Since that time the arrival of the steamship Atlantic which left Liverpool on the 29th ult., has been announced. This vessel effected its passage in eleven days and four hours.

The difficulty between England on the one side and Russia and France on the other, which has occasioned the withdrawal of their ambassadors from London, on account of the proceedings of the former government in relation to Greece, remains unadjusted. But no serious apprehensions of hostilities appear to be entertained.

An attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia, by shooting him with a pistol, was lately made. He was severely wounded; but appears to be on the recovery. No reason is assigned for this attempt; nor does it appear to have resulted from any concerted action.

Smyrna has been visited by numerous almost continuous shocks of earthquake. Thousands are ported to have deserted their houses, and lodged the open air, exposed to the inclemency of t weather; while others have taken refuge on boa the vessels in the harbor. The Greek Church, t Armenian College, and several mosques, were great injured, and part of the city thrown down. A lar rocky mountain, about four miles from the city, h been rent, and large masses of rocks dislodge overwhelming some portions of the city in th descent.

The recent information from Havana is of an e citing character. The people of Cuba appear have manifested no inclination to unite with Lop and his invading party; and the government, b sides bestowing rewards on those who were mo active in resisting the invasion, have adopted ene getic means to repel any future attacks. A numb of prisoners have been taken who were supposed have been engaged in this unauthorized invasio four or five of whom are reported to have been sh and others confined in the Moro Castle, whe access to them is denied to the American consu One of those who were executed, is said to ha been a boy, who asserted that he joined the expe tion under a belief that they were going to Calif nia. The accounts from the island are confuse and furnish reason to fear that the indignation e cited by this lawless aggression may be visit upon some of our citizens who were totally unco nected with the transaction. The executive of t United States appears to have acted with the utmo promptitude to prevent a breach of neutrality; b it is questionable whether he may not find cause interfere on behalf of our citizens.

General Lopez, who was arrested at Savanna Ga., by authority of the United States Marsha and afterwards released with demonstrations sympathy on the part of the citizens of that plac which certainly do them no credit, has been aga arrested at New Orleans, for a breach of the laws the United States.

By the recent arrivals from Europe, we are i formed of the decease of the celebrated Philosoph and Chemist, Gay Lussac, who died at Paris on t 9th ult., in the 73d year of his age.

The steamer Panama has arrived at Panama fro San Francisco, bringing, according to reports, u wards of a million of dollars in gold dust. The a counts relative to the business prospects at S Francisco are more encouraging than for some tim previously.

The copper companies, on Lake Superior, a said to be carrying on the mining operations wi unprecedented success. The Minesota is reporte to have lately brought down a mass of solid copp estimated at forty tons.

The Texan troubles with the native tribes, do n appear to have diminished. Frequent notices sanguinary contests are published.

The Nashville Convention seems to contain slender representation of southern power. The continue to fulminate their impotent pro-slaver resolutions, but are not likely to make any perma nent impression on public affairs.

The proceedings of Congress are still marke with their stationary character. On the 10th inst Senator Benton introduced a motion to postpone th compromise bill to the Spring of 1851; a motion, i substance, to postpone it indefinitely. No prospe appears of a speedy adjustment of the controvers between the advocates and the opponents of slavery

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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Memoir of JONATHAN BACKHOUSE, *of Darlington, England; extracted from Memorials of deceased members of the Society of Friends, by Susanna Corder.*

Jonathan Backhouse, the subject of this memoir, was the son of Jonathan and Ann Backhouse, of Darlington, and was born there on the 9th of First month, 1779. His parents were valuable members of our religious society, who endeavoured to lead their beloved offspring into the paths of true wisdom, and to shelter them from the corrupting influence of evil example. Their pious care was strikingly blessed; and, in the subsequent stages of life, their son Jonathan favoured, with thankfulness, to the guarded education with which he had been favoured. His mind was early visited by the tendering impressions of divine love, and about the eleventh year of his age, he commenced a record of such circumstances as peculiarly excited his religious sensibilities. In a review of his youthful days, he says, "Amongst the earliest recollections of childhood, were the thoughts, which then often presented themselves, of death, heaven, and eternity. I longed that I might die the death of the righteous; and desires were raised in my heart, after the Lord and a knowledge of his ways. I was often tendered and sweetly refreshed on hearing the Scriptures read. The precious dealings of the Lord with his children; his protection and deliverance of those who trusted in him, and would not bow down to, and worship, other gods, often contrited me, and raised desires that I, like them, might be a man for God in my generation. In meetings, too, my heart was at times tendered. I loved the company of such as travelled in the ministry, as well as religious opportunities, even when I scarcely understood what was communicated." When he had attained the age of 17, he accompanied his father to the Yearly Meeting in London; and, on returning home, he made the following memorandum, dated Sixth month 4th, 1796. "I was favoured to attend all the sittings, and found great satisfaction therein. Unanimity and condescension prevailed in a good degree; many solid remarks were made, and pertinent advice was given." He then adds, as descriptive of his own impressions, the following quotation from Rutty's Diary: "The glory is not yet departed from our Israel, nor the flaming fire from the lips of our ministers, nor the spirit of love and wisdom from our elders, in regard to Christian discipline."

It is evident that he was powerfully attracted to a life of dedication to the service of his gracious Redeemer; but being too much occupied with the concerns of business, his devotion to heavenly things became less ardent; and the deep exercise of his soul, on account of the loss which he consequently sustained, is affectingly pourtrayed in the following lines, penned in his 19th year; the perusal of which may, perhaps, afford instruction and warning to some who, like himself, have entered on the mingled scenes of life, conscious that the pursuit of its fading treasures tends, powerfully, to divert the attention from the *one thing needful*

"Twelfth month, 1798. I feel so lifeless whilst in meetings, that my mind, like the dove, can find nowhere to rest the soles of its feet. My situation is beyond description—the transitory things of this world have seized me—I go to meeting as I came, and come as I go, without feeling the least tenderness. Oh, death! death! yea thrice dead!—but oh, that the Father of mercies may again condescend to visit my soul! that I may once more feel the light of his countenance to shine upon me, that I may rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of my salvation."

The continued concern of his mind is evinced by the succeeding memoranda, written when about 21 years of age.

"1800, first month, 1st.—May I, during the course of this year, if life be permitted, not suffer my mind to be chained to worldly things; but seek to know, and that with great diligence, that precious lesson '*to be still*,' being renewedly convinced that nothing short of 'Thy will be done, Oh Lord, and not mine!' (which can only be known by an attention to the still small voice) will afford that peace which at seasons is the fervent desire of my soul.

"Eighth month, 29th.—I have been renewedly convinced this evening, that many of us are misapplying those talents which are committed to our care. It is not intended that we should merely live to ourselves—that we should lead a life of pleasure, however innocent; but that it should be our constant endeavour to be useful to our brethren, to lead a life of self-denial, and to promote the cause of truth upon earth. But we are, I am afraid, too much at ease in ourselves, thinking that, as we are not literally worshippers of idols, we are *true* worshippers; but it is *not* so, for those who suffer their minds to be absorbed in worldly things, and their attention to be drawn away, (even after things in themselves lawful and commendable, when used in moderation,) *are*, certainly, worshippers of idols. Although it is under the specious appearance of an innocent life, yet these things prevent their moving forward; they obstruct their access to the throne of grace, and demonstrate that they are serving other gods beside the Lord."

In 1811, he was married to Hannah Chapman Gurney,* of Norwich; "Led thereto," he says, "by the good hand of my God: for my desire ever was, that I might be united to one who would be a true help-meet in heavenly things—that we might be joined together in the Lord." From this time, until the year 1821, he frequently passed through much mental suffering, from the consciousness that he was not sufficiently dedicated to the cause of Christ.

It was in his 42d year, that our dear friend first spoke, as a minister, in our religious meetings. It is evident that he had long seen it to be the vocation, for which he was designed by the Holy Head of the church; but, from various causes, the work was retarded. The estimate which he formed of his own religious attainments was a very humble one, and he was favoured with a deep sense of the weightiness of the engagement. He saw that, as the vessels used in the outward temple of God, bore the sacred inscription of "Holiness unto the Lord," so must every instrument in the spiritual building, be sanctified by the Great High Priest of our profession. From the texture of his mind, he was remarkably prepared to cherish a tender solicitude for the best welfare of others, to compassionate the infirmities of our frail nature, and to desire the restoration of those who had wandered from the right way of the Lord; and had he, with holy courage and constancy, dedicated himself to the service of his divine Master, there is reason to believe that he would, at a much earlier period, have been publicly engaged in advocating the cause of truth and righteousness. He was acknowledged as a minister in the year 1823, and, from that time, he was a diligent labourer in his Lord's vineyard, and the peace, which flowed into his long-conflicted spirit, was an abundant recompens

About this time he writes, "I have felt more the calming influence of divine love of late, a more of that which enamours my soul. Oh, m I not look back, or be drawn aside, but follow increasingly to know the Lord in all his r quirings!"

In 1824 he was engaged, with the unity of h friends, in company with his wife, in several r ligious visits to various parts of this nation; th also paid a general visit to Friends in Ireland and, in 1830, they entered on a very extensi field of labour, on the continent of North Americ After being engaged in this important servi nearly two years, Jonathan Backhouse believe it right to return home, leaving his beloved wi to proceed with the work to which she felt he self bound. After remaining at home a fe months, our dear friend apprehended himse called to enter upon another visit to Friends the United States of America; and he w liberated for more extensive service than befor He had passed through much conflict in prepar tion for this weighty engagement: and, wh about to proceed in it, he writes: "Ninth mont 19, 1832. Since my return to my native lan I have felt such a continued weight and exerci of spirit, that I have again and again been led look back to the past; but I could not discov that 1 had done wrong in leaving America, question the rectitude of the step. I found r relief but in stating to the Monthly Meeting ho it had been with me, and asking for an enlarg ment of the liberty granted me. It met with th cordial concurrence of the meeting, to my hum bling acknowledgment: 'It is the Lord's doing and marvellous in mine eyes!' On looking the nature and magnitude of the engagement, am ready to shrink; feeling what a poor, feeble i strument I am; but finding no peace, but in th obedience of faith, I surrendered myself to wh appeared to be the call; believing it might be f my benefit, to make me still more watchful, hum ble, patient, and resigned, and that the work the Lord might prosper in my own heart. I ca only consider it as the further operation of the fi and the hammer, that all may be consumed tha is not of the Lord, that all may be subdued an brought into subjection to himself."

Tenth month, 13th: After taking leave of h children, he says, "Again and again are m prayers put up for them, that the Lord may kee them in all their ways, be an hedge around them preserving them from outward harm, and fro every assault of the enemy; that, being kept within the holy inclosure of his fear and love, they ma grow up before him as precious plants in thei youth, and, in maturer years, bring forth fruit abundantly to his praise. He sailed from Liver pool on the 24th of Tenth month, 1832. Durin this passage across the Atlantic, the wonders o the Most High were awfully made manifest, i the raging of the mighty deep; but, amid th

* For a brief notice of the decease and character of this valuable Friend, see page 618 of this volume.

storm, the mind of our dear friend was preserved in calm dependence on his Almighty Protector; he says, "Fear seemed taken away—I was afraid lest I should be insensible to my real condition, and not sufficiently feel the solemnity of appearing before 'the Judge of all the earth,' should this be his righteous will—but doth he not 'keep in perfect peace, those whose minds are stayed' on him? Unworthy as I felt myself, yet the hope that his mercy was near me, and his good hand underneath to sustain me, was as an anchor to my soul." He had, several times, religious opportunities with the passengers and seamen on board the vessel, much to his own peace. In reference to them, he remarks, "The disorderly were warned, and I hope not only the terrors of the law, but the precious promises of the gospel were proclaimed."

On the 13th of Eleventh month, he writes, "Felt sweet peace; and this evening, whilst walking on deck, my soul was melted in the precious feeling of the wondrous love of God to poor lost man, through our adorable Redeemer. My heart was so filled with a sense of his love and mercy, that my mouth could scarcely refrain from singing his praise, and calling upon others to come, taste, and see."

(To be continued.)

HUMANITY TO THE BRUTE CREATION RECOMMENDED.

Not only is cruelty unnatural and abhorrent o the original constitution of human nature, but t is peculiarly criminal in man, considered as a inner, whose very preservation in existence is nly owing to the mercy of his Creator. Yet, trange as it must appear, this monument of nercy from the cradle to the grave, is, in innunerable instances, prone to tyrannise over all the ubjects in his power.

Scarcely does the child possess the use of his ugers, but he begins to torment the fly that uzzes and plays around him, and to deprive it f a leg or a wing, in order to amuse himself ith its lameness or its misery. When the little ero grows somewhat older, he sticks a pin rough the cockchaffer, and is delighted with its gonies; and there are parents so depraved, that ey encourage these cruelties, as if they did not ow that cruelty to animals is the direct road to uelty to our fellow-creatures, and to its final re ard—the gallows.

Children that are not checked in one cruel version, will naturally go to another. Some nes it is shocking to see with what barbarity e kitten and the puppy are treated, by the tle tyrants of the family. But children should taught that animals have feelings as well as n; and that a blow on the head or the legs of se poor creatures, gives them the same terrible sation as we ourselves should receive, from the e violence. And, perhaps, in some creatures of small and delicate contexture, the pain may be exquisite in proportion as the frame is tender.

An error, very common among young people, is, that animals are to be treated according to their beauty or deformity; so that the pretty robin is caressed with gentlenesss and tenderness, while the toad, though equally innocent, is pursued to death with relentless cruelty. But if the same spirit were to grow with us in life, how lamentable would be its effects! The afflicted, the distressed, the lame, and the deformed, would be the subjects of perpetual persecution, as, indeed, is too much the case among the lowest and most depraved order of our species. Children should be told, however, instead of encouraging this hateful disposition, that the defenceless and the afflicted, the deformed and the ugly, have peculiar claims on our protection and our kindness.

When children grow up to be boys or lads, they have special need to be guarded against habits of cruelty, as many of their amusements have that tendency; such as bird's-nesting, cock-throwing, and the like. As an antidote to these habits we should instil into young minds the domestic habits of these creatures, their affection for their offspring, their attachment to man when treated with gentleness, and the uses and comforts to be derived from them.

In the next stage towards manhood, the horse comes under our government, one of the noblest animals in creation, and one that is used with the greatest cruelty. The tortures by which he is trained for use are too horrid to be described; and when he is brought into service, the whip and the spur are applied with unrelenting cruelty. If it be one of those delicate and beautiful creatures adapted for the race-course, his limbs are strained as upon a rack, and his sweat is mingled with his blood, in the terrible contention with a fellow-animal, which of their masters for this act of cruelty shall be rewarded with a piece of plate, or a purse of money, and the honours of the turf.

When no longer able to serve the interest of his master, in this way, he is devoted to be the instrument of his cruel pleasures in torturing another poor animal, more defenceless, and no less innocent than himself. Men, horses, and dogs, in terrible confusion, rush upon a poor timid animal, already half dead with the apprehension of its danger.

No sooner is the poor horse rendered, by age and fatigue, unfit for the dangerous exploits of the chase, than he has to encounter a new species of fatigues and sufferings, perhaps as a post horse, or in a mail coach; where he is again forced to strain every nerve to satisfy his new employer, and, if possible, their more unreasonable customers, who must travel on an expedition as if it were of life and death, merely to kill time, which they know not how to employ. "For my own part," says Lord Erskine, "nothing has ever excited in my mind greater disgust, than to observe,

what all of us are obliged to see every day in our lives, horses panting—what do I say? literally *dying* under the scourge, when, on looking into the chaise, we see them carrying to and from London, men and women, to whom, or to others, it can be of no possible signification, whether they arrive one day sooner or later, and sometimes whether they arrive at all. More than half the post horses that die from abuse in harness, are killed by people, who, but for the mischief I am complaining of, would fall into the class described by Mr. Sterne, of simple or harmless travellers, galloping over our roads, for neither good nor evil, but to fill up the dreary blank in unoccupied life. I can see no reason why all such travellers should not endeavour to overcome the *ennui* of their lives without killing poor animals more innocent and more useful than themselves."—*Lord Erskine's Speech on his Bill against Cruelty.*

At last, driven from one situation to another, as his strength and life decay, the poor horse is degraded to the dust cart or the sand cart; and when no longer, through infirmities and age, able to drag his unmerciful load, is sent to be butchered for the dogs, or, perhaps, with more cruelty, literally starved to death.

Farther, not only does man gratify his pride and avarice, by extracting from the animals the utmost labour of which they are capable, and that often extorted by the most wanton cruelty, but he makes it his sport and amusement, to inflict torture and sufferings, even to death itself, and that in various ways.

First, they are taught tricks and feats the most contrary to their nature; bears and camels to dance; horses and dogs to act as well as dance; feats which cannot be acquired without the most cruel means of instruction. Even the pretty, the delicate songsters of the wood, are denied the beauteous light of the day, and, in some cases, have their eyes burnt out of their heads, under pretence of improving the melody of their song.

Again, animals of the same species, or naturally friendly to each other, are taught to fight and tear each other to pieces; and those which are naturally fierce, have their ferociousness increased by human art. Thus is that noble bird, the domestic cock, trained and fed for fighting.

In another place, fierce dogs are excited by fiercer men, with fury, to fasten upon the nose, or tear out the eyes of a poor confined animal, which pierces the sky with his painful and lamentable bellowings, enough to force compassion from the hearts of barbarians, not totally lost to all sense of humanity; whilst, in the meantime, the surrounding savage mob rends the very heavens with the most horrid imprecations, and repeated shouts of applauding joy, sporting themselves with that very misery which human nature, were it not deplorably corrupted, would teach them to alleviate.

It may be objected, Are not animals created for our sakes, and are we not expressly allowed their flesh for food? Much more, are we not to hurt and destroy those creatures which, if suffered to multiply without control, would certainly destroy us from the face of the earth? To these objections, I beg leave to reply in the words of a writer equally elegant and ingenious, as he was benevolent and humane, the late Soame Jenyns:

"The laws of self-defence undoubtedly justify us in destroying those animals who would destroy us, who injure our properties or annoy our persons; but not even these whenever their situation incapacitates them from hurting us. I know of no right which we have to shoot a bear on an inaccessible island of ice, or an eagle on the mountain's top, whose lives cannot injure us, nor death procure us any benefit. We are unable to give life, and, therefore, ought not wantonly to take it away from the meanest insect, without sufficient reason; they all receive it from the same benevolent hand as ourselves, and have therefore a right to enjoy it.

"God has been pleased to create numberless animals intended for our sustenance, and that they are so intended, the agreeable flavour of their flesh to our palates, and the wholesome nutriment which it administers to our stomachs, are sufficient proofs; these, as they are formed for our use, propagated by our culture, and fed by our care, we have certainly a right to deprive of life, because it is given and preserved to them on that condition; but this should always be performed with all the tenderness and compassion which so disagreeable an office will permit; and no circumstance ought to be omitted which can render their executions as quick and easy as possible."—*British Friend.*

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

The history of law and society in California, from the period of the golden discoveries, would furnish many instructive lessons to the philosopher and the statesman. The first consequence of the unprecedented rush of emigration from all parts of the world into a country almost unknown, and but half reclaimed from its original barbarism, was to render all law virtually null, and bring the established authorities to depend entirely on the humor of the population for the observance of their orders. The countries which were nearest the golden coast—Mexico, Peru, Chili, China and the Sandwich Islands—sent forth their thousands of ignorant adventurers, who speedily outnumbered the American population. Another fact, which none the less threatened serious consequences, was the readiness with which the worthless and depraved class of our own country came to the Pacific Coast. From the beginning, a state of things little short of anarchy might have been reasonably awaited.

Instead of this, a disposition to maintain order and secure the rights of all, was shown through-

out the mining districts. In the absence of all law or available protection, the people met and adopted rules for their mutual security—rules adapted to their situation, where they had neither guards nor prisons, and where the slightest license given to crime or trespass of any kind must inevitably have led to terrible disorders. Small thefts were punished by banishment from the placers, while for those of large or for more serious crimes, there was the single alternative of hanging. These regulations, with slight change, had been continued up to the time of my visit to the country. In proportion as the emigration from our own States increased, and the digging community assumed a more orderly and intelligent aspect, their severity had been relaxed, though punishment was still strictly administered for all offences. There had been, as nearly as I could learn, not more than twelve or fifteen executions in all, about half of which were inflicted for the crime of murder. This awful responsibility had not been assumed lightly, but after a fair trial and a full and clear conviction, to which was added, I believe in every instance, the confession of the criminal.

In all the large digging districts, which had been worked for some time, there were established regulations, which were faithfully observed. Alcaldes were elected, who decided on all disputes of right or complaints of trespass, and who had power to summon juries for criminal trials. When a new placer or gulch was discovered, the first thing done was to elect officers and extend the area of order. The result was, that in a district five hundred miles long, and inhabited by 100,000 people, who had neither government, regular laws, rules, military or civil protection, nor even locks or bolts, and a great part of whom possessed wealth enough to tempt the vicious and depraved, there was as much security to life and property as in any part of the Union, and as small a proportion of crime. The capacity of a people for self-government was never so triumphantly illustrated. Never, perhaps, was there a community formed of more unpropitious elements; yet from all this seeming chaos grew a harmony beyond what the most sanguine apostle of Progress could have expected.

The rights of the diggings were no less definitely marked and strictly observed. Among the hundreds I saw on the Mokelumne and among the gulches, I did not see a single dispute nor hear a word of complaint. A company of men might mark out a race of any length and turn the current of the river to get at the bed, possessing the exclusive right to that part of it, so long as their undertaking lasted. A man might dig a hole in the dry ravines, and so long as he left a shovel, pick or crowbar to show that he still intended working it, he was safe from trespass. His tools might remain there for months without being disturbed. I have seen many such places, miles away from any camp or tent, which the digger had left in perfect confidence that he should find all right on his return. There were of course exceptions to these rules—the diggings would be a Utopia if it were not so—but they were not frequent. The Alcaldes sometimes made awkward decisions, from inexperience, but they were none the less implicitly obeyed. I heard of one instance in which a case of trespass was settled to the satisfaction of both parties and the Sheriff ordered to pay the costs of Court—about $40. The astonished functionary remonstrated, but the power of the Alcalde was supreme, and he was obliged to suffer.

Abundance of gold does not always beget, as moralists tell us, a grasping and avaricious spirit. The principles of hospitality were as faithfully observed in the rude tents of the diggers as they could be by the thrifty farmers of the North and West. The cosmopolitan cast of society in California, resulting from the commingling of so many races and the primitive mode of life, gave a character of good-fellowship to all its members; and in no part of the world have I ever seen help more freely given to the needy, or more ready co-operation in any humane proposition. Personally, I can safely say that I never met with such unvarying kindness from comparative strangers.—*Eldorado, by Bayard Taylor.*

STATE OF THINGS AT JAMAICA.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the prospect of having not only American skill, capital, and enterprise, introduced into the island, but also American labor. "If the Americans can come here and work mines, or produce sugar or cotton, at a remunerating rate, we can do the same. And if we do not, it must be because we lack the energy, industry, or skill which they will bring." The island is rich in resources, but it is confessed that "all hands, high and low," have been distinguished for their "pride and indolence," and a hope is expressed, that if the Yankees come among them, the people of Jamaica will be shamed out of their unskilful and wasteful modes of cultivation and living, and the abundant resources of the island fully developed by laborers and employers, uncontaminated by the system of compulsory and unrequited labor.

How do men in England and Scotland obtain means? By patient, honest industry and economy. But all must needs be gentlemen in Jamaica, and gossip about in broadcloth coats and silk gloves, instead of handling a spade where a plough cannot be afforded, and showing the untaught, uncared-for, uninstructed mass, what a man can do when he has a mind, and is disposed."

The friends of temperance and education will learn with satisfaction that the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in the island have taken measures to arrest the progress of ignorance and intemperance, and lead the people onward in the path of virtue and respectability. Intemperance,

it is said, has made such progress, that it is necessary to adopt measures for checking, and, if possible, putting an end to it.

A lecture on "Jamaica and the Americans," by a gentleman who had recently visited the United States, is published, with editorial comments. The lecturer says—"As to soil and climate, extent and variety of productions, facilities to make and accumulate wealth, and general appearance of the country," we are greatly superior to the United States; "and on my return, I felt more contented than ever to remain in Jamaica, and participate in the afflictions of the times, in the sure hope of better days, to contribute my humble share of duty in promoting the common weal." He speaks highly of the "honorable estimation in which manual labour is held by all classes" in America, and contrasts it with "the spirit of indolent, sensual life, which is a stranger to self-denial and sustained energy, and the pride that is founded, not on what is ennobling, but on the pitiable notion that hard work degrades, instead of elevating the mind," too characteristic of the inhabitants of Jamaica. The habits and opinions which distinguish slaveholding communities still linger in the island, and the lecturer strongly recommends a new condition of society, and says, "There is no land in the world that will so abundantly reward the efforts of ingenuity and industry as the generous soil of Jamaica, if her sons and daughters will only believe it, and seek to develop its abundant bounties. Even one well-tilled acre of properly selected land will nearly secure an entire family against want. There ought, therefore, to be no hanging heads or rueful looks amongst the young and the strong amongst us."

So long as the happiness and comfort of the people, and the prosperity of the country, are held to be dependent upon the successful cultivation of sugar, and the price of the article in the markets of England, and the supply of labour here, the only subjects worthy of a moment's consideration, so long will the indolence, ignorance, and apathy complained of, remain. Absenteeism has produced antagonism. The interest of the absent landed proprietors is not that of the people of the colony. They, or their agents, seem to care about nothing but the hogsheads of sugar and puncheons of rum produced on their estates. * * * * Nor will they believe that the most effectual mode of securing labour is to encourage in every possible way the production by ourselves of articles of general consumption, and to cheapen the necessaries of life."

Some months since, a series of letters was published in the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, written by an "American gentleman," who had recently visited Jamaica. He graphically described what he saw, and his opinions are deemed candid and just. He says: "I am bound to say, that so far from beholding the license and disorder alleged by gentlemen of other islands, to exist in consequence of emancipation, I never saw, in a town of the same population as this, (Kingston,) more good order and external propriety of deportment. The negroes are uniformly civil. I have not yet seen a drunken man or a street brawl, or heard any foul language. The streets are remarkably quiet after nightfall. That the condition of the colored population has been improved is confessed by all with whom I have conversed on the subject—clergymen, magistrates, public officers, planters, commercial men—all, without any exception, agree on this point. * * * All argue that Jamaica would have prospered, if the protective duty, that was promised when the Emancipation act was passed, had been continued.

Slavery well nigh ruined this beautiful island. The planters were extravagant. They lived in England, or wintered there. When the Emancipation act was passed, most of the estates were in debt, and the compensation money went to pay these debts, leaving the proprietors without the capital necessary under the new state of things. They unwisely continued their old habits of "apathy, indolence, and pride, instead of conforming to the new state of things, introducing improvements, growing instead of importing their corn, pork and beef. Let the *plough* be introduced, instead of the hoe, the cutlass, and the bill; let the people *work;* let the social condition be improved; let temperance and education prevail; let Christianity have sway, and Jamaica will yet be filled with an enterprising and prosperous community.—*Nat. Era.*

UNION OF THE SOUL WITH GOD.

"There is an important passage of Scripture which is forcibly brought to our attention in connection with this subject. The Saviour, having prayed, that his immediate disciples, and those who should afterwards be his disciples, might be brought into unity with himself and with God, adds, as a special reason for desiring this result, *'that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.'* Is it not a just inference from the reason, which is thus assigned by the Saviour, as the ground of his supplication, that the unbelief, which exists in the world, is owing, in a considerable degree, to the fact, that Christians are not generally in a state of divine union? If the world, seeing them divested of self, and, in union with God, are led to exercise belief, it is certainly natural to suppose, that, seeing them disobedient and divergent from God, they would be led to unbelief, or at least would believe less strongly than they otherwise would. And if such be a correct view of the subject, how strong is the obligation resting upon every disciple of Christ, to seek earnestly the highest possible attainments in religion. In proportion as Christians enter more and more deeply into the spirit of the gospel, in proportion as they have more faith, more love, and enter more into unity with God, in that

same proportion may we expect, that other minds will be led to perceive the errors of irreligion, and to put their trust in the Saviour. At the present moment, the world needs, and perhaps we may say in general terms, it desires no argument additional to what it already has, except that of *holy living*. It is obvious, from the remarkable passage to which we have referred, that the Saviour looked forward with the deepest interest to the development of this mighty argument. I think it is very clear that he has connected, in the relation of effect and cause, the world's salvation with this development. We are permitted to judge, therefore, on the Saviour's principle, of the state of the church from the state of the world.

"And what is the state of the world? There are many things to encourage, undoubtedly. There are many things which we gratefully recognise as showing, that there is some degree of faith on the earth. But if something has been done, much remains undone. If there is something to be grateful for, there is much to call forth bitter tears. Wars still exist on the earth in many places. Man still sheds the blood of his fellow man; and gives that money for purposes of slaughter, which would better be expended in the circulation of the Bible. Millions are held in slavery; their chains unbroken. Intemperance, licentiousness, and many other moral evils still abound. There are hundreds of millions to whom the gospel has never been preached. And, in lands more favoured, there are many millions who do not practically receive it. And why is it, after the lapse of so many Christian ages, that these unfavourable things exist? The Saviour has distinctly intimated the answer, in the passage to which we have referred. His disciples are not made 'one, as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee.' They are not made '*one in us*.' They stand divergent from the great Centre. The grace of sanctification has not had its just work. And just so far as there is a want of sanctification, there is a want of union. They refuse fully and cordially to unite with God; and God, therefore, cannot unite with them. But if the Saviour was unable to do anything of himself, as he expressly assures us, (John 8: 28,) much less can man. Man has power to do good, only so far as he has God in him in union. The world, therefore, remains unconverted.

"It is obvious then, that there must be more religion. And in saying this, we hope we shall be excused in adding, that we mean something more than that religion, which, taking root in the head, with a little stirring perhaps of the emotions, works outwardly to the circumference, without going inward to the Centre; a form of religion, which shows itself in various ways, which are calculated to attract attention, but always in sound more than in substance, in profession more than in truth. We mean, in distinction from these inadequate developments, that religion, which is described by the Saviour himself in the fifth chapter of Matthew, and which consists in meekness, in humility of spirit, in mercy, in peace-making, in purity of heart, in laboring and suffering for the gospel, and in hungering and thirsting after righteousness. We mean that kind of religion, which is described by the apostle Paul in the thirteenth chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians; a religion, which suffereth long and is kind, which neither boasts of itself nor envies others, which seeks not its own, and is not easily provoked, but hopes all things and bears all things. A religion, which, with a humble acquiescence and gratitude, and without disquieting thoughts for the morrow, loves, in the spirit of holy union, to be just where God places it, and to do just what God imposes upon it. A religion, which loves the great object of love so much, that it forgets itself; and which, in forgetting and losing itself, finds all things, and more than all things, in God. Under the influence of such a religion, which, if it exists at all, must exist with Faith for its foundation, the aspect of the world would soon change. Well, therefore, may we say with the disciples, 'LORD, INCREASE OUR FAITH.'"—*Upton.*

IMPORTANT HINT TO PARENTS.

Few parents realize how much their children may be taught at home, by devoting a few minutes to their instruction every day. Let a parent make the experiment with his son of ten years old, for a single week, and only during the hours which are not spent in school. Let him make a companion of his child, converse with him familiarly, put to him questions, answer inquiries, communicate facts, the result of his reading or observation, awaken his curiosity, explain difficulties, the meaning of things, and the reason of things, and all this in an easy, playful manner, without seeming to impose a task, and he will himself be astonished at the progress which will be made.—*Illus. Alm.*

YOUNG MEN.

It should be the aim of young men to go into good society—we mean not the rich, nor the proud, nor the fashionable, but the society of the wise, the intelligent, and the good. When you find men who know more than you do, and from whose conversation you can gather information, it is always safe to associate with them. It has broken down many a man to associate with the low and vulgar, where the ribald song was sung, and the indecent story told to excite laughter or influence the bad passions.

Lord Clarendon attributed success and happiness in life to associating with persons more learned and virtuous than ourselves. If you wish to be wise and respected, if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and good. Strive for excel-

lence and strict integrity, and you will never be found in the sinks of pollution, or in the ranks of profligates and gamblers. Once habituate yourself to a virtuous course, once secure a love for good society, and no punishment would be greater than, by accident, to be obliged for half a day to associate with the low and vulgar.—*Ibid.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 22, 1850.

The decision of a slave case in Maryland, which is reported in our columns this week, if it should not be reversed on appeal, may be considered as evidence of the growing liberality of the age. During the decline of villenage in England, the cause of emancipation was greatly promoted by the judiciary. Constructions favourable to freedom, were given to the laws, to an extent which has never been known where negro slavery prevails. An act on the part of the master, which implied an intention to liberate his villein was construed as a legal emancipation. "Free for an hour, free for ever," became a legal maxim. Upon this principle the woman in question must have been a free woman, as she was in the actual possession of her liberty with the consent of her nominal owner, about twenty years. Her children were therefore born in freedom, not in slavery.

A debt remaining a sufficient number of years unclaimed, is in most cases legally cancelled, as a presumption is thus raised, that it has either been paid or abandoned. Though statutes of limitation may sometimes operate unjustly, by preventing the recovery of just debts, yet greater injustice would unquestionably be done, by allowing old and forgotten claims to be revived after the evidence of settlement, if any existed, might be reasonably supposed to be lost.

As slavery, according to judge Mansfield, "is so odious that nothing can be allowed to support it but positive law," every legal presumption ought to be in favour of freedom; and the fact that a woman was permitted for twenty years, to exercise the rights of freedom, with the knowledge and consent of the only person who had any claim to ownership, raises a very strong presumption that she was actually emancipated. If this decision should be permitted to form a precedent in Maryland adjudication, it will be only the application of an old principle to the negro race.

A correspondent, who has not affixed his name to his communication, has addressed to the Editor an article of considerable length; but whether designed for insertion in the Review, is not clearly explained. If the essay was intended for publication, the Review does not appear to be the channel for its transmission to the view of the world. The origin o man's accountability, as there discussed, is evidently a question rather speculative than practical. The declaration of our Saviour, that "this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because thei deeds were evil," has unquestionably been true, a all periods of time, and in all parts of the world Whether that light emanates immediately from th spirit of truth, or reaches us through the medium o the Holy Scriptures, the preaching of the gospel, o in any other way, we fall under condemnation i we love and choose darkness rather than light Commensurate with our means of distinguishing be tween good and evil, must our condemnation be, i we refuse the good and choose the evil. To thos who enjoy the inestimable benefits of the Christia revelation as conveyed through various channels t the members of our religious society, it appears t be needless and useless to enter into a curiou enquiry how far those, who are involved in th darkness of paganism, and totally debarred from th instruction conveyed to the professors of christianit through the medium of the scriptures of truth, ar rendered accountable, by such illumination as the receive, for actions and practices which we clearl perceive to be incompatible with our moral and reli gious duty. The enquiry, what shall this man do was emphatically rebuked by the reply: "If I wil that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee, follo thou me."

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting house, at San Creek, Bartholomew county, Indiana, on Fifth day the 16th of last month, THOMAS COX, to MARY daughter of John Hall, both of that place.

——, At Friends' Meeting house, Uharie, Ran dolph county, N. C., on Fifth day, the 2d ult., D ALFRED H. LINDLEY, of Chatham county, to ELIZ J., daughter of Samuel Hill.

DIED,—On the 5th inst., at his residence, Dun ning's Creek, Bedford county, Pa., of consumptio of the lungs, JAMES MAGRAIL, in the 72d year o his age; for many years an Elder of Dunnings Creek Monthly Meeting. In his case we have th consoling belief that the promise of the dear Maste was realized: "Him that cometh to me, I will i no wise cast out."

——, At the same place, on the 21st ult., MAR wife of Benjamin Bowen, for many years an Elde of the same meeting, in the 69th year of her age.

MICHIGAN AND THE DEATH PENALTY.

Mr. Editor:—In a recent conversation upo the Death Penalty, an advocate of the same stated as an argument in its favour, that i Michigan the experiment of its abolition had bee tried and proved a failure, the Legislature havin

been compelled to restore the penalty, in consequence of the alarming increase of capital crime resulting from its abolition. Doubting the correctness of this statement, I immediately addressed a note to the Secretary of State of Michigan, requesting information upon the subject. Believing that his highly satisfactory reply may serve to correct a great deal of misapprehension, I hand it to you for publication.

A. G. CAMPBELL.

Lowell, May 11, 1850.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Lansing, Mich., May 6, 1850.

Alfred Gibbs Campbell, Esq.—Dear Sir. Your favour of the 11th ult. is before me. You desire to ascertain whether our State has returned to the practice of the death penalty, also my opinion as to the general sentiment of our State with our present experience on this subject.

In reply, I would state that our State has NOT returned to the practice of the death penalty. It was repealed at the time of the Revision of our Statutes in 1846. There has been but one attempt to revive the law—that was in 1848, I think, and it signally failed. On examination of the journal, I cannot find that the question was ever brought to a vote in either house.

In reply to your second interrogatory, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that the general sentiment of our State is beyond all question very nearly unanimous in favour of our present laws on that subject. Indeed, in the whole range of my acquaintance, I do not know one individual in favour of a return to that practice. I am certain I have heard no one *express* himself in favour of such a change.

I am not aware of there being any statistics on file in this office bearing upon this question. By coincidence merely, there were committed in Wayne county within two years from the revision, *four* murders. The Grand Jury of that county memorialized the Legislature in favour of repeal. Counter memorials showed most conclusively that the increase of capital crime, starting, indeed, as it was, could not have had any connection with the change in the law; as in three out of the four cases certainly, the criminals knew not of the change. Since that time there certainly has been no *increase* of capital crime.

Very respectfully yours,
C. H. TAYLOR,
Secretary of State.

THE WAYS OF THE SQUIRREL.

BY RUSTICUS.

(Concluded from page 614.)

The bud and bark-feeding, it must be acknowledged, is very mischievous, and the injury done very great, especially in young plantations where squirrels are abundant; and here I cannot help adverting to my favorite crotchet—that nature, left to herself, provides her own remedy. The forests in which squirrels most abound are inhabited also by martens and sables, both of them pretty animals. The marten is especially like a squirrel—the same colour, and with a bushy tail: like the squirrel, it lives in trees, runs along their boughs, and hides in their hollow stems. Its favorite food is the squirrel, and it follows him in all his wanderings, hunts him even into his drey, and, however skilfully he may hide the entrance, it will find a way in, and worry him and his little ones. But man steps in, and, by every device within his reach, traps and slays both marten and sable—in some countries certainly for their fur, but in England, where the marten only is known, because it is vermin. Hawks also are natural enemies of the squirrel, and would hold him completely in check were they not exterminated whenever it is possible. On some estates in our neighborhood, the keepers class the squirrels themselves among the vermin; declare they suck eggs, kill young pheasants, and do a world of like misdeeds; and so the poor squirrels share the same fate as stoats and weasels, windhovers and owls, and as their own mortal, but now rare enemies—the martens: all are vermin.

Having recorded the only fault that is justly chargeable to the squirrel, I must, by way of balancing the account, place to his credit an old saying, in which, however, I confess I have but slender faith. The wise saw in question informs us that our oak forests owe their existence to the squirrel. It is supposed by those who advocate this pleasant hypothesis, that at the fall of the leaf Mr. Skug finds a great many more acorns than suffice for present eating; so, whenever he has filled his belly to perfect satisfaction, he buries all the acorns that he finds, one at a time, in little holes in the earth, which he digs for this especial purpose: he scampers off, straightway forgetting where he had earthed his treasure, which of course takes root, and in due time becomes a tree. I will just state the objections to this as they occur to me. In the *first* place, we do positively find the hoards of the squirrel placed high and dry in the very best places for such hoards—the hollows of trees; therefore we have no reason for any hypothesis as to the whereabouts of a squirrel's granary. In the *second* place, the same instinct which leads any animal where to hide, teaches it where to find. In the *third* place, squirrels are never caught in the act of scratching the earth, although they are often seen turning up leaves in search of acorns that have dropped from the trees. With these hints I leave the matter, being perfectly willing so pretty an animal should have the credit of doing good.

A few words on the old pastime of squirrel hunting: about the time of the Easter holidays, when there are no leaves on the trees, a party of men and boys will sally forth on a squirrel hunt.

They arm themselves with short sticks, loaded with lead at one end; and with no other assistance than these sticks, or bolts, as they call them, a rabble of mongrel curs, a cow's horn, and their own voices, they will bring home from a dozen to a score of squirrels. When at school in Gloucestershire, I was an eye-witness to one of these hunts, but do not wish ever to witness another. The squirrel was first viewed on the ground; he scampered to a gigantic beech, and sprang up the bole; at the height of three yards he paused a moment, holding on by the smooth bark of the beech with as much ease as if it had been the rugged maple; his head was turned aside, and his full bright eye took cognisance of his enemies; he held something in his mouth—I think a beechmast. The wind slightly moved his now pendent tail, otherwise he was motionless, terrified doubtless by the wild whoops, shrill whistles, and dismal horn-blasts that announced the discovery of the first victim of a long Easter Monday's sport. A dozen of the squirrel bolts whistled through the air; but he was off and away—up, up he mounted, now lost, now seen. At last he halted again, in a fork of the huge boughs, far, far up. Here he was safe, although more than one eye had detected his whereabouts: the bolts flew in vain, the horn sounded in vain, whistling and whooping produced no effect. A council was held, and one of the hunters agreed to climb the tree—a task of some difficulty as well as danger. The device succeeded. The squirrel was again started; away he went from bough to bough, from tree to tree, the motley herd following in his wake with shouts, and jest, and whoop. At last a bolt, by chance or skill, struck him in full career, and the poor beast, but lately so full of life, fell to the ground. It might fairly be supposed that sport of this kind would move the wrath of the keepers, on account of disturbing the game; but it is quite the reverse. That valuable section of society looks on all killing of vermin as praiseworthy, and therefore assists rather than discourages the assembling of our ragamuffins for this cruel sport. I have called this an "old pastime;" and correctly so, for this branch of the "noble art of venerie" is of very ancient date. The following extract from "Gesner's Historie of Foure-footed Beasts," edited by Edward Topsell, and published in London in 1607, is quite to the point, the only difference being that the cross-bows are now discontinued:—

"For, when they are hunted, men must goe to it with multitude, for many men cannot take one with bowes and bolts, with dogges, and except they start and rouse them in little and smal slender woods, such as a man may shake with his hands, they are seldome taken. Bowes are requisite to remove them when they rest in the twistes of trees, for they will not be much terrified with al the hollowing, except now and then they bee struck by one meanes or other. Wel do they know what harbour a high oake is unto them, and how secure they can lodge therein from men and dogges; therefore seeing it were too troblesome to climbe euerie tree, they must supply that businesse or labor with bowes and bolts that when the squirrel resteth, presently shee may feele the blow of a cunning archer: he needs not feare doing her much harme except he hit her on the head, for by reason of a strong back bone and fleshy parts, she will abide as great a stroake as a dogge; yea, I have seene one removed from a bough with a shot to the ground. If they be driven to the ground from the trees to creepe into hedges, it is a token of their wearinesse; for such is the stately mind of this little beast, that while her limbes and strength lasteth shee tarrieth and saueth herself in the toppes of tal trees, then being discended, shee falleth into the mouth of euery curre, and this is the vse of dogges in their hunting. They sleep a great part of the winter, like the Alpine mouse, and very soundely, for I have seene when no noise of hunters could awake them with al their cries, beating their nests on the outside, and shooting bolts and arrowes through it, vntil it were pulled assunder wherein many times they are found killed before they be awaked."

The concluding paragraph records a faith in the torpidity of the squirrel which, from the time of Aristotle, has never been disturbed. It is therefore both of venerable antiquity and of universal acceptation. Now I am sorely perplexed whether to give you an account of this torpidity on the authority of authors, or to skip it altogether, or to attack it tooth and nail. I will take a middle course, and recite under the fashion of queries a few doubts that have occurred to me. We commonly see squirrels every month in the year—on the shortest day equally with the longest; when, therefore, does torpidity begin and when does it end? Again, the hoarding of provender; that fact is potent: what is the object?—is it devoured during torpidity? Are not these hoards rather an evidence that during the winter the squirrels are not only awake, but hungry? Again, squirrels migrate in this island we see it in a small degree, and rather as an exception than a rule; but on the continents of Europe and America it is the rule. Vast multitudes move southwards at the approach of winter, northwards at the approach of summer: this is perfectly notorious: why should not squirrels become torpid in New York and Massachusetts?—why should they enter Florida before assuming torpidity?—why should the squirrels of Russia pass the Balken before they doze? I believe a squirrel may sleep more soundly on a cold frosty night than a house dog stretched before a comfortable fire, but I have yet to learn the exact point where sleep ends and torpidity begins. If torpidity means a sleep enduring for weeks, or even days, I still doubt whether there is positive evidence of it among our squirrels.—*Chambers' Journ.*

tract from the speech of Charles E. Clarke f New York, on the admission of California, elivered in committee of the whole in the House of Representatives, 5th mo. 13th, 1850.

Many of our citizens—a large part of the ristian world, believe slavery to be a sin. ree quarters of the people of the United States ık it to be a great moral and political evil; t its existence comes in conflict with the rished and fundamental principle of our Gov- ment, that all men are born free and equal, of right possess certain inalienable rights, ng which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of piness.

here is no glory in the institution—it is the y of the strong oppressing the weak, of the circumventing the simple. The insecurity roperty vested in slaves, the present danger—strated in a neighboring city of twenty thou- l inhabitants, where $21,000 are annually for a civic guard—the fear of insurrection, of re-enactment of the scenes of St. Domingo; present poverty and weakness which slavery riably brings, would seem to prove that there neither happiness nor glory connected with the itution; it is the happiness of sleeping in a azine—on the crater of a volcano. It does bring strength or glory; it does not promote cause of science; it does not stimulate men nake useful inventions; it does not enhance value of land; it does not promote industry—akes men despise it; it does not soften or ten the dispositions of men; and it has in its nature and in its increase, a fearful looking f judgment to come.

o illustrate by an example: The area of Vir- a is sixty-one thousand three hundred and two square miles. The area of New York is -six thousand. If the States of Vermont Massachusetts were added to New York, joint area would be seventy-two square miles than that of Virginia alone. The soil of inia is naturally as fertile as that of New , her resources of the forest as great, her ral resources at least equal, her fisheries y more valuable, her hydraulic power as , her position for commerce and her natural nels of commerce better, her climate is im- urably superior.

1790, the population of Virginia was 308, of which 203,427 were slaves. The lation of New York 340,120, of which 24 were slaves. Virginia had 226,085 more e inhabitants than New York, and 182,103 slaves. In short, Virginia, in 1790, had 188 more inhabitants than New York.

New York, the number of slaves gradually nished till 1820, when slavery became ct.

Virginia, slaves rapidly increased till in , they numbered 448,987, and her white lation numbered 790,510. In all, bond and 1,239,797; while the free white population of New York had increased to 2,428,921—a difference in the increase of the whole number of 1,597,312, and a difference in the increase of free white inhabitants of 1,864,191 in fifty years.

In that period Virginia has made 381 miles of railroad; New York about 1,000. Virginia has made about 182 miles of canal; New York about 750 miles.

The school fund of New York is	$6,491,803
That of Virginia	1,488,261
The productive public property of New York is	39,136,992
The productive public property of Virginia is	6,107,364
The domestic produce exported by New York in 1848, amounted to	38,771,209
Ths domestic produce exported by Virginia in the same year amounted to	3,679,948
New York exported of foreign produce	14,579,948
Virginia exported of foreign produce	1,554

Virginia, the mother of Presidents, the Old Dominion, larger and of greater natural capacity than New York, Vermont, and Massachusetts, combined, exported of foreign products in the year of grace 1848 to the amazing amount of $1,554—about in the ratio of 100 to 1,000,000.

The registered and enrolled tonnage of Virginia, in 1848, was 128,364 tons; that of New York 845,742 tons—717,378 tons difference. The State of New York paid to this Government for postage in the year ending June 30, 1849, $694,532.81. The State of Virginia paid in the same year for postage $109,301.93. The transportation of the mail in New York cost the Government in the same year $238,530; in Virginia $166,130. New York pays in postage $456,002 *more* than it costs to transport the mail in that State. Virginia pays in postage $56,829 *less* than it costs to transport the mail in Virginia—a difference between these two States of $512,835 in one year. Virginia does not pay for the transportation of the mail within $56,829. There are but three slave States—Delaware, Missouri, and Louisiana—that do pay their own postage. It costs the Government to transport the mail into the slave States $519,438.15 more than those States pay in postage. There are twelve States in this Union from which bounty lands have been distributed for services in the Mexican war, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Iowa, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Florida. Six of these States are free, six slaveholding. The area of the six slaveholding States is 323,146, that of the six free States is 290,259 square miles—32,887 square miles more in the six slave, than in the six free States. These six slave States have a better climate, are better located, are as fertile, and have greater natural advantages than the six free States.

There have been located in those States for military services in the Mexican war up to March 28, 1850, 41,780 land warrants, of which 34,434 have been located in the six free, and only 7,346 in the slave States—about six to one. The soldier who locates his land with a view of being a freeholder, and having a farm and a home, the speculator who buys to sell again, rush, full gallop, to the free States, they flee from the slave States as they would from the cholera.

I select this period for the reason that a very large share of those who have located bounty lands for services in the Mexican war, it is alleged, were from slaveholding States. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Orr] alleges that 46,000 southern men engaged in the Mexican war, and only 23,000 northern. The foreigner who seeks a home, and independence, and liberty in our Republic, does not locate in the slave States. The poor man at the South, who owns no slaves—the discharged soldier of the South, why do they abandon their own charming climate, their fertile and cheap lands? Why do they leave the graves of their forefathers—the church where their parents were married and they baptized, and take refuge in the land of the free? Is it not because their only capital is their ability to labor, and they cannot labor among slaves without dishonor? Is this not the reason why the free States are more populous than the slave, and why land is worth more in the free than in the slave States? And is it not a reason, and a sufficient reason, why the United States should exclude slavery from territories that are free?

One great evidence of the superiority of the American Anglo-Saxon race, exists in their useful inventions—their labor-saving machines. The great object of attraction in this city is the Patent Office; there are congregated and displayed the inventions of the most ingenious race the sun ever shone on—inventions, without the aid of which we could now hardly live. At vast expense you have adorned the grounds around this Capitol with columns and statuary. You have decorated your walls with paintings. These are no solace to the mighty dead whose great deeds they commemorate; they hardly quicken the patriotism of the living. Without expense to you, as quietly and as silently as the insect in the deep ocean raises its coral reef, a vast building is filled with models of inventions, now indispensable to man. There is the iron plough, the first implement in agriculture; there is the lathe, that turns lasts, and gunstocks, and axhelves, and performs curious operations in statuary; there is the steam engine applied to the moving of ships—father to the locomotive on the railroad; there is the cotton-gin, that adds one-half to the value of the cotton crop; there is the machine that sends messages, speeches, intelligence, with lightning speed—its motive power *is* lightning. Who tamed these elements? Who chained, who subdued and made them slaves? Who made them subservient to the power, and comfort, and exaltation of ma Where did these benign magicians, these be factors of mankind, live? Not *south* of Ma and Dixon's line. Of the 16,340 inventions corded in the Patent Office, 13,944 were m north, on the free side, of that line—famous our history as was the Rubicon in the history Rome.

In looking over a long column of useful inv tions, I detected two that I thought worthy of mark. One was a tent, made of net work, the exclusion of insects—a kind of gill-net, I s pose, for mosquitoes; and the other was an provement in a *rat-trap*. "Necessity" is mother of invention, and it is needless to say t the inventor of the mosquito gill-net lived in N Orleans, and the inventor of the "*improved trap*" in this city.

These statistics are introduced to show, an think do conclusively prove, that the institu of slavery is a source of danger, weakness, poverty; that it degrades labor and does stimulate invention. The parallel might be dr in the schools and churches, in the libraries the humane institutions; in short, in most those institutions that unite and elevate mank and do, in my estimation, most conclusively s that the area of slavery cannot, must not extended.

A LESSON FROM THE PAST.

The following narrative, relating a fine, nc say a sublime scene, in the convention that fra the Constitution of the United States, was ginally derived from Jonathan Dayton, of Jersey. He was the "Junior member" moved the "reconsideration" mentioned b The account is full of interest and instructio the present time, when the spirit of discord rife in our national councils. Would that a of it could be sent to every member of our tional Legislature, and that it could be rea every patriot throughout the land! The ins tive extract is just now brought to our notic a correspondent of the New York Observe *Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*

"I was (said *General Dayton*) a delegate New Jersey in the General Convention whi sembled in Philadelphia, for the purpose gesting a Constitution for the United States I believe I was the youngest member of body. Washington was then our President Dr. Franklin was a delegate from Pennsyl A disposition was soon discovered in some bers to display themselves in oratorical flouris but the good sense and discretion of the ma put down all such attempts. We had con to deliberate upon, and if possible effect a national object—to search for political w and truth; these we meant to pursue with plicity, and to avoid every thing which

ve a tendency to divert our attention, or per-
x our scheme.

A great variety of projects were proposed—all
ublican in their general outlines, but differing
their details. It was therefore determined
t certain elementary principles should at the
t be established, in each branch of the Consti-
ion—and afterwards the details should be de-
ed and filled up.

There was little or no difficulty in determining
n the elementary principles—such as, for in-
nce, that the government should be a repub-
n representative government—that it should
divided into three branches, i. e., Legislative,
ecutive and Judicial, &c. But when the or-
ization of the Legislative branch came under
sideration, it was easy to be perceived that the
stern and Southern States had distinct inte-
ts, which it was difficult to reconcile—and that
larger States were disposed to form a consti-
ion, in which the smaller States would be mere
endages and satellites to the larger ones. On
first of these subjects much animated and
newhat angry debate had taken place, when
ratio of representation in the lower house of
gress was before us—the Southern States
iming for themselves the whole number of
ck population; while the Eastern States were
confining the elective franchise to freemen
y, without respect to colour.

As the different parties adhered pertinaciously
heir different positions, it was feared that this
ld prove an insurmountable obstacle; but as
members were already generally satisfied that
constitution could be formed, which would
et the views and subserve the interests of each
ividual State, it was evident that it must be
natter of compromise and mutual concession.
der these impressions, and with these views,
as agreed at length that each State should be
itled to one delegate in the House of Repre-
tatives for every 30,000 of its inhabitants—
which number should be included three-fifths
he whole number of their slaves.

When the details of the House of Representa-
s were disposed of, a more knotty point pre-
ed itself in the organization of the Senate.
larger States contended that the same ratio
o States should be common to both branches
he Legislature, or, in other words, that each
te should be entitled to a representation in
Senate, (whatever might be the number fixed
in proportion to its population as in the
se of Representatives. The smaller States,
he other hand, contended that the House of
presentatives might be considered as the guar-
n of the liberties of the people, and therefore
ht to have a just proportion to their numbers;
the Senate represented the sovereignty of the
es, and that as each State, whether great or
ll, was equally an independent and sovereign
e, it ought in this branch of the Legislature
ave equal weight and authority. Without
this, they said, there would be no security for their equal rights, and they would by such a distribution of power, be merged and lost in the larger States.

This reasoning, however plain and powerful, had but little influence on the minds of the delegates from the larger States, and as they formed a large majority of the Convention, the question after passing through the forms of debate, was decided that each State should be represented in the Senate in proportion to its population.

When the Convention had adjourned over to the next day, the delegates of the four smallest States, viz.; Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware, convened to consult what course was to be pursued in the important crisis at which we had arrived. After serious investigation, it was solemnly determined to ask for a reconsideration the next morning, and if it was not granted—or if, when granted, that offensive feature of the Constitution could not be expunged, and the smaller States put upon an equal footing with the largest, we would secede from the Convention, and returning to our constituents, inform them that no compact could be formed with the large States, but what would sacrifice our sovereignty and independence.

I was deputed to be the organ through which this communication should be made. I know not why, unless it be that young men are generally chosen to perform rash actions. Accordingly, when the Convention had assembled, and as soon as the minutes of the last sitting had been read, I rose and stated the view we had taken of the organization of the Senate, our desire to obtain a reconsideration or suitable modification of that article, and in failure thereof our determination to secede from the Convention, and return to our constituents.

This disclosure, it may readily be supposed, produced an immediate and great excitement in every part of the house. Several members were immediately on the floor to express their surprise or indignation. They represented that the question had received a full and fair investigation, and had been definitely settled by a large majority.

That it was altogether unparliamentary and unreasonable for one of the minority to propose a reconsideration at the moment their act had become a matter of record, and without pretending that any new light could be thrown on the subject. That if such a precedent should be established, it would in future be impossible to say when any one point was distinctly settled, as a small minority might at any moment, again and again, move and obtain a reconsideration. They therefore hoped the Convention would express its decided disapprobation, by passing silently to the business before them.

There was much warm and some acrimonious feeling exhibited by a number of the speakers; a rupture appeared almost inevitable, and the bosom of Washington seemed to labour with the

most anxious solicitude for its issue. Happily for the United States, the Convention contained some individuals possessed of talents and virtues of the highest order, whose hearts were deeply interested in the establishment of a new and efficient form of government, and whose penetrating minds had already deplored the evils which would spring up in our newly-established republic, should the present attempt to consolidate it prove abortive. Among these personages the most prominent was Dr. Franklin. He was esteemed the Mentor of our body. To a mind naturally strong and capacious, enriched by much reading and the experience of many years, he added a manner of communicating his thoughts peculiarly his own, in which simplicity, beauty and strength, were equally conspicuous. As soon as the angry orators who had preceded him had left him an opening, the Doctor rose, evidently impressed with the weight of the subject before them, and the difficulty of managing it successfully.

"We have arrived, Mr. President," said he, "at a very momentous and interesting crisis in our deliberations. Hitherto our views have been as harmonious, and our progress as great as could reasonably have been expected. But now an unlooked for and formidable obstacle is thrown in our way, which threatens to arrest our course, and, if not skilfully removed, to render all our fond hopes of a Constitution abortive. The ground which has been taken by the delegates of the four smallest States was as unexpected to me, and as repugnant to my feelings, as it can be to any other member of this Convention. After what I thought a full and impartial investigation of the subject, I recorded my vote on the affirmative side of the question, and I have not yet heard any thing which induces me to change my opinion. But I will not conclude it is impossible for me to be wrong. I will not say that those gentlemen who differ from me are under a delusion—much less will I charge them with an intention of needlessly embarrassing our deliberations. It is possible some change in our late proceedings ought to take place upon principles of political justice; or that all things considered, the majority may see cause to recede from some of their just pretensions, as matters of prudence and expedience.

For my own part, there is nothing I so much dread as a failure to devise and establish some efficient and equal form of government for our infant republic. The present effort has been made under the happiest auspices, and has promised the most favourable results; but should this effort prove vain, it will be long ere another can be made with any prospect of success. Our strength and our prosperity will depend on our unity; and the secession of even four of the smallest States, interspersed as they are, would, in my mind, paralyze and render useless any plan which the majority could devise. I should therefore be grieved, Mr. President, to see mat brought to the test which has been, perhaps rashly, threatened on the one hand, and wl some of my honoured colleagues have treated lightly on the other. I am convinced that it subject which should be approached with caut treated with tenderness, and decided on v candor and liberality. It is, however, to feared, that the members of this Convention not in a temper, at this moment, to approach subject on which we differ, in a proper spirit. would therefore propose, Mr. President, t without proceeding further in this business this time, the Convention should adjourn three days, in order to let the present ferm pass off, and to afford time for a more full dispassionate investigation of the subject; an would earnestly recommend to the members this Convention that they spend the time of recess, not in associating with their own pa and devising new arguments to fortify themse in their own opinions, but that they mix v members of opposite sentiments, lend a pat ear to their reasoning, and candidly allow th all the weight to which they may be entitl and when we assemble again, I hope it will with a determination to form a Constitution- not such an one as we can individually, and all respects, approve, yet the best which, un existing circumstances, can be obtained." H the countenance of Washington brightened, a cheering ray seemed to break in upon the glo which had recently covered our political horiz

The three days of recess were spent in the m ner advised by Dr. Franklin, the opposite par mixed with each other, and a free and frank terchange of sentiments took place. On fourth day we assembled again; and if great ditional *light* had not been thrown on the s ject, every *unfriendly feeling* had been expel and a spirit of conciliation had been cultivat which promised at least a *calm* and *dispassion reconsideration* of the subject.

Upon the opening of the session, all eyes w turned to the Doctor. He rose and in a words stated that, during the recess he had tened attentively to all the arguments, *pro a con*, which had been urged on both sides of House—that he had himself said much, thought more on the subject; he saw difficult and objections which might be urged by ir vidual States against every scheme which been proposed; and he was now more than e convinced that the Constitution which they w about to form, in order to be *just* and *equ* must be founded on the basis of compromise a mutual concession. With such views and fe ings, he would now move a reconsideration of vote last taken on the organization of the Sena The motion was seconded—the vote carried— former vote rescinded—and by a successive v and resolution, the Senate was organized on present plan.

INTERESTING SLAVE CASE AT BALTIMORE.

We extract the following from a Baltimore ...tter in the N. Y. Tribune:

"Our County Court was engaged for several ...ays last week in hearing a petition of a coloured ...oman, named Rebecca Garret, and ten chil... ren, who claimed their freedom from a man ...amed Isaac Anderson of Howard District. The ...oman had been permitted to go at large for a ...eriod of *twenty years*, during which time she ...ad married and raised a family of ten children. ...er master then seeing that she and her family ...ere worth some three or four thousand dollars, ...aimed them as his property—to be disposed of ... he saw proper. Several Quakers took the ...atter in hand, and employing good counsel, ...ntested the case in a Court of Justice, which ...sulted in the Judge charging the jury that if ...ey believed the petitioners had been going at ...rge for a *long period*, (without limitation,) ...ing acts inconsistent with slavery, with the ...owledge of their owner, they were entitled to ...eir freedom, and so the jury rendered their ...rdict. The case will be taken to the Court of ...ppeals by the owner. This verdict is a great ...iumph of Justice in Maryland, as it reverses ...e old accepted law, that a party could let his ...aves act as free persons for years, and then, ...rough caprice or avarice, seize them and sell ...em into bondage. It is one bright spot on the ...ave-stained escutcheon of my native State, and ...gues a better change of feeling than I could ...ave hoped for."

THE WONDERS WROUGHT BY STEAM.

Amongst the many remarkable establishments ...sited by Lord J. Russell in and near Man... ester, the large iron works of Messrs. Nasmyth ...d Patricroft excited very great interest. ...mongst the numerous objects shown was an ...mense steam-hammer, upon Nasmyth's patent ...inciple, which the firm have been constructing ... a house in New York. It is the largest ...mmer on this principle that has yet been ...de, and falls with a weight of five tons. The ...tire weight of the ponderous machine, with the ...right shafts between which the hammer moves, ...about six tons. It was not, on the occasion ... this visit, in a condition to be worked, but ...t the principle of its motion might be seen, ...d the nice exactness be judged of, with which ...t motion can be regulated from the breaking ... an egg-shell to the crushing and welding into ...ape of the heaviest metal, the party were taken ... a smaller steam-hammer which was at work. ... is called a ton-and-a-half hammer. One of ...e first processes shown at it was the hammer... g down by it of an immense bar of iron taken ...m a furnace at red heat; and not less singular ... witness was the ease with which the end of ...s bar of iron, seven inches square, was struck ... by means of an immense knife, and the application of a punch to it, by which it was pierced through with the aid of the heavy blows which the hammer dealt upon it. In a block of apparently dry wood a nail was driven by the huge hammer with blows that did not exceed the weight of the implement wielded by the human hand; and then with a single crushing stroke the block of wood was shattered, so that there was scarcely a fibre in it that clung together, and the moisture or sap which it had retained flew out in all directions. Again, it was regulated to fall with the greatest nicety upon any object placed under it, and Mr. Nasmyth, placing on the bed of the machine a wine-glass containing an egg, the hammer fell only with the weight to crush the top part of the egg down till it was flush with the top of the brittle vessel containing it, and the glass was removed uninjured!—*Living Age.*

"TOO BUSY TO FREEZE."

I have often thought of a beautifully simple illustration we met with, in one of our recent walks, of the benefit and happiness of useful and urgent occupation. It was a bright winter's morning; the crisp untrodden snow covered the scene around with its pure, brilliant whiteness. For some distance the little stream by the side of the road was completely frozen over, but as we approached nearer to the mill, there was a little fall across its narrow channel, down which the water, as though glad to break from beneath its icy covering, rushed dancing and sparkling, and reflecting the bright rays of the sun.

> "Happily, joyously singing its way
> Through moss and pebbles, the livelong day."

As we stood looking at it, dear Frederick said, "This water is too busy to freeze!" And thus it is with the useful Christian, actively devoted to the work of his gracious Lord and Master, whose service is perfect freedom; he is too busy to freeze—too busy to become cold and lifeless. Whilst diligently pursuing the path of duty, he catches fresh rays of light and strength from the bright shining of the Sun of Righteousness, and reflects new beams of grace, leading those who observe his cheerful, happy course, to glorify God in him.

If there be life in one professing to be *his* disciple, whose meat and drink it was to do the will of Him who sent him, who yet remains wrapped up in selfish indolence, it is only sufficient to make him sensible, that his coldness, leading to useless regrets and unavailing complainings, tends to increase, as far as it is felt, a chilling influence.

"I delight to do thy will, O my God," was the language of our blessed Master, and unto us He says, "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done." The apostle, who in "labor was more abundant" than his brethren, said, "to me to live is Christ," and not many

months since, I heard a devoted home missionary, whose sphere of labour had been a very arduous one, say, "If there be happiness to be found on earth, it is in being laboriously occupied in the service of Christ."

Here, then, is the conclusion of the matter; if we would be happy we must seek to be useful, not as any ground on which to found our hope of acceptance with God—our best services need the blood of sprinkling; for after we have done all, truly we must say, "we are unprofitable servants, we have done that which it was our duty to do." Those who have done most, feel most fully, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory." Under the gracious teaching of the Holy Spirit, they feel their own utter weakness and worthlessness, and clinging to the cross they say, "We can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth us."
—*Sunday-School Journal.*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans for many years to come,
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb.
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms.
To-day, he's clad in gaudy, rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, "Too late to be forgiven!"
To-day, he lives on hope as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

London Magazine, 1701.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst., having left Liverpool on the 1st of the month.

The arrival at London of an Ambassader from the kingdom of Napaul, at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, is announced. This Hindoo ambassador is reported to carry about his person, clothing, jewels and diamonds, to the value of £150,000 sterling. The object of the mission is said to be the delivery of presents to the English queen, worth a quarter of a million.

The report of the withdrawal of the Russian minister from London is contradicted; and the return of Lafitte, the minister from France is said to be daily expected.

In Italy, the Archbishop of Turin is reported to have received the sentence of one month's imprisonment, and a pecuniary fine, in consequence of his violation of the laws of the press. The pope is represented as being ill at ease in the Vatican, from which he is said to have three times attempted to escape; but to have been prevented by the French troops.

The Nicaragua treaty is said to have been fully ratified by the British government. This treaty is considered very advantageous to the United States.

The Nashville convention has adjourned after a session of about nine days. It is proposed that another session should be held, commencing six weeks after the close of the present session of congress.

Letters from Washington inform that an agent had been despatched, by our government, to the island of Haiti, with a view of reviving our commerce with that island, and to furnish such information as to decide the expediency of acknowledging its independence. The report of the agent is expected to be laid before congress in a few days.

The omnibus bill was still under discussion at the last account. Thomas H. Benton has shown upon the authority of Humboldt and others, that the ancient and well defined limits of New Mexico included 70,900 square miles of the territory now ceded to Texas by the compromise. He also showed in opposition to the declarations of several eminent Senators, that the southern part of New Mexico was adapted to slavery, though prohibited by Mexican law. Though Senator Benton is from a slaveholding state, and himself a slaveholder, he declared that his convictions against slavery extension were formed more than forty years ago, and in the school of such men as Jefferson, Tucker and other master minds of Virginia.

A message from the President was communicated to the Senate, on the 17th inst., in reply to an enquiry from that body, whether any orders have been issued to any military officers at Santa Fe, to hold possession against the authority of Texas, or in any way to embarrass the exercise of her jurisdiction over that country. To this the President answers that no such orders have been given. But he adds "I have already in my former message referred to the fact, that the boundary between New Mexico and Texas is disputed. I have now to state that information has been recently received that a certain Robert S. Neighbors, styling himself commissioner from the State of Texas, has proceeded to Santa Fe with a view of organizing counties in that district under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it, as a question of title, I have to observe that the possession of the territory into which it appears Mr. Neighbors has thus gone was actually acquired by the United States from Mexico, and has since been held by the United States; and, in my opinion, ought so to remain until the question of boundary shall have been determined by some competent authority. Meanwhile I think there is no reason for seriously apprehending that Texas will practically interfere with the possession of the United States."

The news from Cuba is not of a very definite character. The Spanish minister at Washington appears anxious to prevent any interruption in the relations between the United States and Spain.

A terrible disaster occurred on Lake Erie on the 16th inst. The steamboat Griffith, Captain Roby left Buffalo on that morning with a company, including passengers and crew, supposed to be little short of three hundred, and when about twenty miles below Cleveland, it took fire and burned to the water's edge. The passengers were chiefly emigrants moving to the west. There being no other boat near to render assistance, only about thirty were saved, and they escaped by swimming to the shore. The captain, with his wife and child was among the lost.

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Memoir of JONATHAN BACKHOUSE, of Darlington, England; extracted from Memorials of deceased members of the Society of Friends, by Susanna Corder.

[Concluded from page 627.]

Our dear friend diligently pursued his gospel labours amongst his brethren and fellow Christians of various denominations, not only in company with his wife, but in some parts of the nion to which his own concern only extended. oward the close of 1835, they returned to their ative land, having paid a very general visit to riends on the American continent, amongst hom their religious engagements were very ceptable and edifying; as appears by the testionials from many meetings in that land. After is return home, he was diligently concerned to cupy with the talents committed to his trust. e was actuated by an expansive benevolence. o the poor and afflicted, his heart and his hand ere alike open; and he liberally contributed to lieve the necessitous, of whatever clime or lour. The extension of the blessings of general ucation, the dissemination throughout the rld, of the holy Scriptures, and the wide distrition of religious books and tracts, engaged a ge portion of his time and energies. Few have re perseveringly laboured to promote the emanation of the enslaved Africans, and to plead the restoration of their rights as men. He ntinued also to manifest his dedication to the ase of Christ, by frequently, in company with wife, paying visits of gospel love to the meetgs, and, in various places, to the families of iends, in this land. He was also similarly enged in Ireland and Scotland. It was during a it to the latter country, that, in the year 1840, became seriously affected by the indisposition, ich, at length, terminated his useful life. He l been united with his wife in holding meets in some places in that nation, and he left her for a few days, in order to attend the half-year's meeting at Aberdeen, held on 17th of Eighth mo. During the several meetings for worship, as well as in that for discipline, he was engaged in the ministry, in a manner which was remarked to be strikingly impressive and living. After the concluding meeting, he expressed to a friend, that he believed his day's work was nearly over, and that he often felt symptoms in his head that warned him of it. He attended the meetings at Kinmuck and Stonehaven, previously to rejoining his wife; and on the 28th of the same month, was suddenly seized while at Montrose, with a paralytic attack, from which it scarcely appeared probable he would be again raised up. His mental faculties were, at this time, mercifully preserved; and his spirit was, in a remarkable manner, enabled in humble confidence, to lay hold on the hope set before us in the gospel. About five days after the commencement of his illness, he dictated the following message to a particular friend: "I wish her to know that I am passing wearisome days and nights! and that my only desire is that I may be admitted into the pearl gates; and that I trust *alone* to that mercy which was extended to the thief on the cross, and to the man, at the eleventh hour, to be where I shall for ever join in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb." On the 19th of Ninth month, three weeks after the seizure, he dictated a letter to the same friend, from which the following is an extract: "Thou knowest I never set a high estimate on works, though I do consider them indispensable proofs of our faith, yet I think I never viewed them, as more poor and insignificant, than at the present moment; so disproportioned to that love and mercy which have encompassed us. Besides, if any good works have been wrought, it is only through the ability that He giveth; and they are not *our* works, but *his*; therefore, no praise to the creature—but only to him, to whom all praise is due. This thou knowest better than I can tell thee—Oh! for more gratitude of heart, rightly to appreciate all the favours and mercies bestowed upon us. I am thankful to inform thee, that I have gone on, from day to day, wonderfully supported, and I trust, improving amidst feelings of extreme weakness." The deep sense thus evinced, that he was but an unprofitable servant, appears to have been the prevailing covering of his humble spirit, as is manifested by the following

strikingly instructive lines, dated 30th of the same month: "Whilst musing upon my bed, I have not only *thought*, but *felt*, that there is *no room for boasting*. When we consider the mercy and love with which we are upheld, and the light that has been bestowed, how do all merit and self-complacency vanish, like the mist before the sun; and, in lieu thereof, how do our short-comings, our multiplied omissions and commissions, rise into view before us, and cover us with shame and confusion of face; that truly all boasting is *utterly* excluded, and to sit as with the mouth in the dust, is the only proper place for poor, frail, erring mortals, to be found in, at the feet of him, before whose face the earth and the heaven fled away. When we reach that period, when the veil is about to be rent, which separates us from the world of spirits, how do all earthly considerations appear as the dust in the balance; and how are our wants and desires circumscribed, and concentrated in that all-important one, that, through adorable mercy, the pearl gates may be opened, and an entrance administered into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour. What an anchor to the soul is this blessed hope in his mercy! sure and steadfast, amidst all the swellings of Jordan." In the Eleventh month, after being permitted to reach his own home, he dictated the following lines, which evinced the continued deep exercise of his spirit, that he might experience fully the work of sanctification. "'It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God;' but I hope that he, in whom I trust, will not permit me to be deceived, but will remove every film that may veil the truth from mine eye; that I may indeed know every record against me, wholly blotted out, through the blood of the immaculate Lamb, ere I go hence; that all may be removed, that cannot enter the kingdom of purity and peace."

On the 30th of Tenth month, 1841, in allusion to the enfeebled state of his own health, and of that of a beloved brother, he expressed himself as follows: "I have no doubt it is wisely ordered, that we may more completely feel our own nothingness, and continued dependence upon 'him, in whom we live, and move, and have our being;' and I much wish that we may rightly appreciate the abundant blessings bestowed upon us, and be frequently engaged, gratefully to number them." In a subsequent letter, after enumerating several beloved friends, who had recently been removed from this militant state, he says: "I have no wish to add to the gloom of the aspect of things amongst us, but the present does indeed seem a serious time, from the number of our dear friends who have been of late removed from this state of being;—but, though the church be stripped, we may thankfully confide in him, who is her only Head, and knows her every need." It was his especial concern, that in the appropriation of the temporal possessions that were intrusted to him, he might prove himself a good steward; he repeatedly requested a friend, who was in frequen correspondence with him, to be faithful in assist ing his endeavours, rightly to dispense of his abundance; and many were the channels through which his benevolent heart sought to alleviate the wants of his fellow-creatures, being ever "ready to distribute, willing to communicate." He was far from insensible to the peculiar dangers incident to those who are possessed of much wealth. On this subject he remarks: "The possession of large property not only involves the most serious responsibility, but is also constantly and necessarily accompanied with strong and peculiar temptations, to which those in humble life are comparatively strangers. The injunction of our blessed Lord to the young man who had great possessions, seems the only sufficient remedy for that disposition of the mind, which would make the things of the world the chief object of desire and pursuit—'Sell all, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven, and come, follow me!' I cannot, however, entertain any other persuasion than that the root of the evil is, not so much the *possession* of property, in instances where the divine blessing has rested on the affairs of individuals, as in the undue and inordinate *pursuit* of it, and of the things of this world; which *may* and *does* exist in every class of society, of whatever rank from the cottage to the throne; so that I consider it is the devotion of the heart to the acquirement of wealth, and to the pleasures of this life, which is so much to be lamented; inducing, as it does the placing of our affections on things on the earth, rather than on things above." In another letter, after dwelling on the many blessings which he received at the Lord's hand, he adds: "How should my heart glow with gratitude to him, for his abundant mercy towards me, of which I am constrained to confess myself to be wholly unworthy. And oh! may the prayer be availing that when the tribulations of this present time be over, my soul may inherit the treasures of a blissful eternity, through the merits and adorable mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the only ground of our faith, and hope of our acceptance hereafter." Our dear friend often evidenced that it was the *abiding* and *fervent* concern of his soul that the love of God, and 'the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace,' might prevail amongst us; and lively was his interest in *all* that concerned the welfare of our religious society. Some of his feelings in reference to this subject are pourtrayed in the following extracts from letters written previous to and during the yearly meeting of 1842:

"Looking towards your assemblies, my feelings of interest are awakened in a lively manner, not only for those individuals who are peculiarly dear to myself, but for the church at large. It is my earnest desire that you may be richly favoured with the overshadowings of him who can fill your hearts and minds with the abundant streams of his consolation; that divine blessings may indeed be showered down upon you, to your mutual

comfort, and 'to the edifying of the body in love.' My heart is with all that labour in the work of the Lord, and I salute them in the language of the apostle, 'Peace be to the brethren, and love, with faith from God the Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ.' It is cheering to see friends under different circumstances, each occupying with the gifts intrusted to them, though very various one from the other. Whilst this is the case, whether possessing the one, or the five talents, individuals, as well as the church, will prosper, and our adorable Head will be glorified by his own works. And I desire that all of us, who exhort others, may so submit to the effectual operation of the fire and the hammer, as to hold out the invitation, by our own example, to follow us as we follow Christ."

Our beloved friend, who had been sufficiently recovered to be able frequently to attend religious meetings once in the day, and, at times, to express very sweetly, though in a feeble voice, his gospel solicitude for the spiritual welfare of his fellow-members, now felt a strong desire to meet with his friends once more in their collective capacity as a yearly meeting; and he came to London in time to attend several of the meetings, towards the conclusion of this annual assembly; and, although unable to rise from his seat, he was concerned to address his brethren and sisters with much fervency and weight. He returned home, without having apparently suffered from the journey; and the exertion of body and of mind was, to his feeling and devoted heart, amply compensated by the satisfaction which he derived from having thus evinced his unabated love to his holy Redeemer and to the church.

As the solemn period drew nigh, when, consistently with the design of infinite wisdom, our beloved friend's earthly course was suddenly to close, his mind seems to have been remarkably prepared for the awful event, and, although there does not appear to have been in his state of health, any unusual indication of its approach, yet the manner in which he was evidently contemplating the close of life, is evinced by the following extracts of two letters, penned within a few weeks of his decease. In speaking of the illness of an aged friend, he says: "We, who are so far advanced in our course to the grave, cannot be surprised at finding very increased debility to attend these mortal frames, in their approach to the house appointed for all the living. Knowing how little we can do, either for ourselves or our dear children, it leads one to cling with comfort to the invitation of him who said, 'Let thy widows and thy fatherless children trust in me;' and who has promised to be 'a father to the fatherless, and a judge for the widow:'—surely then, we leave them under better care than our own, one who *can* and *will* provide." "I must consider my present condition a precarious one, and life suspended as on a thread, and when infinite wisdom sees meet that it should be cut, may my poor soul, through adorable mercy, drop into the arms of its blessed Redeemer! then will all the desires of my heart for myself be granted me." Jonathan Backhouse attended his own quarterly meeting on third day, the 4th of Tenth month, 1842, and took part in the concerns of the discipline; evincing his apprehension that his stewardship was nearly fulfilled, by resigning certain offices which he had long acceptably held. Two days after this, he was at the week-day meeting in Darlington, and was engaged in ministering to those assembled. On the evening of the following day, after retiring to rest he became suddenly affected with alarming illness, and in a few minutes expired. Short indeed was the summons, but there is good ground to believe that he was found watching for the coming of his Lord, and that, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, his spirit was made meet for an inheritance with the saints in light, to unite in their endless song of praise "to him who sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb." He was aged nearly 64 years. Precious is the savour which his memory has left behind in the hearts of many; and by it, "he being dead yet speaketh."

From the National Era.

INSTRUCTION OF IDIOTS.

Some five years ago the Legislature of Massachusetts, at the suggestion of several benevolent gentlemen, whose attention had been turned to the subject, appointed a Commission to inquire into the condition of the idiots of the Commonwealth—to ascertain their numbers, and whether anything could be done in their behalf.

The commissioners were Dr. Samuel G. Howe, so well and honourably known for his long and arduous labors in behalf of the blind, Judge Byington, and Gilman Kemball.

The burden of the labour fell upon the chairman, who entered upon it with the enthusiasm, perseverance and practical adaptation of means to ends, which have made him so efficient in his varied schemes of benevolence. On the 26th of the 2d month, 1848, a full report of the results of this labour was made to the Governor, accompanied by statistical tables and minute details. One hundred towns had been visited by the chairman or his reliable agent, in which *five hundred and seventy five* persons in a state of idiocy were discovered. These were examined carefully, in respect to their physical as well as mental condition; no inquiry being omitted which was calculated to throw light upon the remote or immediate causes of this mournful imperfection in the creation of God. The proximate causes Dr. Howe mentions are to be found in the state of the bodily organization—deranged and disproportioned by some violation of natural law on the part of the parents or remoter ancestors of the sufferers. Out of 420 cases of idiocy, he had obtained information respecting the condition of the progenitors of 359; and in all but four of

these cases he found that one or the other, or both of their immediate progenitors had in some way departed widely from the condition of health; they were scrofulous, or predisposed to affections of the brain, and insanity, or had intermarried with blood relations, or had been intemperate, or guilty of sensual excesses.

Of the 575 cases, 420 were those of idiocy from birth, and 155 of idiocy afterwards. Of the born idiots, 187 were under 25 years of age, and all but 13 seemed capable of improvement. Of those above 25 years of age, 73 appeared incapable of improvement in their mental condition, being helpless as children at 7 years of age. Forty-three out of the 420 seemed helpless as children at two years of age, and 33 were in the condition of mere infants. Two hundred and twenty were supported at the public charge in alms-houses. A large proportion of them were found to be given over to filthy and loathsome habits, gluttonny and lust, and constantly sinking lower towards the condition of absolute brutishness.

Those in private houses were found, if possible, in a more deplorable state. Their parents were generally poor, feeble in mind and body, and often of very intemperate habits. Many of them seemed scarcely able to take care of themselves, and totally unfit for the training of ordinary children. It is the blind leading the blind; imbecility teaching imbecility. Some instances of the experiments of parental ignorance upon idiotic offspring, which fell under the observation of Dr. Howe, are related in his report. Idiotic children were found with their heads covered over with cold poultices of oak bark, which the foolish parents supposed would tan the brain and harden it, as the tanner does his ox-hides, and so make it capable of retaining impressions and remembering lessons. In other cases, finding that the child could not be made to comprehend anything, the sagacious heads of the household, on the supposition that its brain was too hard, tortured it with hot poultices of bread and milk, to soften it. Others plastered over their children's heads with tar. Some administered strong doses of mercury, to "solder up the openings" in the head and make it tight and strong. Others encouraged the savage gluttonny of their children, stimulating their unnatural and bestial appetites, on the ground that "the poor creatures had nothing else to enjoy but their food, and they *should* have enough of that!"

In consequence of this report, the Legislature, in the spring of 1848, made an annual appropriation of $2,500, for three years, for the purpose of training and teaching ten idiot children, to be selected by the Governor and Council. The trustees of the Asylum for the Blind, under the charge of Dr. Howe, made arrangements for receiving these pupils. The school was opened in the autumn of 1848; and its first annual report, addressed to the Governor, and printed by order of the Senate, is now before us.

Of the ten pupils, it appears that not one ha the usual command of muscular motion—th languid body obeyed not the service of the im becile will. Some could walk and use thei limbs and hands in simple motions; others coul only make slight use of their muscles, and tw were without any power of locomotion.

One of these last, a boy six years of age, wh had been stupefied on the day of his birth b the application of hot rum to his head, coul scarcely see or notice objects, and was almos destitute of the sense of touch. He could neithe stand nor sit upright, nor even creep, but woul lie on the floor in whatever position he was placed He could not feed himself, nor chew solid food and had no more sense of decency than an infan His intellect was a blank; he had no knowledg no desires, no affections. A more hopeless ob ject for experiment could scarcely have been s lected.

A year of patient endeavour has nevertheles wrought a wonderful change in the condition this miserable being. Cold bathing, rubbing the limbs, exercise of the muscles, exposure t the air, and other appliances, have enabled hi to stand upright, to sit at table and feed himsel and chew his food, and to walk about with sligh assistance. His habits are no longer those of brute; he observes decency, his eye is brighte his cheeks glow with health, his countenance more expressive of thought. He has learne many words, and constructs simple sentences his affections begin to develop; and there is ever prospect that he will be so far renovated as to b able to provide for himself in manhood.

In the case of another boy, aged twelve year the improvement has been equally remarkabl The gentleman who first called attention to hir in a recent note to Dr. Howe, published in th report, thus speaks of his present condition:

"When I remember his former wild and a most frantic demeanor when approached by an one, and the apparent impossibility of commun cating with him, and now see him standing i his class, playing with his fellows, and willing and familiarly approaching me, examining wh I give him, and when I see him already selectin articles named by his teacher, and even co rectly pronouncing words printed on cards—im provement does not convey the idea presente to my mind—it is creation—it is making hi anew."

All the pupils have, more or less, advance Their health and habits have improved, and the is no reason to doubt that the experiment, at th close of its three years will be found to hav been quite as successful as its most sanguine pr jectors could have anticipated. Dr. Howe ha been ably seconded by an accomplished teache James B. Richards, who has devoted his whol time to the pupils. Of the nature and magnitud of their task, an idea may be formed only by co sidering the utter listlessness of idiocy—the i

apability of the poor pupil to fix his attention pon anything, and his general want of susceptibility to impressions. All his senses are dulled nd perverted. Touch, hearing, sight, smell, are ll more or less defective. His gluttony is unccompanied with the gratification of taste—the nost savory viands and the offal which he shares vith the pigs equally satisfy him. His mental tate is still worse than his physical. Thought s painful and irksome to him. His teacher can nly engage his attention by strenuous efforts, oud earnest tones, gesticulations and signs, and constant presentation of some visible object of right colour and striking form. The eye wanlers, and the spark of consciousness and intelligence, which has been formed into momentary rightness, darkens at the slightest relaxations f the teacher's exertions. The names of obects presented to him must be repeated hundreds f times before he can learn them. Yet the paience and enthusiasm of the teacher are rewarded y a progress, slow and unequal, but still, marked nd manifest. Step by step, often compelled to urn back and go over the inch of ground he had ained, the idiot is still creeping forward; and y almost imperceptible degrees, his sick, cramped nd prisoned spirit casts off the burden of its ody of death—breath as from the Almighty is reathed into him, and he becomes a living soul.

After the senses of the idiot are trained to ake note of their appropriate objects, the various erceptive faculties are next to be exercised. he greatest possible number of facts are to be athered up through the medium of these facules into the storehouse of memory, from whence ventually, the higher faculties of mind may raw the material of general ideas. It has been und difficult, if not impossible, to teach the iot to read, by the letters first, as in the ordiary method; but while the varied powers of the ree letters, *h, a, t*, could not be understood by m, he could be made to comprehend the comex sign of the word *hat*, made by uniting the ree.

The moral nature of the idiot needs training d development as well as his physical and ental. All that can be said of him, is, that he s the latent capacity for moral development and lture. Uninstructed, and left to himself, he s no ideas of regulated appetites and propensis, of decency and delicacy of affection, and ial relations. The germs of these ideas, ich constitute the glory and beauty of huanity, undoubtedly exist in him, but there can no growth without patient and persevering lture. Where this is afforded, to use the lanage of the report, "the idiot may learn what e is, though he may not know the word which presses it; he may feel kindly affections while able to understand the simplest virtuous prinle; and he may begin to live acceptably to d before he has learned the name by which n call Him."

In the facts and statistics presented in the report, light is shed upon some of the dark pages of God's providence, and it is seen that the suffering and shame of idiocy are the result of sin, of the violation of the merciful laws of God, and of the harmonies of his benign order. The penalties which are ordained for the violators of natural laws are inexorable and certain. For the transgressor of the laws of life there is, as in the case of Esau, "no place for repentance, though he seek it earnestly and with tears." The curse cleaves to him and his children. In this view, how important becomes the subject of the hereditary transmission of moral and physical disease and debility, and how necessary it is that there should be a clearer understanding of, and a willing obedience, at any cost, to the eternal law which makes the parent the blessing or the curse of the child, giving strength and beauty, and the capacity to know and do the will of God, or bequeathing loathsomeness and deformity and animal apetite, incapable of the restraints of moral faculties? Even if the labors of Dr. Howe and his benevolent associates do not materially lessen the amount of present actual evil and suffering in this respect, they will not be put forth in vain, if they have the effect of calling the public attention to the great laws of our being, the violation of which has made this goodly earth a great lazar-house of pain and sorrow.

J. G. W.

Report of the Proceedings of the Tract Association of Friends, for the year 1849–1850.

The Managers report, That during the year ending Second month 28th, 1850, they have had printed, - - - Tracts, 137,409
The number on hand Third month 1st, 1849, was - - - 154,677

Making a total of - - - 292,086
There were on hand Third month 1st, 1850, - - - - 180,789

Showing a distribution during the year, of - - - - 111,297

Of these, according to our monthly record, there were taken for distribution in Philadelphia and its immediate vicinity, 17,463, of which 4,061 were for the State Penitentiary, the County Prison, the House of Refuge, the Almshouse, the Pennsylvania Hospital, the Houses of Industry, the Widows' Asylum, and the several Soup Houses; 2,846 were for seamen, boatmen, and others along the Delaware and Schuylkill; 2,050 were for schools, chiefly those for coloured persons; 3,121 have been given to the Universalists and the members of an Infidel Association; and the balance, 5,440, have been variously distributed, at the corners of the streets, at a public meeting, and among medical students, factory

operatives, labourers in the suburbs, firemen and others. For other parts of the State of Pennsylvania, 10,499 have been taken; for New England (chiefly Connecticut and Rhode Island,) 2,314, for New York, 2,989, for New Jersey, 3,156, for Delaware, 204, for Maryland, 662, for Virginia, 212, for Washington, District of Columbia, 1,124, for North Carolina, 286, for Georgia, 192, for various Southern States, 954, for Ohio, 3,344, for Indiana, 296, for Illinois, 775, for Tennessee, 480, for Missouri, 96, for Iowa, 1,624, for the North-west Territory, 384, for California, and passengers going thither, 300, for Canada, 384, for the West Indies, 205, for Great Britain, 112, and for Upper Assam, India, 192. In addition to these, 806 have been taken for circulation among Jews, chiefly in Philadelphia and New York, 462 for the Mormons near the Great Salt Lake, in Upper California, and 384 for the Shawnee Indians. 28,890 are recorded as taken for general distribution. Auxiliaries have received 10,612, and 11,422 have been sold for cash.

From the above statement it will be seen that about 28,000 tracts have been taken for Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania. To this amount there should probably be added a large proportion of those set down as taken for general distribution; so that we may estimate the number circulated within the limits of our own State at between forty and fifty thousand, or considerably more than one-third the whole distribution. As it is desirable that the varied and instructive matter contained in our series of tracts should be extensively and judiciously disseminated, we should feel encouraged by the more general co-operation of Friends in other states, and in some parts of our own State also, in this unpretending but useful work. In many neighbourhoods, particularly in new countries, where good books are scarce, much advantage might result from the labours of Friends in this way, either individually or by forming auxiliary associations. Numerous auxiliaries have been formed during the thirty-four years of the existence of the parent association, but many of them, we regret to say, are now entirely inactive. May we all be more diligently engaged to observe the injunction, "to do good and to communicate," and as we endeavour thus to discharge our duty in Christian simplicity and humility, we shall, in some measure, be favoured to experience the truth of the declaration, "He that watereth shall be watered also himself."

One auxiliary has been formed since our last report, in Washington County, Indiana, under the title of "The Blue River Auxiliary Tract Association."

The number of juvenile books disposed of during the year, is, according to our record, 2,406. There were on hand on the first of the present month, 20,735, of which 11,034 were in sheets.

An edition of 10,000 copies of the Moral Almanac for 1850 was printed, which has bee mostly disposed of; that for next year will pr bably be published in a few weeks, our committe on the subject having been engaged during th winter in selecting and preparing suitable matte This task is becoming every year more and mo difficult, and we now call the attention of ou friends to the subject, in hopes that when the meet with striking and interesting anecdote well authenticated, and of an instructive, moral religious bearing, or short didactive paragraph pithy, and sound in sentiment, they will remem ber our wants, and forward such extracts to on of the managers, or information where they ma be found.

During the past year, we found it necessary t call upon our friends for donations to our fund in order to enable us to proceed with the public tion of our tracts. Two hundred and seventy five dollars were collected by a commiteee a pointed for the purpose, chiefly from members the association, which, with a number of contr butions received by our Treasurer from Friend in the country and others, have made the don tions amount to 407 dollars. We believe the are Friends in neighbourhoods where no auxil aries are in operation, who would willingly becom annual subscribers and members of the Associ tion. We hope such will be encouraged to ser in their contributions to our Treasurer, with a intimation of their willingness to become regul subscribers. In this way, the necessity of fr quently calling on our members and others for d nations, might be avoided.

Our receipts during the year, including d nations, have been $1,157.32 cents, and our e penditures $935.60 cents. The balance in t treasury on the first instant was $288.64 cent which will be nearly or quite all required to pa outstanding debts. Agreeably to the directio of the Association at the last annual meetin we have examined the state of the Juvenile Boo fund, and finding that nearly the whole of t original subscription for the publication of juv nile books is permanently invested in stereoty plates, engravings, &c., we have authorized o Teasurer to merge this and the general tract a count into one.

Our Juvenile Book Committee have been e gaged, for some time past, in preparing and s lecting matter for a series of school reader The first of the series, intended for the young classes of readers, is now in the hands of t stereotyper, and in a few weeks will be ready f sale. It is entitled "Select Reader, No. 1." contains a variety of pieces both in prose an verse, which are believed to be adapted to th purpose for which they are designed. The pric of the book will be put as low as the cost of th paper, printing and binding will justify.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Boar of Managers.

JOSIAH H. NEWBOLD, *Clerk*

Officers of the Association.

The following Friends were appointed to fill he respective offices of the Association for the nsuing year.

Clerk,—Nathan Kite.

Treasurer,—Joseph Scattergood.

Managers,—John C. Allen, Edward Richie, osiah H. Newbold, Horatio C. Wood, Samuel ettle, jr., Joseph Kite, William H. Brown, harles Evans, Israel H. Johnson, Charles J. llen, Joseph Walton, jr., William L. Edwards, amuel Allen, Charles Canby, Anthony M. imber.

The Annual Meeting is held in the Mulberry treet Meeting House, on the last Fourth-day in ie Third month, at half-past seven in the vening.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 12th, 1850.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

THE SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.

"We are indebted to Mr. P. A. Champomier for copy of his statement of the sugar crop of ouisiana for the season of 1849–'50. This is a ighly interesting and valuable work, as regards is great staple of the State, and one which has equired much labour, care and attention, in col- cting the correct details; to accomplish which, Ir. C. has been unremittedly employed for many onths, and has visited almost every sugar plan- tion, scattered through so many parishes, and in very section of the State. The publication con- ins correct lists of all the sugar plantations in ie State, separately detailed for each parish, ith the names of the owners, quantity of each op, distance from the city, &c.

It appears there are in the State 1,536 sugar antations, of which there are 865 provided with eam power, and 671 worked by horse power. he produce of these plantations, during the last ason, amounted to 247,923 hogsheads, the net eight of which is estimated at 269,796,000 unds. This includes an estimated weight of out 12,500,000 pounds of wet sugar which is ken from the bottom of the molasses cisterns. ie molasses is estimated at 45 gallons to each 000 pounds of sugar; or, in the aggregate out 12,000,000 of gallons. Of the above 1,536 ntations, there are only 1,455 which are pro- cing ones, and 81 which have been recently ened, having as yet made no crops. Of these ter, 62 will produce crops to a limited extent xt season, and 19 not until 1851–'52.

Since 1846, there have been erected in the ite 355 engines and sugar mills, most of them replace old ones, or those previously worked horse power. Of these engines and mills, the ndries of Cincinnati have furnished 281, tsburg 37, Richmond 7, Baltimore 4, Louisville New Orleans 10, Algiers (La.) 2, Gretna (La.) and the Novelty works, New York, 5. We presume that these engines and mills, on an aver- age, cost at least $5,000, and with the sugar ket- tles, &c., would make nearly two millions of dol- lars which Louisiana has paid to her sister States for machinery alone during the above period.

Some of the plantations have refineries, and others make their entire crop in white clarified sugar. Many of these latter have very costly ap- paratus and machinery, for which from $20,000 to $40,000, $50,000 and even as high as $70,000, have been expended, which add greatly to the above estimate of the amount paid by the planters of the State to citizens of the other States for that kind of supplies.

Mr. Champomier estimates the loss to the sugar crop last year, by the different crevasses, at 18,000 hogsheads.

Mr. C. says, from the best information he has been able to obtain from Texas, there are not less than thirty-five sugar plantations there, that will export about 10,000 hogsheads of the present crop of 1,000 pounds each, and that the export from thence next year will probably be double that quantity."

The foregoing statement will afford us a con- venient opportunity of contrasting the utility of slave labour with that of free.

The number of sugar estates for the season of 1849–50, is stated at 1,536, of which 865 are provided with steam power, and 671 with horse power. The same writer, from whom the *Bulle- tin* borrows these statements, Mr. Champomier, makes a similar report for the year 1844, which may be found in the annual report of the Secre- tary of the Treasury for the year 1845, page 725, recapitulated, page 746. In the season of 1844– '45, there were only 762 sugar estates in Louis- iana, less than half the present number. Of these, 408 were provided with steam, and 354 with horse power.

Other statements contained in the same report of Mr. Walker, made by intelligent planters and merchants of Louisiana, furnish us with data upon which to estimate the present number and value of the slaves employed in the production of sugar.

Edmund J. Forstall, Esq., merchant of New Orleans, responds to Mr. Secretary Walker's cir- culars, and estimates the value of capital invested in the sugar business, upon the best data in his possession. He arrives at the conclusion, that the value of land, slaves, and machinery, employed in the production of sugar for the season 1844–45, at $60,000,000. But he admits that he adopts the census returns of 1840 as to the number of slaves, and makes no addition for the increase of five years. In view of the fact that the culture was rapidly on the increase, it is fair to infer that the number and value of the slaves had in- creased twenty-five per cent. There were 50,670 of all ages and sexes thus employed in 1840; and twenty-five per cent. upon this number would be about 12,500—making, say 63,000 for 1844–45.

From the same source, Mr. Walker's report, we divine the fact, that the slaves, large and small, are valued at $100 per head; at which price we must add the value of 12,500 in order to obtain the true value of capital invested in the sugar business for the year 1845. The sum thus obtained is $5,000,000. This, added to Mr. Forstall's estimate, gives $65,000,000 for the value of land, slaves, and machinery, employed in the production of sugar, in the State of Louisiana, in 1845. According to the recent estimate of Mr. Champomier for the year 1849-50, the number of estates has doubled, and, consequently, the amount of capital and number of slaves. At this rate, there must be a capital of $130,000,000, including 126,000 slaves. The value of these slaves at $400 each, is $50,400,000—leaving only $79,600,000 for the value of land, machinery, &c. What, then, becomes of the economy or cheapness of slave labour? Is it not apparent that $79,200,000 in capital is all sufficient to produce the sugar crop of Louisiana, whereas slavery requires the sum of $130,000,000?

The single state of facts presented above is sufficient to demonstrate that capital invested in slavery is wholly unproductive. It has nothing to do with production—nothing. Its office is simply to appropriate the wages of the laborer. If Louisiana were a free State, $79,200,000 would produce the sugar crop; and, although there would be a wider distribution of the profits, still the product would be the same, and society would be equally enriched by it.

It is to be remarked that the culture of sugar requires a much greater outlay than any other crop, in consequence of the manufacture being combined with the production of the article. R. W. Harris and others, planters of Louisiana, whose letter will be found in Mr. Walker's report, estimates that the expenses of a sugar estate are three times greater per hand than for a cotton plantation—not for the maintenance of the slave, but in proportion to the number employed. The expense of maintaining a slave is perhaps less on a sugar than a cotton estate, in consequence of the manufacture of molasses. It is stated by the same writer, Mr. Harris, and his associates, at $30 per annum for food and clothing! The investment of the sugar grower, therefore, is three times greater than that of the cotton planter in lands, buildings, machinery, &c., and, consequently, we have not presented the subject above in its strongest aspect. The fact is well known, that in the cotton culture the value of the slaves constitute the bulk of the planter's capital; and the longer he remains in one situation the greater the disproportion becomes between these items of his capital, in consequence of the deterioration of his land, and the increase of his negroes.

We are aware that it will be contended that emancipated negroes would not do the work which is performed by slaves. Let that be as it may; it has nothing to do with the naked economical question touching the productiveness of slave property. If emancipated slaves will not work, free-born Anglo-Saxons will; and that is sufficient for the purpose of our argument. The fact is indisputable that freemen will do more work than slaves. We repeat, therefore, that with free labour $79,200,000 invested in sugar-growing will produce as much as $130,000,000 where slaves are exclusively employed. In cotton planting, as shown above, one-third the capital will accomplish as much with free labour as can be performed by the aid of slavery.

But it will be said that we have made no allowance for wages. We have not, because custom has sanctioned the practice, we believe, of paying free agricultural labourers out of the sale of the crop at the end of the year. Such is the case in the South with overseers' salaries. The salary of the overseer and the hire of the slave, as well as the wages of the free labourers when they are employed in the Southern States, all come out of the fruit of their labours at the end of the year; and, in the mean time, the overseer and free labourer only receive their board—the slave his food and clothing. In Louisiana, the authorities we have above quoted estimate the expense of keeping a slave for a year at $30 for food and clothing. This, we admit, would be too little for even the board of a free white labourer—his expenses in that particular would perhaps be $50 but the greater outlay in his case is more than compensated by the greater amount of labour. The wages, as above stated, are paid out of the growing crop at the end of the year, so that there is no necessity for keeping on hand a floating capital to meet that expense.

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH MONTH 29, 1850.

New England Yearly Meeting.—This Meeting convened as usual at Newport, on the morning of the 17th inst., where a number of Friends in the ministry from other Yearly Meetings were in attendance with minutes or certificates, viz., Richard Mott, Thomas Willis and Nathaniel Sands, from New York; Clark Stephens, a minister about 80 years of age, from Montpelier, Vermont; and Anna C. Thornburg, from Indiana. Epistles from all the other Yearly Meetings, except Philadelphia and Ohio, were received, and epistles in return were, at a subsequent stage in the Meeting, addressed to all the other Yearly Meetings, including those from which none had been received.

We have not yet obtained a full account of the proceedings, but are informed that they were conducted with great unanimity, and that Friends were

comforted and refreshed together. The Report of the Conference at Baltimore being produced, was cordially united with. All the Yearly Meetings which appointed delegates to that Conference having adopted the report, that of New England being the last to which it was presented, we have given a place in our columns this week to this interesting and important document.

It appears the Meeting came to a close after a morning session, on Sixth day, the 21st inst.. The printed minutes, when received, may probably furnish further information, which must be deferred till then.

We learn that John and Elizabeth Meader were liberated, at the Meeting of Ministers and Elders, to perform a religious visit to Friends in Europe, and that they are expected to proceed in a few weeks to that field of gospel labour.

New York Yearly Meeting.—From the printed extracts we make the following selections.

"A strong solicitude was felt while the Meeting was engaged on the state of the Society, as represented by the answers to the queries, that we may experience that redemption which is in Christ, from the many entanglements which tend to mar the excellence and lessen the usefulness of our portion of the visible Church—that the description given by the prophet, of the state of a portion of Israel, may not be applicable to us, "Her gates are sunk into the ground, her bars are broken, her Princes are gone into captivity."

"It was affecting to observe, that the long complained of neglect of the attendance of Meetings for Divine Worship, and those for discipline, still continues—an affecting evidence, that the first and great commandment, "thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy might," has not the supreme place with us, for when happily we thus love him, we shall delight in presenting our bodies, a living sacrifice holy and acceptable unto him, in order to manifest our allegiance, and our gratitude to the Father of lights, from whom cometh every good, and every perfect gift. An affectionate concern was manifested that we may all be stirred up to a more faithful performance of this solemn duty, and that when assembled in our larger or smaller Meetings, our minds may be reverently prostrated before the Lord, humbly craving his blessing. Thus would even small companies, comparable to the two or three, witness the fulfiment of the gracious promise, 'There am I in the midst of them,'—and Meetings would be held in the authority of Truth, which is the power of God. The performance in spirit and in truth of worship to God, has the blessed effect of imparting strength to all the sincere disciples of our Holy Redeemer, as exercise fits for exercise, and makes the spiritual faculties bright and strong in the work of the Lord."

"The right education of our children in the Lord's fear, was also a prominent subject of concern while lamenting the varied departures from the law and the testimony exhibited in the reports. Probably some of these departures might be traced to a too much neglected education; for if the minds of children and young persons are left in an uncultivated state, not instructed in the duties which they owe to their Heavenly Father, nor informed of the nature of that grace that bringeth salvation, and is sufficient for us all, in life, and in death, with what confidence can we hope for their preservation from the evils that are in the world, and that they will be likely to resist the temptations which are calculated to lead from that plainness and simplicity, that the gospel requires?"

"Parents were earnestly exhorted to reflect on the responsibility of their station as such, and earnestly seek for the qualification to discharge their duty to their offspring, that it may be said of them, as it was said of Abraham: 'I know Abraham, that he will command his household after him.'—And it was believed that Parents and heads of families, while performing a solemn duty, would receive important aid in the religious education of their children, by having their families collected around them, at least once in the day, waiting for a short time in silence upon the Lord, and reading suitable portions of the inspired writings. Serious impressions in this way are often made on the susceptible minds of children, that operate as a guard to them when they grow older; and when they happily acquire a love for the Bible, it presents a strong guard against the light, trifling reading that abounds in the present day, which tends to dissipate serious reflection, and sometimes leads the mind captive into the mazes of uncertainty and estrangement from the covenant of Love and Light."

"A proposition from the Quarterly Meeting of Westbury, relative to some changes in the Discipline on the subject of Marriage, engaged the serious attention of the Meeting, and after some discussion it was concluded to refer the proposition to the solid consideration of a committee."

"At a subsequent sitting the committee reported that they had carefully attended to the subject, and recommended that the *first*, *second*, and *fourth* alterations as proposed by the Quarterly Meeting be adopted,—and that the *third* proposed change be rejected."

"The Meeting seriously considered the proposed alterations, compared them with the Discipline as it now stands, and, with much unanimity, adopted them."

Then follows a reference to the printed discipline, in which the importance of the married relation is stated, and the duty of guarding the young against the formation of improper connections is impressed; the following passage then occurs, the part which is new being in italics:

"From a sense of the peculiar importance of the marriage covenant, as it regards the safety of individuals, as well as the preservation of society from the injurious effects resulting from those connections, it is concluded, that when any Friend shall marry a person not a member of our Society, "*he shall be disowned, unless upon being visited by a Committee, he expresses a desire to be retained in membership, is in the practice of attending Meetings, and gives evidence of attachment to our religious principles.*"

The discipline in relation to the marriage of relatives, now stands:

"In order to prevent marriages between persons of too near a kin, no marriage between first cousins shall be permitted amongst us; and when any per-

sons of degrees of kindred as near as these shall inter-marry, they shall be disowned."

The discipline relative to the restoration of persons who have been disowned for marrying contrary to the order, now stands:

"*When those who have been disowned for marrying contrary to discipline, become desirous of being re-united to Society, they may be restored in the manner prescribed for persons requesting to be received into membership.*"

We have introduced into our columns this week, an extraordinary petition to the British Parliament, which we copy from the Bristol Temperance Herald of the present month. This petition, which is said to be signed by 245 prisoners in the House of Correction, exposes in a simple, yet forcible manner, the destructive effects of those shops where drunkards are made. It is of little moment what particular species of intoxicating liquors is offered to the depraved appetite of the slave of intemperance. "The kinds are various, but the effect the same." And it is difficult to perceive how any one who regards the virtue or happiness of our race, can feel excused from exercising his influence, wherever it can be brought into action, towards banishing those nuisances from society.

In the Mosaic institutions we find the following provision: "If an ox gore a man or a woman, that they die, then the ox shall be surely stoned, and his flesh shall not be eaten; but the owner of the ox shall be quit. But if the ox were wont to push with his horn in time past, and it hath been testified to his owner, and he hath not kept him in, but that he hath killed a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned, and his owner also shall be put to death. If there be laid on him a sum of money, then he shall give for the ransom of his life whatsoever is laid upon him." Exodus 21: 28—30. The latter provision was no doubt designed to apply to cases attended by mitigating circumstances; for in Num. 35: 31, a pecuniary commutation for the life of a murderer is forbidden. And the owner, who was acquainted with the vicious propensity of the animal, and neglected to restrain him, was evidently adjudged an accessory to the murder.

Without wishing to apply the rigours of the Mosaic law to the case of drunkenness, we may profitably recur to the moral principle involved in the foregoing provision.

The neglect to restrain a vicious animal, rendered the owner responsible for the mischief done. Now the man or the community that permits intoxicating liquors to vitiate the appetites and deteriorate the morals of the juvenile class, is allowing a greater enemy to our race to roam at large, than ever appeared in the form of a vicious ox. It is probable that more people perish in a single year, in every State of the Union, and in every county of England by the use of intoxicating liquors, than have los their lives by the horns of oxen, since the days o Moses. The misery occasioned by ferocious animals generally extends no further than to the immediate sufferers and their own connexions; bu the evils arising from the consumption of intoxicating liquor usually involve the family of the inebriate, and even extend, in the form of hereditary disease, to descendants of the second or third generation. If the neglect to restrain the smaller evi was a capital offence, what must be thought of allowing the greater to prevail almost uncontrolled through city and country? If the Hebrew owners had trained their oxen to the habit of pushing with their horns, and then turned them out into the highway to practice their art upon such unwary travellers as they might happen to meet, the case would have borne some analogy to the custom of manufacturing intoxicating liquors, and exposing them to sale wherever purchasers can be found.

It is needless to pursue the analogy, but it would be well for those who are accessory, either actively or by connivance, to the distribution and consumption of the inebriating draught, to test their conduct by the morality of the Mosaic provision. Which would be most wounding to a parent, to have a son or a daughter gored to death by an ox, or to have one consigned to the grave of a drunkard?

We have received accounts of the Yearly Meetings of London and Dublin, but too late to be arranged for insertion in the present number.

We are informed that our friends John Candler and George W. Alexander, whose visit to the West Indies has been noticed in previous numbers, arrived with their wives at New York a few days ago.

Died,—At her residence in Vassalboro, Me., on the 12th ult., Martha J., wife of William Hodges, in the 39th year of her age. She was a member of China Monthly Meeting—having but recently removed from its limits—and had been an acknowledged minister about six years. Many friends, far and near, lament the removal of one in the midst of her usefulness from the militant church, whose faithful labours have been so extensively felt and appreciated by those among whom her lot has been cast, in the course of her visits on Truth's account. Not only from the frequent expressions of our beloved friend, but also from the earnestness and industry with which she laboured in the Lord's vineyard and pursued her prospects, an apprehension was entertained that her service here was to be short: and just before her last illness she remarked that her task seemed to be done. Her sickness was short but severe. In the course of it she said she had no choice on her own account which way it turned with her. Though she felt herself to be an unprofitable servant, yet she believed through the mercy of God she should be accepted. After a

season of great prostration, when her friends were gathered around her awaiting her close, she suddenly revived and exclaimed, "Bless the Lord, O my soul! He is able to sustain in one situation as well as another; and I have reverently to acknowledge this morning, that His terrors do not make me afraid." She passed away at last, like one falling into a sweet sleep.

After a large and solemn meeting, wherein several testimonies were borne to the Lord's goodness and mercy, to the humbling and tendering of many hearts, her remains were interred in Friends' burying ground at Vassalboro, on the 16th.

——, At the residence of her son, William Watson, near Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on the 31st ult., ANN, widow of the late John Watson, a member of Cross Creek Particular Meeting, and formerly of Durham, England, in the 87th year of her age. This dear Friend, for many years, suffered at times great mental depression, yet her friends have a comfortable trust that her end was peace.

EXTRAORDINARY PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

We understand the following petition has been forwarded for presentation to the House of Lords. As embodying the sentiments of those who have practically experienced the evil effects of *beer-shops*, it can hardly fail to make a great impression. We should be glad if others would follow the example.

"To the Right Honourable, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, prisoners in the County House of Correction at Preston, in Lancashire, humbly showeth, That your petitioners have had painful experience of the miseries, bodily and spiritual, produced by beer houses, and are fully assured that those places constitute the greatest obstacles to the social, moral and religious progress of the labouring classes. They are alike injurious to old and young. By frequenting them, parents bring their families to disgrace and ruin; and children are familiarised with vice and crime. They combine whatever is demoralizing in the ale-house, pawn-shop, 'fence-shop,' gaming-house, and brothel.

Your petitioners have all been drawn, by frequenting beer-houses, into offences and crimes of which they might otherwise have remained innocent. We speak from our own direct and bitter knowledge, when we declare that beer-houses lead to Sabbath breaking, blasphemy, fraud, robbery, stabbings, manslaughters and murders.

Your petitioners, therefore, desiring that others may be saved from the fate which has overtaken them, humbly, but most earnestly pray, that your Lordships would be pleased to take such measures as will, on the one hand, lead to the entire suppression of the beer-house curse, and on the other, promote whatever may hold out the prospect of wholesome and rational amusement for the working population of the kingdom.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

SIGNED BY 245 MALE PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE,

Held in 7th mo. 1849.

At a meeting of the Committees of the Yearly Meetings of Friends of New York, New England, Baltimore, North Carolina and Indiana, nearly all the members being present, assembled in Conference at Baltimore, in the Seventh month, 1849, agreeably to a proposition from the Yearly Meeting of New York, united with by the other Yearly Meetings above named, to take into consideration the present tried state of our Society, and to labour for its restoration to that unity and fellowship that formerly characterized it.

On assembling for this important and solemn purpose, we were brought very humbly to crave the assistance of Him who alone can rightly direct us in the discharge of the service confided to us, and fervent are our petitions that we may be favoured to find access to the hearts of those for whom we are brought into deep and feeling exercise.

The promotion of the cause of our Holy Redeemer should at all times be the paramount consideration with all His professed followers, and the advancement of His Kingdom upon the earth should be our prayerful, individual and collective concern. We have abundant evidence, we cannot doubt, that it was in the ordering of the Holy Head of the Church, that our forefathers, in religious profession, were separated from the world, and from the various sects of professing Christendom, and led to entertain those views of the purity and spirituality of the gospel dispensation by which they were distinguished. The preservation with which our religious Society has been so eminently blessed, the spread in the world at large, in a greater or less degree, of the benign principles which we profess, notwithstading individual unfaithfulness in the full support of them, are comforting evidences that the Lord has been pleased to be gracious to us, and call for earnest and abiding dedication to Him, and for watchfulness unto prayer that the enemy of the Church, and of man, be not suffered to come in and destroy our goodly heritage. It is only as we keep in a humble and dependent state, looking unto the one Shepherd whose voice may be heard and who will protect his flock, that we can know an abiding in the fold of safety.

In a solemn review of the present situation of our beloved Society, it is sorrowfully evident, that the peace, the harmony, the unity, and the fellowship which are indispensible to our prosperity and usefulness as a branch of the militant church, have been lessened and seriously interrupted; but we humbly trust, that with the Divine blessing it will conduce to the restoration of that harmony and love which formerly characterized Friends, for us to recur to the alone sure foundation and to that system of Church government, which in best Wisdom has been reared thereon, and which

has stood against many floods and tempests through a long series of years.

This foundation is none other than Christ Jesus, the Rock of Ages. A firm belief in Him as our Saviour and Redeemer, as our only hope of glory and eternal blessedness, has ever been confessed by us; and full have been our acknowledgments to His eternal Divinity; to all that He has done for us without us, in that prepared body when He came to do His Father's will; to the efficacy of His atoning sacrifice on the cross; to His ascension, His mediation and intercession for the children of men. Nor less have we felt constrained to bear our testimony to a living practical faith in the immediate teachings and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and to the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, gratefully accepting them as having been written by holy men of old as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. These fundamental truths, and in connexion therewith, our views in regard to the Divine call to, the true preparation for, and the proper exercise of, a living gospel ministry, the spiritual nature of the worship of God, and all those important testimonies connected with our christian profession, have been abundantly testified to by our Society in many solemn declarations of faith that have been from time to time set forth to the world; and while we do not now feel called upon to enlarge upon these particulars, or to repeat those declarations of our christian faith and doctrines, having the consoling belief that they are accepted and acknowledged by Friends throughout our religious Society, yet we earnestly desire that we may in no wise lapse into any defection herein.

Resting in the unchangeable truths of the Gospel, our worthy forefathers, under the enlightening influence of Divine grace, early saw the necessity of that organization of meetings, and the establishment of that christian discipline, which are essential to our preservation and prosperity, and very full, solemn and forcible is the language of that devoted servant of Christ, George Fox, when he refers to the setting up of meetings for discipline and the authority in which they should be held. "They were set up by the Spirit and power of the Lord God," "and the power of the Lord God is the authority of your men's and women's meetings." And however high and holy may be the profession which this necessarily involves, experience has always verified the truth, that it has been as they are thus held, that they have fulfilled the purposes of their establishment. In the organization of these meetings a beautiful order was introduced, consistent with the simplicity and authority of the unchangeable truth; an order which has proved eminently salutary and efficient in the Church. Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and Preparative Meetings, were set up and are still continued, for the purpose of Church government, subordinate and accountable one unto another, Preparative to Monthly, Monthly to Quarterly, and Quarterly to the Yearly Meeting. The last being th highest tribunal in this Church organizatio from whose decisions there is no appeal, and ex ercising over all below it, a power of supervisio and control, looking to the good of the membe composing them, and to the honour of truth; and i all cases where it deems it necessary, directin their proceedings in the authority which the trut gives.

This subordination and order remain to be es sential to our preservation, and cannot be depart ed from. Any innovation must necessarily lea to weakness and confusion, and the cause of trut must suffer from it. As introduced and practis ed by our ancestors, they are simple and effective for they are founded in the truth, and derive thei authority therefrom. Nor can their exercise i this authority ever prove oppressive to meeting or individuals, but strengthening and preserv ing.

In the history of our Society, it is found that a our numbers increased, our meetings necessarily were multiplied, and additional Yearly and Sub ordinate Meetings were established; each Yearly Meeting being independent of the others in form ing and administering its own discipline, and ye all being bound together in the maintenance o the same blessed doctrines and in the support o the same christian testimonies; being essentially one people, a member removing from one Yearly Meeting into another, is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the members of the Yearly Meeting into which he removes. Ministers o the Gospel, in the discharge of their high calling, when concerned to visit the Churches, are accredited in this capacity by presenting testimonials o their being in unity as such with their friends at home, and thus and in many other ways, the benefits of our religious compact are extended throughout the Society at large.

As a connecting link between the different Yearly Meetings, as a means of opening a channel through which a knowledge of the affairs of truth may be made known, and by which each body may assist the others, either in the way of counsel or encouragement, and for the comfort and edification of one another, an epistolary correspondence was early introduced and has been maintained by Yearly Meetings in the openings of truth at their annual convocations, a practice which has been so evidently owned and blessed by the Holy Head of the Church, that it cannot be discontinued without seriously affecting the welfare of Society.

We are deeply impressed with the conviction that any continued departure from the usages of our religious Society, in the particulars to which we have now briefly adverted, cannot fail to be productive of very serious consequences, and on account of the painful circumstances that have been presented to us, we feel bound to bear a solemn testimony, more specifically in relation to some of these subjects.

This Conference is united in the belief, that it essential for us clearly to understand and inolably to sustain the rights that belong to distinct early Meetings. It cannot be questioned that a Yearly Meeting should manifest unsoundness Christian faith, if it should promulgate views consistent with the principles professed by riends, or should not maintain our Christian tesmonies, that it may then become the duty of ie other Yearly Meetings to extend to it rotherly entreaty or admonition for its restoraon. But in the exercise of those functions hich legitimately and exclusively belong to itlf, as the forming or administering its own disipline, any interference by another Yearly leeting, or attempt to control its action in these espects, would be an infraction of our establishd order, and fraught with consequences perilous the whole brotherhood of Yearly Meetings; gainst which we feel solemnly bound to bear estimony.

An abridgment of the rights of members, by efusing to receive credentials issued by the eetings in another Yearly meeting, except for auses provided for in discipline, is subversive of he established order of Society. On the other and any attempt on the part of a meeting to onfer upon individuals, privileges which they ave forfeited in their own meeting, or to sustain hem in assumed rights to which they are not ntitled, cannot fail to produce confusion and to isturb the harmony of Friends.

We desire most earnestly but affectionately to rge Friends every where solemnly to reflect pon these things, and where there has been any eparture from the long established order of our eligious Society, under whatever pretext, that ney pause and endeavour to realize the effects hat must inevitably result therefrom. It is not be expected that the great body of Friends an long remain passive, if important and vital ractices and usages of our Society, which are esential to our prosperity as a people, are neglectd or violated.

It is the united sense and judgment of this onference, that wherever there has been a dearture from the usages to which we have advertd, where Yearly Meetings have refused to corespond with or to receive the official communiations addressed to them by other Yearly leetings, harmony and unity cannot be reored without a return to our established order nd usages.

Most affectionately do we desire to press these onsiderations upon Friends; the consequences re momentous, and earnestly do we crave that ie blessed Head of the Church may be pleased grant that our brotherly entreaties, offered in iat love which desires the good and preservation f all, may be received and heeded, that, the reaches may be healed, and that in the love and llowship of the Gospel we may be favored to alk together in the Light of the Lord.

To all our dear friends wherever situated, who feel themselves placed under circumstances of peculiar trial in consequence of the present difficulties in our beloved Society, we would offer the expression of our tender sympathy and the words of brotherly encouragement, to be patient under their present sufferings and manifold discouragements, and not to seek in their own will and time for an escape, before the Lord be pleased to open a way for their relief. If you cannot always rejoice in hope, yet endeavour to be "patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer;" "constantly endure and make not haste in the time of trouble." Let nothing weaken your attachment to the cause of Christ, or your adherence to those precious principles and testimonies which have been handed down to us from our forefathers in the truth, and be very careful, we tenderly entreat you, that none of the things which surround you draw away your attention from the work of the Lord in your own hearts. Take heed to the convictions of the Holy Spirit, and be faithful to his teachings, that you may "grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." "Because thou hast made the Lord which is my refuge, even the Most High thy habitation, there shall no evil befal thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

Whilst we have been deeply concerned for the welfare of our own members, we have not been unmindful of those in different Yearly Meetings, who have separated themselves from their brethren. Towards these we have felt drawn in much tenderness for their good. And we are engaged affectionately to encourage Friends in all their different meetings, to cultivate towards them feelings of true Christian forbearance and love; that if it shall please the blessed Head of the Church to draw their hearts to return to us, the arms of Friends may be open to receive them into the fellowship and unity of the Church, that we may be permitted to rejoice in the experience of that day when we can all take sweet counsel together, and go up in company to the house of the Lord.

And now beloved friends, everywhere, with feelings of tenderness and affectionate regard, under a grateful sense of the goodness of our Heavenly Father, in condescending to be near us on this interesting and solemn occasion, contriting our hearts together and bringing us very near to each other in unity and love, we "commend you to God, and the word of his grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Conference, ELIJAH COFFIN, Clerk.

Baltimore, Md., 12th of the Seventh Month, 1849.

From the London Friend.

LAYARD'S RESEARCHES IN NINEVEH.

Illustrations of Scripture.

(Continued from page 583.)

We have now to examine the illustration which these remains afford to the study of Scripture and ancient literature generally.

There is hardly anything in the sculptures that forces itself more prominently on the attention, than the rich and stately robes in which the kings and principal personages are attired. These rich garments are so constantly alluded to, that it is difficult to make a selection of the passages in both sacred and classical literature, where the celebrity of the work of Babylonian looms is recorded. Every one recollects the Babylonish garment at Jericho, and the needle-work of divers colours that Sisera was to bring home; there is also the detailed description of the robes of the priest, including the breast-plate, curious girdle, the ends of which Josephus says hung down to the feet, as are seen in the sculptures, and the mitre, besides the hangings of the tabernacle, which were of the most sumptuous description. In Exodus xxxix. 3, it is said, they beat gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires to work in with the embroidery of divers colours. This is mentioned in almost the same words by Pliny, as one of the works for which the Babylonians were famous. From this we may infer, and of which we shall afterwards find that there is such abundant proof, that the manners and customs as well as the manufactures of the various people of the East, including Egypt, were extremely similar, and in many respects identical; confirming the impression also proved elsewhere, that there was a constant interchange of communication between them by commerce and otherwise.

The various details connected with the art of war are, as we should expect to find them, elaborately represented, and in connection with the Egyptian remains and paintings, confirm their universal similarity; the employment of chariots by the Egyptians, Canaanites and Israelites is frequently alluded to in the Bible. This is equally evidenced in the sculptures, for we there find their employment universal, both for war and the chase, not only in the armies of the Assyrians, but in those of their enemies, and brought as tribute from a conquered people. Those of the Assyrians held three persons, the driver, the king, and an attendant warrior, or three warriors. We have no evidence from the Bible of more than two in those of the Israelites. In this they agree with the Egyptian paintings, but it is remarkable that some of the enemies of these latter are represented with three, like the Assyrians. The three active and vigorous horses dragging the light two-wheeled chariot at full gallop, while at the same time they are under the complete command of the driver, though exercising his full strength, remind us of the furious driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi.

It must be remarked that the sculptures repre
senting the scale armour, and elaborately dec
rated chariots with rich horse trappings, and wa
riors armed with the bow, are among the remain
of the oldest period, thus proving the antiquity c
the customs. Ezekiel mentions precious cloth
for chariots.—xxvii. 20. Horsemen as well a
chariots, are constantly mentioned in the Bible
as in Nahum, referring to Nineveh itself: "Hi
horseman lifteth up both the bright sword an
glittering spear." This is all substantiated b
the remains.

The high walled towns and the method c
attacking them, seen on the sculptures, may b
described in the very words of the Bible, both i
allusion to the Babylonians as well as others,—
"Behold, I will bring upon Tyrus Nebuchad
nezzar, king of Babylon . . . with horses an
with chariots, and with horsemen and companies
and much people. . . . He shall make a for
against thee, and cast a mount against thee, an
lift up a buckler against thee. And he shall se
engines of war against thy walls, and with hi
axes he shall break down thy towers. . . . a
men enter into a city wherein is made a breach."
Ezekiel xxvi. 7, 8, 9. Again, in xxi. 22—"t
appoint battering-rams against the gate, to cast
mount and to build a fort;" and in Isaiah—"H
shall not come into the city nor shoot an arro
there, nor come before it with shields, nor cast
bank against it," xxxvii. 33. And again, "th
Gammadims were in thy towers; they hange
their shields upon thy walls round about," Eze
kiel xxvii. 11. All this is to be seen, even to th
shields hanging on the battlements; and from th
great height of the walls in many of the sculptures
we may easily understand how, in the languag
of Eastern metaphor, they were said to be walle
up to heaven. The battering-rams are usuall
on four or six wheels, though sometimes withou
any, and they are either with or without tower
filled with warriors. The archers are accompanie
by an attendant, who holds a shield before hin
while he discharges his arrow; in another plac
the soldiers are seen forcing the stones from th
wall with spears. Similar subjects and imple
ments are found on the Egyptian paintings, bu
the form of the battlements is there somewha
different.

There is one remarkable discovery which mus
not be overlooked, although it does not lead to
certain conclusion. It is a chamber regularly
vaulted with brick, on the principle of an arch
which we have always imagined to be a compara
tively modern discovery. This part of the ques
tion we must leave; but the fact that it appeared
to have been subjected to an intense heat, and t
be filled with a quantity of slag and other vitrified
substance, would seem to identify it with a fur
nace; and naturally suggests the inquiry, whethe
this was similar to that which was heated seven
times hotter than it was wont to be heated, for
Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego.

There is no passage more fully and minutely ustrated by the monuments, than Ezekiel xxiii. 2–15. It must be remembered that Ezekiel ophesied "in the land of the Chaldeans, by e river Chebar," in the higher parts of Meso-tamia, where he had been placed with his fel-w-captives, by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Baby-n. In point of time, therefore, it was shortly ter the final capture of Nineveh, and in locality, near to that famous city, that the prophet was obably well acquainted with the character and bjects of these or similar sculptures. We sub-in what appears to us a more literal translation the original, in which he describes, as through-t the chapter, the idolatrous apostacy of Judah d Israel. "*She doted on the sons of Assyria, vernors, and neighbouring princes, exquisitely othed—horsemen riding on horses, all of them oice men and desirable.* . . . . verse 14—*and hen she saw men delineated on the wall, images the Chaldeans pourtrayed in vermilion, girded ith a girdle round their loins, with flowing ed attire on their heads, all of them with the pect of princes, like to the Chaldees, sons of abylon, the land of their nativity,*" &c. &c.

This passage speaks for itself; its exact corres-ndence with the representations of Assyrian iefs on the bas-reliefs of ancient Nineveh, ren-rs any comment almost unnecessary. The dis-very that this was for a thousand years the stomary method of decorating her palaces, ords the best practical commentary that could offered. Traces of vermilion are even now sible on the sculptures, although from lapse of ne and decay, the colours employed by the chitect have in great measure disappeared.

"The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon with fair anches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of high stature; and his top was among the thick ughs. The waters made him great, the deep him on high with her rivers running round out his plants, and sent out her little rivers to all the trees of the field. Therefore his ight was exalted above all the trees of the field, d his boughs were multiplied, and his branches came long because of the multitude of waters hen he shot forth. All the fowls of heaven ade their nests in his boughs, and under his anches did all the beasts of the field bring forth eir young, and under his shadow dwelt all great tions."—Ezekiel xxxi. 3–6.

Were all other history silent, the character and tent of the ruins would confirm to the utter-st this description of the greatness of the Assy-n empire. That they were a maritime people, this remarkable passage leads us to infer, we ve many proofs in the sculptures. That she rived her strength from the waters by fertilizing country, the remains of the canals or little ers sent out for irrigation afford complete evi-ace, and the various objects represented oughout, and especially on the obelisk, illus-te their foreign commerce, as well as offerings brought as tribute by captive states. For a most ingenious and skilful collation of all the references to this subject in ancient literature, we are indebted to Professor Heeren, who, by a combination of the evidence afforded by numerous detached passages, has been enabled to place the whole character and particulars of this obscure period in a comparatively clear light. He has by this means arrived at the conclusion, which he confirms by a reference to numerous authorities, that the Babylonians received the costly products of Arabia, and at least of the southern part of India and Taprobana or Ceylon, through the Persian Gulf. Herodotus says, that Tylo, an island on this gulf, furnishes timber fit for ship-building, in which their own country was deficient, and we have on the sculptures from Khorsabad, engraved in M. Botta's large work, a scene representing a number of ships towing and loading large beams of timber; there are also several other views of large ships with two banks of oars and many rowers, sailing in the sea, the latter indicated by marine animals, such as turtles, &c., and also by a figure in the form of a merman. This proves sufficiently their maritime character; but it is uncertain whether the trade to India was carried on by them or the Phœnicians. Heeren thinks the latter. Macai and Ormus, at the mouth of the Gulf, were the depots for cinnamon from Ceylon, and, therefore, probably formed the limit of the Babylonian navigation. Besides these articles, the shores of Arabia as well as the islands, were famous for the best cotton; there was also a trade in pearls and in richly carved handles for walking sticks, and therefore probably for swords; the latter are very strikingly represented on the sculptures, and are of great beauty, but the walking-sticks are represented without handles. We read that Solomon had a navy of ships of Tarshish, which once "in three years brought gold and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks." Some of the above commodities are the produce of India, and we may therefore infer, that it was somewhere on the Indian sea or Persian Gulf. The length of the voyage would render the supposition plausible, that they may have gone round by the Cape of Good Hope, stopping on their way at Tartessus, or Tarshish, near the column of Hercules. Be this as it may, the sculptures afford a singular illustration of the passage. It has been stated that on the obelisk are represented persons bringing to the king tribute of animals from Eastern Asia, the two-humped camel from Bactria, the Indian elephant, the rhinoceros, and three species of apes, proving the partiality for these animals with eastern monarchs; a fact which is also illustrated by the Egyptian paintings. We may, perhaps, wonder at the mention of them in the sacred scriptures, but it now affords a fresh and remarkable proof of their authenticity. It must be recollected that the obelisk is of the earliest period of Assyrian art, and therefore previous to the time of Solomon.

From this and other facts already touched upon, it will be inferred that there was considerable communication, friendly, commercial, or otherwise, between the various countries of the East; and as the references to it in the Bible are numerous, and the proofs from the sculptures also important, it may be worth while to examine them a little more in detail.

(To be continued.)

LONGEVITY.

There is at present residing in Southampton, England, says a foreign paper, an old man named Wade, the last survivor of Captain Cook's companions in his voyage round the world. He is 99 years of age, and is in possession of all his faculties. He was present at Captain Cook's death, and himself received a spear-wound from one of the Islanders.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

During the past week but little has been done in either house of Congress. The attention of the Senate has been principally engrossed by the consideration of the Omnibus Bill. Numerous amendments have been offered and rejected. On the 17th inst., an amendment, offered by Senator Soule, providing "That the territories of Utah and New Mexico, when admitted as States, shall be admitted into the Union *with or without slavery*, as their Constitution may provide at the time of their admission," was adopted by a vote of 38 yeas to 12 nays.

Col. Monro, the United States Military Governor in New Mexico, is said to have issued a Proclamation directing the election of delegates to a Convento be held for the purpose of drafting a State Constitution, and forming a State Government for the Territory. The Convention was to assemble at Santa Fe on the 19th of last month.

According to an account contained in a letter from H. A. Smith, the delegate from New Mexico, the present population is at least ninety thousand, of whom ten or twelve thousand are Pueblo Indians. These Indians are stated to be a quiet, honest, inoffensive and industrious people, owning the best lands in the territory, paying taxes, and entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits. Of the Americans residing in New Mexico, many are emigrants from Missouri, and they are said to be as much opposed to the introduction of slavery as the native population. It is therefore probable the plan of allowing New Mexico to come into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people themselves may choose, if carried into effect, will result in the formation of a free state.

By a recent arrival at New York, we learn that San Francisco has again been visited by a destructive conflagration—fully one-third of the town is reported to have been destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at not less than four millions of dollars.

This fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and a reward of $10,000 has been offered by the Mayor for the detection of the criminals.

The work of rebuilding has been actively prosecuted.

Several robberies have been perpetrated between Panama and Chagres. Capt. Bowman, returning from San Francisco, was robbed between Panama and Cruces of about $7000 in gold dust and coi A part of the treasure has been discovered. C the same day —— Marsh of New York, who w returning in company with Capt. B. was also ro bed of $1000, $500 of which have been recovered

Accounts from New Orleans of the 19th ul state that the Grand Jury was then engaged in th investigation of the case of Gen. Lopez, who stan charged with having violated the neutrality laws the United States.

Numerous petitions have been presented to th Constitutional Convention of Ohio from the fr people of colour in that State, asking for an equ participation in civil and political rights. The were received and referred by a vote of 76 yeas 26 nays.

An English paper of a recent date says the stear ship Firefly arrived at Spithead on the 30th ul from her station on the west coast of Africa. Th slave-trade continued to flourish in spite of all e forts to put it down. The Firefly had taken eleve prizes during her cruise on the coast, two of whi were full, containing 980 slaves; and on the 19th Third month, off Ambriz, a large American barq called the Navarre, from Philadelphia, and havi a Brazilian crew below. The Waterwitch ha captured a large brig off Benguela, with 800 slav on board. The Rattler had taken a fine brig wi 840 slaves on board, off Benguela. The Pluto ha captured a large American brig, empty, which s destroyed. The Flying Fish captured a briganti off Kabenda, which she destroyed.

The brig Excellent, of New Orleans, arrived Norfolk on the 19th ult., in charge of Lieutenan Gansevoort and Bruce of the U. S. Navy. She w captured off Ambriz on the coast of Africa, by th U. S. Ship John Adams, charged with being e gaged in the African slave-trade.

Advices from New Orleans state that the crevas at Point Coupee was fourteen feet deep and s hundred yards wide. The destruction of proper has been immense. The whole of Attakapas coun was threatened with inundation, endangering hu dreds of plantations.

H. B. Williams has arrived at New Orleans fro California, with a lump of gold embedded in quart weighing fifty pounds. It was found near the M ripora river, and is said to be worth $6000.

The Nauvoo Temple was destroyed by a hurr cane on the 27th of Fifth month. This templ which was built by the Mormons, was finished 1845, and was nearly destroyed by fire in 1848. had since been purchased by the Icarian Comm nity of Socialists, who were engaged in repairing with a view to fitting it up for schools, study ar meeting halls, and a refectory to accommodate o thousand persons. The storm burst forth with suc violence that the workmen were obliged to fly pr cipitately to escape from the falling walls.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on th 21st inst., bringing European news one week lat than was previously received. The informatio from France and the continent generally, is mo pacific and encouraging than for some time befor

NEW ENGLISH FREE LABOUR PRINTS.

Just received, in addition to a large assortment new styles made in Philadelphia, a handsome va riety of fine English Free Labour Prints.

GEO W. TAYLOR,
N. W. cor. of Fifth and Cherry Sts.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Memoir of REBECCA BYRD *of Marnhull, England, from Susannah Corder's Memoirs of deceased Friends.*

This dear friend was the daughter of John nd Jane Young of Shrewsbury. In her very rly years she was the subject of serious reli- ious impressions, which were sometimes induced y the ministry of Friends who visited her fa- ier's family, and at other times by the imme- ate influences of divine love.

But little is known to her surviving friends of at period of life which elapsed between her ildhood and the twenty-fourth year of her age, out which time it appears that she was awak- ed to deep religious thoughtfulness, and to a nse of many transgressions. The chastening nd of the Lord was heavy upon her. She ught in prayer for restoration to his favour; d very earnest was her engagement of mind, at in all things she might be brought into con- rmity to the divine will. She was gradually awn into separation from her former com- nions; and in her waiting before the Most igh, she had clearly to see that he was prepar- g her for the work of the ministry. A pros- ct of this line of religious service had, it ap- ars, been opened to her in childhood; but ilst her mind was occupied with youthful van- es, it had been much obscured. Being subse- ently humbled in the presence of her Lord, d in great measure crucified to the world, the l was renewed, and she was made willing to y the requiring. She was first engaged in ministry in 1784, in the twenty-sixth year her age. In this dedication of herself to the vice of Christ, she not only enjoyed the unity Friends, but was also favoured with that peace mind which had become precious to her above other things. She was very soon called to our more extensively in the work of the gos- ; and before the close of that year, she be- ne the companion of our beloved friend, Debo- rah Darby, in a visit to the principality of Wales. They were closely united in religious fellowship; and from that time to the year 1810, they were, with little intermission, employed in the same service, visiting most parts of Great Britain and Ireland; and in the year 1793 they were engaged in a visit to Friends in North America, in which arduous work they were absent from home about three years.

In the year 1800 she was married to our dear friend, William Byrd; and in company with her husband, subsequently to the decease of Deborah Darby, she continued to labour in the ministry, not only in our own Society, but also extensively among those of other denominations, in various parts of this nation, Scotland, and Ireland. Her concern was not only to gather the people to Christ, that he might become their Saviour from sin, but that, taught of him, they might be brought to a clear understanding of the spirituality and peaceableness of his kingdom. Having passed through many conflicts of spirit, and being kept alive to a sense of her own infirmities, she was prepared to sympathize with such as were in temptation, and tried with doubt and discouragement. To the weary, the heavy-laden and those who were in tribulation and depression, it was often given her to speak a word for their comfort, and the strengthening of their faith.

Whilst attending the yearly meeting of 1829, she was seized with an affection of apoplexy, from which she was so far restored, as to be frequently and acceptably engaged in her own meeting, and in her monthly and quarterly meetings; in the attendance of which she had, during her health, been very exemplary, and eminently serviceable.

For about two years previous to her decease she was tried with much bodily suffering; and although confined at home, and living in a situation much secluded from intercourse with Friends, it was evident that her love to the cause of Christ, and her interest in the welfare of our own society, and the progress of true religion in the world at large, were in no degree abated. For the youth amongst us, she had long felt an affectionate and ardent solicitude; and it might truly be said, that she had no greater joy than to behold the children of her friends walking in the truth. Her concern for our young people is so fully expressed in the following paper, which, though

without date, appears to have been written in the course of her illness, that it is thought desirable to insert it.

"Often, very often of later time, when not well enough to move amongst my friends as heretofore, my mind has been led to remember some of my younger friends, with earnest desires that it may please my heavenly Father to extend his gracious visitations to their souls, even as he was mercifully pleased to extend them to my soul, when young in years, so that all within me was bowed under the sense of his mercy and love in calling me, an unworthy creature, who had often turned a deaf ear to his secret wooings and strivings—in calling me into a strait and narrow way, even the way of the cross; which for a season was bitter to me, and I was ready to conclude I never could yield my neck to such a yoke. But oh! his boundless goodness in softening and melting my heart until it became willing to obey, and cheerfully to submit to be accounted a fool amongst my former associates; and when this submission was brought about, then to fill my mind with a sense of his goodness, so that I could joyfully follow him in that way which before had appeared so narrow, that I had considered it impossible to walk therein. The sense of the love and mercy which was in that day extended to me, humbles my spirit while I record it, and raises living desires, that the same gracious power may so draw, and so strengthen many minds in this day, as to enable them to forego every pleasant picture or creaturely prospect, and in simplicity of heart to yield to the secret intimations of the heavenly visitant, who would deal bountifully with them, and make them lambs of his pasture, and sheep of his fold; clothing them, from time to time, with every requisite for the warfare unto which he is pleased to call them. And thus, servants and handmaids will be raised up to succeed those who may be shortly called from works to rewards; some of whom, though now much unfitted for active service, can thankfully acknowledge that they have not served a hard master; and therefore, strong are their desires that a succeeding generation may wisely give up their names to be enrolled as advocates in his blessed cause."

Her state of mind at this time may be inferred from the subjoined extracts from her private memoranda.

"Tenth month 19th, 1832.—Serious thoughts of death almost constantly attend me, night and day; yet death does not appear in prospect to have any sting. I hope this does not arise from stupefaction, though much mental weakness is my companion, but from a humble trust that mercy and peace await me."

"Twelfth month.—O, that I could sing of mercy and judgment, as some have often done! but I am poor and empty; yet my heart craves good. Help, Lord! if it be thy will, and suffer me not to despair, however tried; for I have loved thee and thy truth, even from a child. O that in old age I may not forget thee, who wa the dew of my youth, and my helper in time trouble."

"Third month 12th, 1833.—Since the twelf month last, I have been wholly confined to t house, and much to my chamber and bed, wi great pain both day and night: many of the latt have been nearly sleepless. O, that I could satisfied that patience has had its perfect worl ONE only, knows my conflicts of mind and bo —may his compassion not fail."

Her suffering continued to increase, and s was often afflicted with very acute pain, and times involved in mental conflict, by the wit drawing of that sense of the presence of her S viour, which had been her joy and song in t course of her Christian pilgrimage. In this tim of trial her faith did not fail; she cried unto t Lord in prayer, and we believe her prayer w granted, and that he to whom she desired to co mit the keeping of her soul, in his ever watchf care and love was with her, and assisted her e deavours to stay her mind on him. One evenin when very ill, and thinking that perhaps s might leave this state of being before the mor ing, she wished her friends to know that, althou her sufferings were very great, she did not mu mur; neither had she a mourning though Speaking of her religious service, she frequent said, that she knew of nothing that she had le undone that was required of her, and that s felt no condemnation. And on another occasio sending a message to one for whom she was re ligiously exercised, she said, "Tell her," alludi to her own state of mind, "it is all peace withi and I am waiting to be wafted away to the Lo Jesus, where I wish her to come to me." Wit in half an hour of her departure, though it w not considered by her attendants that her e was immediately at hand, her husband, who f many weeks had been confined to his chambe with much weakness was assisted to her bedsid On inquiring how she felt herself, she said s had no pain of mind, but only the pain of t body, and that "her peace was made." S spoke but little after this interview, and quiet expired on the 24th of fifth month, 1834, in t 76th year of her age.

[In Susanna Corder's account of William Byr speaking of him and his wife, the subject of th memoir, she observes: They had been brougl into much religious concern on account of t continuance of the African Slave trade, and t cruel bondage of its victims. From early li they each believed it laid on them, as a testimon against that unrighteous gain of oppression, abstain from the use of the produce of West Ind slavery; and our friend William Byrd, almo from the first of his going into business, and at

nsiderable loss of profit, refused to deal in arti-
s of that description.—Ed.]

For Friends' Review.

e use and abuse of Alcoholic Liquors in health and disease; prize essay, by William B. Carpenter, M. D., F. R. S. &c.

The above is the title of a volume of nearly ree hundred pages, which has just issued from e press of Charles Gilpin and others in London; a copy of which the editor is indebted to the ndness of some unknown friend on the other le of the ocean.

In the spring of 1848, an advertisement was ued by direction of an anonymous donor, with o responsible signatures, offering a prize of one ndred guineas, to the writer of the best essay the use of alcoholic liquors in health and dis-se. The points to be embraced in the essay re particularly described, and three distin-ished physicians were designated as arbiters of prize. Fifteen MS. essays on the subject, re transmitted to the judges, and the prize was arded to the Essay before us.

From a hasty and partial inspection of the ume, the editor considers himself justified in nouncing it a valuable contribution not only medical science, but to the cause of morality l virtue. From the circumstances under which s volume has been brought before the public, should naturally expect to find no ordinary ibition of talents, and in this, it is presumed, reader will not be disappointed. The follow-extract from the preface, will afford a view of moral tone of the essay, and of the conclu-ns to which the author has arrived.

E. L.

'He cannot allow his Essay to go forth, how-r, without expressing hisc onviction, that, whilst re are adequate medical reasons for abstinence n the *habitual* use of even a "moderate" quan-of alcoholic liquors, there are also strong mo-grounds for abstinence from that *occasional* use hem which is too frequently thought to be uisite for social enjoyment, and to form an es-tial part of the rights of hospitality. The erience of every practitioner must bring the ible results of intemperance frequently before eyes; but whilst he is thus rendered familiar n its consequences as regards *individuals*, few, those who have expressly inquired into the ject, have any idea of the extent of the *social* s resulting from it, or of the degree in which press upon every member of the community. Author believes that he is fully justified in assertion, that among those who *have* thus uired, there is but one opinion as to the fact, , of all the causes which are at present con-ing to degrade the physical, moral, and intel-ual condition of the mass of the people, there ot one to be compared in potency with the *abuse of alcoholic liquors;* and that, if this could be done away with, the removal of all the other causes would be immeasurably promoted. Every one who wishes well to his kind, therefore, must be interested in the enquiry how this mon-ster-evil can be best eradicated.

Now the author considers, that the best answer to this inquiry has been found in the results of experience. A fair trial has been given, both in this country and in the United States, to Societies which advocated the principle of *Temperance*, and which enlisted in their support a large number of intelligent and influential men; but it has been found that little or no good has been effected by them among the classes on whom it was most de-sirable that their influence should be exerted, ex-cept where those who were induced to join them, really adopted the *Total Abstinence* principle. Though he agrees fully with those who maintain, that *if* all the world would be *really temperate*, there would be no need of Total Abstinence Socie-ties, the author cannot adopt the inference that those who desire to promote the temperance cause may legitimately rest satisfied with this measure of ad-vocacy. For sad experience has shown that a large proportion of mankind *cannot*, partly for want of the self-restraint which proceeds from moral and religious culture, be temperate in the use of alcoholic liquors; and that the reformation of those who have acquired habits of intem-perance, *cannot* be accomplished by any means short of entire abstinence from fermented liquors. Further, experience has shown, that in the pre-sent dearth of effectual education among the masses, and with the existing temptations to in-temperance arising out of the force of example, the almost compulsory drinking-usages of nume-rous trades, and the encouragement which in various ways is given to the abuse of alcoholic liquor, nothing short of Total Abstinence can prevent the continuance, in the rising generation, of the terrible evils which we have at present to deplore. And lastly, experience has also proved that this reformation cannot be carried to its re-quired extent, without the co-operation of the ed-ucated classes; and that their influence can only be effectually exerted by *example*. There is no case in which the superiority of example over mere precept is more decided and obvious, than it is in this. 'I practice total abstinence myself,' is found to be worth a thousand exhortations; and the lamentable failure of the advocates who can-not employ this argument, should lead all those whose position calls upon them to exert their in-fluence, to a serious consideration of the claims which their duty to Society should set up, in op-position to their individual feelings of taste or comfort.

Among the most common objections brought against the advocates of the total abstinence principle, is the following,—'That the abuse of a thing good in itself does not afford a valid ar-gument against the right use of it.' This ob-

jection has been so well met by the late Archdeacon Jeffreys of Bombay, (in a letter to the *Bombay Courier*,) that, as it is one peculiarly likely to occur to the mind of his medical readers, the author thinks it desirable to quote a part of his reply.—'The truth is,' he says, 'that the adage is only true under certain general limitations; and that out of these, so far from being true, it is utterly false, and a mischievous fallacy. And the limitations are these:—if it be found by experience, that, in the general practice of the times in which we live, the abuse is only the solitary exception, whereas the right use is the general rule, so that the whole amount of good resulting from its right use, exceeds the whole amount of evil resulting from its partial abuse, then the article in question, whatever it be, is fully entitled to the benefit of the adage; and it would not be the absolute and imperative duty of the Christian to give it up on account of its partial abuse. This is precisely the position in which stand all the gifts of Providence, and all the enjoyments of life; for there is not one of them which the wickedness of man does not more or less abuse. But, on the other hand, if it be found by experience, that there is something so deceitful and ensnaring in the article itself, and something so peculiarly untoward connected with the use of it in the present age, that the whole amount of crime, and misery and wretchedness connected with the abuse of it, greatly exceeds the whole amount of benefit arising from the right use of it, then the argument becomes a mischievous fallacy; the article in question is not entitled to the benefit of it, and it becomes the duty of every good man to get rid of it.' After alluding to the evidence that this is pre-eminently the case with regard to alcoholic liquors, the Archdeacon continues,—'We have then established our principle, in opposition to the philosophic adage; taking the duty of the citizen and the patriot, even on the lowest ground. But Christian self-denial and Christian love and charity, go far beyond this. St. Paul accounted one single soul so precious, that he would on no account allow himself in any indulgence that tended to endanger a brother's soul. 'If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.'—'It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.' And we must bear in mind that flesh and wine are here mentioned by Paul as 'good creatures of God;' they are not intended to designate things evil in themselves. This saying of St. Paul is the charter of teetotalism; and will remain the charter of our noble cause so long as the world endures, so long as there remains a single heart to love and revere this declaration of the holy self-denying Paul.'

If, then, the author should succeed in convincing his readers, that the 'moderate' habitual use of alcoholic liquors is not beneficial to the healthy human system,—still more, if they should be led to agree with him that it is likely to be injurious, he trusts that they will feel called upon by the foregoing considerations, to advocate the principle of total abstinence, in whatever manner they may individually deem most likely to be effectual."

THE YEARLY MEETING OF LONDON.

This meeting convened on Fourth day, the 22d of Fifth month, and was largely attended. Only two American friends, with certificates, appear to have been present, viz., James Jones from New England, and Thomas Arnett from Indiana.

In the afternoon, the subject of clerks coming before the meeting in regular order, John Hodgkin was appointed clerk, and Robert Forster and John Thorpe his assistants. It appears that George Stacey, who has for some years served that meeting as clerk, was appointed to that station, two days before, in the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, in the place of Samuel Tuke, who was released in compliance with his own request.

The remaining sittings during the week appear to have been mostly occupied with considering the state of society, and the discussion of some questions of a local character, in which was included a proposal from one of the Quarters, for a change in the manner of appointing elders, and in the tenure of the appointments; which subject, after a brief discussion, was referred to the consideration of the meeting next year. A number of testimonies respecting ministers who have been recently removed, were produced and read.

Second day, 27th. A proposition from Norfolk and Norwich, relating to grave-stones, or the propriety of having some distinctive mark by which it may be known where the remains of our Friends are laid, was presented to the meeting. The subject was further explained by a representative; from which it appeared that the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the present practice had claimed the attention of the Quarterly Meeting for some time past. The minutes under the head, "Gravestones and Mourning Habits," in the rules of discipline, were then read; and from what was subsequently stated to be the custom of many meetings in the country, that of having a small flat stone, with the name and date inscribed, placed on the grave, it was evident that a large number of Friends believed such a practice to be no infringement of either the letter or the spirit of the present rule. The plans at present in use for distinguishing graves were stated to be so defective, that in numerous cases, they had been ignorantly opened, and the coffins improperly exposed.

The practice on this subject, which has obta

l at Bristol, was described, viz., having a small quare stone with the name and date, laid on the ntre of the grave; this appears to have given neral satisfaction, and to have produced no ill fects. The inconveniences of the present plan, en where maps, &c., were kept, were plainly ated, and the meeting at length came to a very ited conclusion, that some change was desirable. committee was appointed to prepare a minute, ith regulations, for the approval of a future eeting.

Third day, 28th. The meeting proceeded with ading the minutes of last year. That which corded the consideration of the duty of appoint- g a Committee to visit the Quarterly and onthly Meetings of this nation, gave rise to a newed concern on the part of the meeting. any Friends expressed their concurrence in the opriety of this step, believing the time was fully me for the discharge of such a service, and after long and weighty deliberation, a committee, nsisting of more than fifty Friends, was ap- inted for this engagement. It was hoped by me that the small meetings would not be over- oked, but that care and sympathy would be ex- nded to them; others wished the geographical rangements, especially of Quarterly Meetings, be considered, and it was understood that the mmittee should be left at liberty in regard to y such matters, and it was directed to report eir progress to the next Yearly Meeting.

Fourth day, 29th. Proceeded with reading e selected minutes of the Meeting for Suffer- gs. A report was presented detailing the places ited by our friend William Forster, in the dis- arge of his service on behalf of the Yearly eeting, in presenting the address on Slavery and slave-trade to the governments of the world. om this statement, it appeared that the address d not only been presented to many of the vereigns and governments in Europe, but had o been translated into several of the continental guages, printed, and widely circulated amongst sons in authority in the different countries. is subject produced a renewed and lively con- n in the meeting, and information was subse- ntly given that our dear friend was then in south of France on his way home. It was ired by many Friends that the Quarterly Meet- s might be furnished with some account of his ours in this important mission. After the ding of some papers from our American thren, relating to the Indians under their care, friend Thomas Arnett gave a short account of visit to the Shawnee tribe, whom he described n interesting and improving people. A docu- nt issued by the Conference held at Baltimore, consequence of the recent divisions and sepa- ons in the district of New England Yearly eting, and forwarded to the Meeting of Suffer- s, was also read.

Fifth day, 30th. Proceeded with reading select- portions of the minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings. An epistle from the Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings, and an answer thereto. A petition to the House of Commons for the abolition of church-rates, which was presented early in the present year, obtained from the meeting a strong expression of approval, and it was hoped that so excellent a document might be printed and extensively circulated. Some valuable observations were offered on the importance of our Christian testimonies being upheld to view, at the present remarkable crisis in the established church. A proposition from Essex Quarterly Meeting on the subject of tithe-rent-charge, having been last year referred to the Meeting for Sufferings, with liberty to call in the aid of Friends in the country, that meeting reported that the subject had claimed a full measure of attention; a conference had been summoned, which had twice met, but they were not at present prepared with any recommendations to the Yearly Meeting. This report gave rise to considerable discussion; some Friends were desirous of having the whole matter opened in the Yearly Meeting, but it was ultimately agreed to continue it under the same care for another year, and to include in the consideration of the question, all the bearings of the Tithe Commutation Act, upon the religious testimony of the Society. Remarks were made on the incorrectness of the present mode of reporting the sufferings—the gross sums returned, including the amount of demand as well as the cost and charges of distraint. The consideration of this subject was also referred.

In the afternoon an epistle from Friends in Norway; answers to the queries from Hobarton, and other statements of the religious condition of those who profess our views abroad, were read to the meeting. At a recent Meeting for Sufferings, a deputation had been appointed to visit the small company of Friends at Pyrmont and Minden, in the course of the present summer, which was acceptable to the Yearly Meeting.

Sixth day, 31st. A draft minute from the Committee appointed on Second day, to carry out the proposition from Norfolk and Norwich, was brought in and read. The Committee had given close attention to the subject, and the substance of the minute as recommended for the adoption of the Yearly Meeting was, that while the testimony of the Society was clearly against monumental erections and eulogistic inscriptions, yet a flat stone, laid horizontally on the grave, with the name and date of decease upon it, was not an infringement of the testimony, and Monthly Meetings might, therefore, be left at liberty to place such stones in their burial grounds, to mark the site of particular graves, taking care that they should be of uniform size, and that no distinction be made between the rich and the poor. Considerable time was spent in discussing whether the proposed minute should be at once adopted, or be left over for further consideration to another year; but eventually the meeting fully united in

the former course, and, with a slight alteration, it was accordingly adopted.

In the afternoon an epistle was produced from the committee on the general epistle, addressed to the younger members of our Society. The meeting cordially united in the concern which had given rise to this valuable document, and it was directed to be circulated together with the general epistle, and Quarterly and Monthly Meetings were recommended to appoint a few Friends to attend to its distribution in their respective meetings. The list of correspondents to the Meeting for Sufferings was revised, and answers to the foreign epistles proceeded with.

Seventh day, Sixth month 1st. After reading the answers to the foreign epistles, the general epistle was twice read, and after a few slight alterations was signed by the Clerk. The meeting separated under a feeling of solemnity, in a thankful acknowledgment of Divine favour, and the preservation of brotherly love.

DUBLIN YEARLY MEETING.

The Meeting for Discipline was commenced on Second day, the 29th of Fourth month, when the epistles from the Yearly Meetings on this continent were received, and the preparation of replies was referred to a committee as usual. Some communications from those professing with Friends in Norway were received through the Meeting for Sufferings of London.

On Third day, the meeting was engaged in considering the state of society, within their limits, when a large committee was appointed to attend the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings.

On Fourth day some testimonies were read respecting ministering Friends in England who were lately deceased; and likewise the address to the rulers and persons in authority in Europe and elsewhere, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, which was adopted by the Yearly Meeting of London last year, and of which a concise account was given in page 633 of our former volume. The reading of this document was followed by some information relative to the progress that had been made in its presentation to the parties addressed; and in relation to the impression produced on the continent of Europe by this address, and the information with which it is accompanied.

On Fifth day the attention of the meeting was drawn to the education of youth, and to the promotion of temperance. Though the meeting did not appear in a state to make any advance, in its collective capacity, in regard to the use or sale of ardent spirits, the minds of Friends appeared to be unusually impressed with the importance of the subject, and a feeling was evidently excited in favour of totally discountenancing the use of intoxicating liquors. The danger of promoting habits of intemperance by the free or frequent use of wine, was feelingly and impressively he up to view.

The proceedings of the meeting were conduct with the usual harmony; and it was brought to close on the evening of Sixth day, the 4th Fifth month; the last session being chiefly occ pied in hearing and adopting the epistles address to other Yearly Meetings.

RICHARD NANCARROW, THE CORNISH MINER.

The following short narrrative, whilst it sho the comfort of religion to a penitent man, a the mercy and long-suffering of God, is calcul ed deeply to impress the mind with a sense of t loss sustained by those who pass the greater pa of their lives strangers to the comforts of true r ligion, having "no hope, and without God in t world."—Such, though plucked at length " firebrands out of the burning," have lost irreco erably, years of happiness, which might ha been their portion on earth.

Richard Nancarrow was a miner, who lived Cornwall, and worked in a lead mine, in the p ish of Menheniot. He was so poor as to ha scarcely furniture for a single room; and wh he married he had neither a Bible nor a Tes ment. His wife was persuaded to begin to p for one to a Bible Collector; but neither Richa nor his wife cared much about the Bible, and was long before the price of one was paid u They little thought how precious a treasure t Bible would one day be to them.

In 1845, Richard's health failed, in cons quence of working in close and foul air. A b cough and hurried breathing showed that h days were likely to be few. He was earnest provide for his family, and struggled to do so long as he could, walking, sometimes in the rai four miles to his work, which at length he w obliged to give up. Though he had worked ha to provide for this life, he had been carel about the life to come. Indeed he was wor than careless, for he resisted the convictions the Holy Spirit, which he had long felt, for si and though he said he knew he was not prepar to die, and that if he died as he was, he could not l saved, yet he seemed to have made up his mi that he would not care for his soul; nor did h attempt to hide his awful determination. Still h found it hard to "kick against the stings" of c vine reproof in his conscience.

It was a great mercy to him that his illne was a very lingering one. For three years h wasted in slow decline; and the Lord proved him that "He is long-suffering to us-ward, n willing that any should perish, but that all shou come to repentance."

About the time that Richard became too i to work, three shillings, the price of the Bibl for which they had been subscribing, was paid u and partly to pass away the time, he began t learn to read. He had before learned his letter

nd with his wife's help he was now soon able to ead an easy Psalm. Reading was now his only mployment, besides walking about for air and xercise. In his walks he was sometimes joined y one of his fellow miners, who was also ill of he same disease, and who had many years before een led to Christ, the only true source of con-olation. This man often called to see Richard, nd read the Bible to him.

The particular time is unknown when Richard's ard, stubborn heart began to be melted, or when e began to seek in earnest for the salvation of is soul; but he became changed; and whenever his change was spoken of, he seemed to feel that t was by the power of divine grace that he had een brought to see his need of a Saviour, and to ind such a Saviour as he needed, in the Lord Jesus Christ. And he was more disposed to won-er at the change, and to praise his Heavenly Father for it, than to describe how it had been rought. He had not formerly been remarkable or courtesy, but the fruits of the change which ad taken place in him, were pleasingly to be een in his conduct, in his affectionate and gentle anner toward his family and those who called pon him; in his patience and meekness under ain and weakness; and in his simple trust in hat Saviour, who had done such great things for im. He was not apt to say much to his visitors, ut he would silently put the Bible into their ands, and listen attentively when it was read. ometimes he would say, "This I call my book." t was his daily companion. He wished for no ther book, though a religious tract sometimes leased him, and he was very fond of the hymn ntitled, "The Name of Jesus."

In the winter of 1848, a sudden fit of bleeding om the lungs made him very weak, and greatly larmed his wife. To himself, the thought of eath was no longer terrible. On new-year's ay, 1849, when one of his friends called to see im, he was very feeble, and suffering much pain. e sat in his arm-chair before the little fire, esting his forehead on a handkerchief placed gainst the whitewashed wall. He could scarce- speak above a whisper; he said he had had uch pain,—"had never suffered such weak-ess." His friend said, "It is a solemn thing to eel the little strength giving way; but I hope it not a melancholy thing." He replied, "O, , no! I used to be afraid to go to sleep, for ar I shouldn't wake again; not so now. I'm ver afraid to go to sleep now. I never thought at I should have come over those stairs again, hen I brought up all that blood; but 'tis as the rd will; and I suppose he thought I wasn't fit go, and he knows best, so I've only to give up to him; and his will be done, not mine." It s replied, "Yes! the husbandman will not cut wn his corn before it is ripe."

On being asked if he could bear to hear a little ading, he eagerly signified he could. The four-nth chapter of John was selected. The place was much marked by his frequently turning to it. As the reading proceeded, he uttered expressions of earnest attention; and when it was over, he said, "Beautiful words! Jesus—my Jesus: he is my hope." When the passage was read, "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature," he said, "Ah that's true! and yet the old things will keep coming back into my mind; but I don't wish it; I wish no sin: I try to keep it out; I wasn't always so; I used not to wish or care for any such thing. Some people say they do not believe there is a hell. A man once told me, he didn't think there was any hell other than a man's conscience. I thought that would be bad enough to last for ever. I was never like that. I always believed there was a hell and a heaven; though I've been bad enough. And even those that say they don't believe, I believe they really do know better. For if any danger happens to them, what's the first thing they say? I've seen such men underground, when they have just been falling from a ladder, and the first thing they say is, 'Lord have mercy upon me.'"

The thought of that forgetfulness of God in which many are living, seemed to fill Richard's heart with thankfulness for the grace which had made him differ from such; and which had not only brought him up out of an horrible pit, but had set his feet upon a rock, and put a new song into his mouth. Speaking of his wakeful nights, when his wife and children were sleeping, he said, "I have very little company by night but the Almighty. I have his company. My mind is quite fixed on him, Jesus, the Lamb slain for my sin." Very weak and trembling was his voice as he uttered these sweet words, but they were near akin to the song of the redeemed, recorded in the Book of Revelation, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain," &c. And "Oh!" he added, "I shall rejoice when I get to heaven. My time will soon come. I must wait till it comes. I shall soon be there,—soon be with Him." At another time when his joy was less bright he said, "I was thinking before you came in, Rather dark! but Jesus lives!" He could say in the words of his favorite hymn, "I rest my soul on Jesus,—this weary soul of mine."

As summer drew on he grew still weaker, but his heart seemed more than ever in heaven. He told his little son one evening, that he had had a very happy day, for all the day he had been thinking of his Saviour. A few days afterwards, on one of his friends telling him she would soon come to see him again, he replied, "You may see my poor body." He seemed sure that he should soon depart; and early one morning, feeling restless, he got to his arm chair in the little kitchen. In a few minutes he said he must be going. With much difficulty he got up stairs again to his bed, and almost immediately his spirit departed to be with his Saviour, leaving on his wasted countenance a beaming smile, that

seemed to speak of his perfect and heavenly rest.

He died on the 7th of 6th month, 1849, and was buried at Liskeard, on the 10th.—*Friends' Tract Association of York, England.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 6, 1850.

We presume that the brief notice given this week of the origin and objects of the Murray Fund, to which allusion has more than once been made in our columns, will prove acceptable to many of our readers.

There are probably very few members or professors among us, who are strangers to the volumes which Lindley Murray has thrown before the public; and of those volumes, it may be said, with more truth than of the author of whose works it was originally declared, that they contained "no line, which, dying, he could wish to blot." Though nothing appears in the literary labours of Lindley Murray which entitles him to a conspicuous station among original writers, for his works are chiefly compilations from the labours of others, yet probably very few pens have been more usefully employed. The judgment which he has manifested in his selections, and the care which he has taken to exclude every sentiment and expression of objectionable character, together with the moral and religious tendency and design of his volumes, must secure the respect of every person of correct taste and sound judgment.

Being possessed of an income, more than adequate to his moderate expenditures, he devoted to charitable purposes the surplus, together with the profits arising from the copyright to his works, which, from their numerous editions and extensive circulation, must have amounted to a considerable sum; and having no children to provide for, he bequeathed what was probably the principal part of his estate* to the purposes designated in the extract from his will, which we have this week inserted.

This notice of the man and his deeds, is introduced here to encourage others, similarly circumstanced to go and do likewise.

The statements, contained in this and the preceding number, relative to the cultivation of sugar in Louisiana, are not only valuable as evidence of the impolicy of the slave system, but they derive additional interest from the circumstance of the being copied from a Southern paper. If the opinio could be fairly and generally established in th South, that sugar could be more economically cu tivated by freemen than by slaves, the moral ar religious objections to slavery would no doubt ve soon effectuate its abolition.

The Minutes of New England Yearly Meeti have been kindly furnished to the Editor, but th matter for this number was too far arranged befo they came to hand to admit of their being used th week.

By a letter just received, we learn that our b loved friends Benjamin Seebohm and Robert Lin say, were at the Northern Quarterly Meeting, Ind ana, about the 21st of last month, having previous visited many of the meetings within the limits that Quarter.

Our beloved friend Hannah Rhoads, a minister Springfield Monthly Meeting, a branch of Conco Quarterly Meeting, in Delaware Co., Pa., sailed the packet ship Tuscarora from New York, Seventh day last, the 29th ult., for Liverpool, in th prosecution of a religious concern to visit in gosp love some parts of Great Britain and Ireland. S is accompanied by Elizabeth Pearson, an elder the Northern District Monthly Meeting in this cit

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A Friend is wanted to fill the office of Superintende of Haverford School. Information, in reference to th duties of the station, may be obtained on applicatio to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS KIMBER, No. 50 North Fourth street.
JOSIAH TATUM, " " "
ALFRED COPE, Walnut Street Wharf.
JOHN FARNUM, No. 26 South Front street.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 5th.

NEWSPAPER INTELLIGENCE.

The earth whirls along through space at speed of over a thousand miles a minute, wit out the human family being at all troubled astounded thereat. We may attribute the indi ference to a want of perceptive consciousness of fact, of which, however stupendous, our senses ca take no actual cognizance; although it is quit certain that man, though a lover of wonders, a commodates himself to a habit of life in whic wonders are disregarded with a readiness an facility of adaptation which are perhaps quite amazing as any of the marvels he admires an forgets. The novelty of to-day is a thrice-to tale with him to-morrow: and although he talk occasionally—as we shall take it for grante every reader of the *North American* does—t the miracles of progress of our age, the feats steam, the achievements of light, the conjuratio of electricity, and tries to feel very much asto ished, he is not astonished at all; the proof bein

*In the memoir of his life, his income, independently of the profits of his publications, is stated to have been not more than five or six hundred pounds; that is about $2500 or $3000; and the yearly produce of the Murray fund appears by the report to be more than $2400.

at a dozen prodigies may occur at any moment nder his eye, without his regarding them in ıy other light than as the most common of oc- ırrences.

Some reflections of this sort passed through ır mind in looking over our paper of yesterday ıorning, and especially over the department of legraphic intelligence. At the time the des- ıtches were pouring in upon us on the proceed- ıg evening, we must confess we were not our- lves very greatly surprised at their amount and ıriety, although examining every portion as ıey passed through our hands; and it was by ere chance that our thoughts were finally turned wards the subject, as well as to the general one the revolution that has taken place, within a w years, in the character of the newspaper ess, and the immensely increased advantages hich it now holds out to the public. We would ıat some of our curious readers, who preserve ıeir files, would turn back to the old *North merican* or the old *United States Gazette*, of ıe corresponding date, five or six years ago, ıd make a comparison of what they were able read in their paper then, and what they ere able to read in it yesterday, considering ıe news in reference to the questions of variety, nportance and freshness.

Yesterday, then, being the 5th of June, 1850, ıe subscribers of the *North American* found read before them on their breakfast tables and their counting houses, no matter how early ıe former were laid or the latter opened, a full port of the proceedings of both Houses of ongress of the day before, up to the adjourn- ent of the lower branch at half-past nine clock, P. M.—*that* of course; but common- ace as this every-day service of the press has w become, it is none the less wonderful, in ality, that a Philadelphian, a New Yorker, or Bostonian should thus be, every morning, made quainted with the doings of the national legis- ture of the day before. Let the reader of e years since be summoned to acknowledge it. ıe little circumstance may revive the conscious- ss of the important nature of the change. ıring the preceding day, all Philadelphia was itated by exciting news—the Cuban news— eathing bloodshed and impending war—from ashington, and appearing simultaneously there d in New York. At ten o'clock at night we re able to despatch a question to Washington, d within a half hour, could we have reached r readers at that time, we had received an an- er enabling us to contradict the intelligence, ich, exciting as it had proved, was nothing re, in the most essential feature, than an un- nded rumor.

In the same edition we were able to present ws from Halifax—the foreign news brought by steamship America, eleven hours after her ival at that port, and ten days after her de- ture from Liverpool—*this* of course, also; but the mere suggestion of such a service to a newspaper reader five years since, would have made his hair bristle with incredulity and per- haps indignation. This Halifax news, be it re- membered, passed through New York, Boston, Portland, and all the dozen or hundred towns on the long line of more than a thousand miles be- tween Philadelphia and Halifax; and from all these towns, too, intelligence could have been furnished at the same moment, and would have been, had there been anything of consequence to communicate.

The same paper supplied intelligence from New Orleans of the preceding day—intelligence of California interest and golden moment—intel- ligence from a city more than nineteen hundred miles distant, and all laid before Philadelphia readers the same morning when it was first perused in New Orleans! Mobile, Charleston, Baltimore, spoke at the same moment and in the same way; and from twenty other towns on the route, news could have been furnished with equal rapidity and ease.

The same paper presented the news of the day before from Nashville and St. Louis, two cities each about a thousand miles removed from Philadelphia. The news which the morning journals of those two cities issued, was issued in the Philadelphia papers of the same morning. Nay, marvellous as it may seem, yet it is strictly true, the difference of longitude being so far in their favour, the good people of Philadelphia were, yesterday morning, able to read the news from New Mexico, and the prairies, the accounts of the anti Texas gatherings in Santa Fe, and the movements of the great California caravan on the plains, an hour *earlier* than the citizens of St. Louis; and with the proceedings of the Nashville Convention, the movements of those patriotic sages who expect to preserve the Union by disunion, they had a similar advantage of three quarters of an hour over the inhabitants of Nashville itself. We are ashamed to refer to the account from Cleveland of the arrest of Insurance Company robbers there, and the recovery of the money, because that was actually stale. Cleve- land is about five hundred miles from Philadel- phia, but the news was a day old.

The world of the newspaper press does not yet revolve at a speed of a thousand miles a minute, but it will be seen from this little retrospect of the effort of yesterday, that it carries its race of readers along with it at a rate which very nearly annihilates space and *does* outstrip time—when the longitudes allow it. It is true that all this amazing gain—these vast advantages which readers of 1850 have over those enjoyed by readers in 1840—are the results of the invention of the magnetic telegraph. But what were the telegraph without the press? It is by the com- bination of the energies and means of newspaper publishers, that the invention is rendered availa- ble, and its benefits secured to the public. Indi-

viduals alone could never sustain or enjoy it. The telegraph is, in fact, the instrument and servant of the press, from which it derives its existence and its means of usefulness.—*N. American and U. S. Gazette.*

THE MURRAY FUND.

In the account of New York Yearly Meeting published in our 38th number, reference was made to the Murray fund, of which some further notice was designed to be offered in the following number. From a cause not within the control of the Editor, the subject has been delayed to the present time.

This fund has arisen from a bequest of Lindley Murray, so extensively and favourably known for his numerous valuable publications, designed to promote the advancement of a sound education, and the cause of morality and religion in the world. He died in the Second month, 1826, in the 81st year of his age.

In his will he bequeathed the residue of his estate not previously disposed of, to Robert I. Murray and Lindley Murray, of New York, Henry Shotwell and Joseph D. Shotwell, of Rahway, Samuel Parsons, of Flushing, and Robert Pearsall, and the survivors and survivor of them, in trust, that they should place it out on substantial security, and apply the clear income arising therefrom yearly, in perpetuity, to any or all the following purposes:

In liberating black people, who may be held in slavery, assisting them when freed, and in giving their descendants, or the descendants of other black persons, suitable education; in promoting the civilization and instruction of the Indians of North America; in the purchase and distribution of books tending to promote piety and virtue and the truth of Christianity. And it is my wish, that the 'Power of Religion on the Mind, in Retirement, Affliction, and at the approach of Death,' with the author's last corrections and improvements, may form a considerable part of those books; and in assisting and relieving the poor of any description, especially those who are sober, industrious, and of a good character."

After various directions in relation to the management of this trust, the testator adds:

"And it is my particular Will and Desire, that my said Trustees, the survivors and survivor of them, in applying the yearly income of the aforesaid rest, residue and remainder of my estate and property, to the charitable uses aforesaid, should have the advice and direction of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, (commonly called Quakers,) in the State of New York, in the United States of America; and that the said Yearly Meeting, with regard to the aforementioned charitable applications, shall have full power and government, and shall from time to time alter the securities and investments, reappoint any of the said Trustees, or direct the said estate and property to be vested in other Trustees, at the discretion of the said Yearly Meeting; and may also establish such regulations and limitations as shall seem proper to the said Yearly Meeting, and most likely to promote the ends which I have in view. And I desire that my said Trustees, the survivors and survivor of them, will comply with such advice and direction, and do every thing that may be necessary or proper in Law and Equity to effectuate the measures which may be advised or directed by the said Yearly Meeting, or by a Committee appointed by the said meeting from time to time, as occasion may require. And I recommend to my said Trustees, the survivors or survivor of them, and to the Yearly Meeting Committee, a timely and regular attention to the renewal of the Trusts, before the number of existing Trustees shall at any time become too much diminished. I have adopted the plan of placing the charitable trusts aforesaid under the superintendence of the said Yearly Meeting, because it is the best method, which occurs to me, for securing the regular and permanent attainment of the objects, which I have in view, and I hope that the members of the said Yearly Meeting will not think that I have taken too great a liberty in committing these trusts to their care and control or that I have desired their protection of concerns which are not consistent with the ends and designs of their institution. It is my earnest hope that the said Yearly Meeting of New York, will deem it expedient, under all circumstances of the case, to accept the trust and superintendence which I have hereby reposed in, and committed to the said Yearly Meeting."

Under these provisions of the will; the Trustees are in the practice of reporting to the Yearly Meeting the state of the fund, and the manner in which the income has been applied.

The report of last year was published on page 663 of our 2d volume.

The report for the present year is as follows:

"*To the Yearly Meeting,*—

The Trustees of the Murray fund present the following statement of their proceedings during the past year:

They have received for interest and dividends on bank stock, . .	$2,440 0
Which, with the balance of interest on hand at last report, . . .	107 0
Makes, ...	$2,547 0

From which the following appropriations have been made, viz:

For the assistance of numerous poor families and individuals, through their committee on charity, .	$1,323 50
Towards procuring the freedom of persons held in slavery, . . .	130 00
To the Asylum for Coloured Orphans,	500 00
To the Shawnee Indians, . .	73 50
To the School for Coloured Persons at Rahway, N. J., . . .	50 00
To an Association for the Relief of the Indigent and Sick at the same place,	25 00
To Friends' Sewing Society and to the Coterie, each $50, . . .	100 00
To a set of stereotype plates of Penn's Maxims, ...	20 00
For books published, and for paper, printing and binding, and sundry small expenses, . . .	317 72
Making,	$2,539 72
Leaving in the hands of the Trustees,	$7 33

The amount of the fund remains as heretofore."

It will be observed that the Committee on Charity has expended more than one-half of the whole amount disbursed. They have endeavoured to aid the deserving poor, who were struggling with poverty, and the needy sick; and the small sums handed out to these, and the necessaries of life procured for them, have carried comfort to many a sorrow-stricken heart. Small donations have been made to two Societies which made up garments for the indigent.

The helpless orphan of coloured parents, who would seem in a peculiar manner to come within the intention of the testator, has received, as in previous years, a considerable share of this charity; and a school for coloured persons has been again assisted, in the hope of aiding, by such an appropriation, in the improvement and elevation of this much neglected class. Some help has been contributed towards procuring the freedom of four coloured persons held in slavery at the south; but we can report little done for this cruelly oppressed portion of our fellow-men.

The distribution of books has not been overlooked. Dymond's Essays on the Principles of Morality; Dymond on War; The True Grandeur of Nations, (a prize essay by Charles Sumner;) Hancock on Peace; Evan's Youthful Piety; Fothergill's Sermons; Mott's Biographical Sketches, and about one thousand Murray's Power of Religion, have been bestowed.

Many of these have been widely circulated; many have been handed out to the occupant of the Prison, the House of Refuge, the Asylum for the Destitute, the Sabbath School and College. A few have been sent to the seat of the General Government, for the foreign ministers, and for the libraries of the different Departments.

Some have gone into our Southern and other remote States. They have been the companion of the sailor on his long voyage, in a quiet hour, encouraging him to piety and virtue.

In these and other various ways in which this benefaction has been dispensed, the Trustees are persuaded the trust is doing much good."

The rest of the report relates to the appointment of Trustees.

The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting held in London, by adjournment from the 22d of the Fifth month to the 1st of the Sixth month, 1850; To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dear Friends,—In offering you this, our renewed salutation, we do it not as a mere customary act, but in a measure of the love of God in Christ Jesus: that love which flows from Him the exhaustless fountain of all our mercies, and which we reverently believe has again enabled us to enter into a united travail of spirit for the prosperity of the cause of Truth. In the same love we now address you, and invite you to thank God and take courage.

Since we last met, an awful visitation has been permitted to fall upon this and other lands. Multitudes were called from time to eternity at an unexpected moment. We desire reverently and with gratitude to God to acknowledge that, in his mercy, the pestilence was stayed. May the solemn warning not have passed unheeded by any one of us!

Our hearts turn, in the feeling of Christian sympathy and warm remembrance, to some of our dear friends in the evening of life, who have long manifested their attachment to the cause of Christ, and whose exercise of mind for the spiritual welfare of the Church is, we believe, unabated. We desire that they may be encouraged to maintain this exercise; in the humble trust that He who has been their morning light will, amid the infirmities of declining years, be their evening song, and, as they continue faithful unto death, grant them an inheritance with the saints in light.

We feel that the mercy of the Lord is still extended to us as a Church; that He is willing to do us good, and to help us to act for the honour of his name. He strengthened our predecessors to bear an open testimony to pure, spiritual religion, and against those corruptions which had so long overspread the Church, and so greatly dimmed the bright shining of the truth as it is in Jesus. Looking unto Him as their sole and rightful Lord, they sought to live under the government of his Spirit, to renounce the world, and in life and conversation, to confess Him in all things before men. Is it so with us of the present day? Under this consideration, and in the feeling of our many shortcomings we are brought low.

The requirements of the gospel are unchanged.

It is a blessed proof of its excellency and divine origin, that it has been found adapted to the circumstances and wants of man, in every age, in every station, and at all periods of life. Striking at the root of the evil propensities of the corrupt heart, it condemns sin in the flesh; it brings man out of that state of alienation from God in which he is by nature; and enables him to resist, and finally to overcome, all his easily besetting sins. Being a message of glad tidings of great joy to the penitent sinner,—and "all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God,"—it brings him, as it is received in faith, to the Lord Jesus Christ, who died for the sins of the whole world, and it gives him a blessed hope of salvation through Him, and of life, peace, and joy with Him for evermore.

Dear Friends,—What do we individually know of having passed from death unto life? May this solemn inquiry be brought home to every one of us. In the great mercy of God, the Holy Spirit visits all, to bring about a thorough change; to begin, to carry forward, and to complete the purification of the soul, the entire subjection of the natural will, and the establishment of all in a conformity to the divine will. This work of the spirit is an inward work, often gradual in its progress, but powerful in its operations. It is to be waited for, to be sought in prayer and in humble prostration of the soul before the Most High. In the progress of this work, humiliation, conflicts and self-denial are to be endured; but in the Lord's time the blessed fruits of love, peace, and joy are brought forth. To this work of the Spirit in the heart, our early Friends were brought in a remarkable manner; their souls panted for the bread of life, and for that water which Christ declared to be "a well of water springing up into everlasting life." He gave them to partake of this bread, and of this water; and, blessed be his name, He hath bestowed this same spiritual food and refreshment upon his faithful followers who had waited for it, down to the present hour.

You know, beloved brethren and sisters, that in order to partake of this spiritual sustenance and as a public testimony of our dependence upon God, and of our allegiance unto Him, we assemble together for the worship of our Creator. We entreat you to avail yourselves of all the privileges thus placed within your reach. Some of our meetings held for this purpose are, we know, very small; we sympathize with those who attend them, and desire their encouragement and help, and that it may be given them to experience the fulfilment of the blessed assurance of our Lord, often referred to amongst us and ever retaining its undiminished force and authority, "where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." We again remind our members of the great advantage of attending those meetings which are held in the middle of the week. In a feeling of love we call upon our friends to withdraw for a time from the cares of the world, unitedly to feel after God, looking unto Him for the renewal of their spiritual strength. We invite them also, on these occasions, to set at liberty, as far as practicable, all their fellow professors, who are their assistants in trade, or who are in other ways dependent upon them, that they may share with them in the religious benefits which may be thus enjoyed. And we afresh desire that all our members may be alive to the importance of the right occupation of the first day of the week, not only in the attendance of meetings, but in the profitable use of other parts of the day for their spiritual improvement; being at the same time careful that they do not, by undue exertion even for laudable objects, disqualify themselves for the performance of public worship. It is a real privilege to live as we do in a country in which there is so little to interfere with the performance of this duty. We further encourage our dear friends to wait before the Lord in private, when in consequence of travelling in foreign lands or from any other circumstance, they may be unable to attend a meeting. The truly awakened mind will not confine itself to the occasions to which we have alluded, but amid the daily avocations of life, will often be lifted up unto God and will seek for opportunities to draw nigh unto Him, and to pray for wisdom and strength to live acceptably before Him.

We take comfort in the belief that the practice of the family daily reading the Holy Scriptures is very generally prevalent among our members: we desire that it may be observed by all Friends. And we would at this time further recommend the diligent private reading of them. They are a revelation of the will of God to the children of men, the records of the way of life and salvation most surely to be believed by us: they contain the divine mysteries which are to be accepted in the simplicity of faith. As the enlightening influence of the Holy Spirit is sought for, they are opened to our various wants contributing to our growth in grace. They are thus felt to be most precious and invaluable, being made instrumental in bringing us to a holy settlement on Him who is the "way, and the truth, and the life."

The precepts of our Lord and his apostles apply to us, whatever may be our pursuits or avocations. In the counting-house, in the shop or in the market; in the crowded city, or in the retired hamlet; in the most solitary allotment, as well as in the performance of our duties one to another; and in our endeavours to serve our fellow men, we are all exposed to temptation to violate the pure and holy law of God. The adversary of man's happiness adapts his temptation to all the varied circumstances of life. The Lord is our only refuge and sure defence against these assaults; the help of his Spirit is graciously afforded in all our exigencies. But if we expe

:o be thus preserved and led along in safety hrough the journey of life, we must ask in prayer or the help of the Spirit, and be concerned to ollow its guidance.

The believers in Christ are spoken of as a royal priesthood. To the great privilege of offering ' spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ," we are all invited under the new covenant. As we come to enjoy this privilege, we are brought not to depend one upon another, or upon stated performances in the public worship of God, and are confirmed in the truth, that typical rites and ceremonies are no part of the spiritual dispensation under which we live. In the love of the Gospel, we would express our warm desire that not only all the members of our own Society, but that all who profess the name of Christ may be brought to feel and to acknowledge, and to be established in the truth, that " the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

This view of the spirituality and freedom of the Gospel leads to the non-observance of days enjoined by the civil or ecclesiastical authority as those of humiliation or thanksgiving. Whilst endeavouring faithfully to obey all laws which do not infringe upon the divine law, we continue to believe that to impose such observance, in the name of any ecclesiastical rulers whatever, is an interference with the prerogative of Christ, who alone is the head over his own Church. It is the great duty of Christians so to live that, when public calamities visit a nation, their sense of the chastening which is laid upon them may be manifested by humiliation of soul, under a feeling of that constant dependance upon God in which our spiritual strength so greatly consists. In connexion with the support of the principles already stated, we have in usual course received the reports of the sufferings of our members on account of ecclesiastical claims, to the amount of upwards of eight thousand eight hundred pounds. We press upon all our dear friends a faithful perusal, in the spirit of meekness, of all those demands which are made for the support of a system from which we are well known to dissent.

Our love to our absent brethren has afresh extended to those on the American Continent; from the Yearly Meetings of which, as well as from our dear friends in Ireland, we have at this time received acceptable epistles in usual course. In this love we desire that the power of the Lord may be sought and felt among them, in all their assemblies for his service, and in all their efforts for the spreading of his truth upon earth.

And now, dear Friends, in conclusion, let us encourage one another to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called as a Church and as individuals. This vocation is nothing less than to hold the standard of Gospel Truth in its primitive purity and power. The recent agitations of the public mind on many important subjects of doctrine and of discipline, and especially on baptism and ministry, may, through the overruling providence of God, be preparing the people more at large to perceive the errors which crept into the Church in the apostacy, and to apprehend the nature of the one true and saving baptism, the real character of spiritual worship, and the only right call and qualification of Gospel ministers. On each of these great subjects a testimony has, we reverently believe, been given us of the Lord to bear,—a testimony strictly accordant in all points with Holy Scripture, and resting thereon; but which we renewedly feel can only be borne in integrity and Christian consistency, through the help of the Holy Ghost dwelling in us. It is only as we are living under its government that we can be enabled to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, and by the purity and self denial of our lives and the weight of our spirits, practically hold out to others the inviting language—" Come and have fellowship with us: and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ." May this be more and more known amongst us, to the increase of our joy in the Lord, to the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom upon earth, and to the glory of his holy name!

Signed, in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOHN HODGKIN,
Clerk of the Meeting this year.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

THE SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.

(Concluded from page 648.)

After all, the defender of slavery will say, admitting your position to be correct, that slavery only serves to distribute wealth, not to produce it—suppose the system is as clumsy and expensive, in an economical point of view, as you represent it, does that alter the well-known fact, that emancipation in the British West Indies has ruined the islands, and, as a necessary consequence, would ruin the southern States?

We answer—

1. There is a wide difference in condition between those portions of the South where slavery most abounds, and that of the British West Indies prior to emancipation. In the British Islands there are ten and often twenty negroes to one white person; whereas, in the portion of the South where slavery mostly prevails, there is a preponderance of white population. Take, for instance, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. These States, in 1840, contained a population, including free negroes and slaves, of 1,341,647—showing a majority of 125,791 whites.

In the British Islands, the case is quite otherwise. In 1834, when the emancipation act was passed, there were only 59,474 whites in all the islands, out of a population of 820,575 !—that is to say, only one-fourteenth of the population.

There is, then, no sort of similarity in the re-

spective conditions of the Southern States of this Union, and the British West Indies prior to emancipation.

2. Having made it apparent that the white population outnumbers the black, in even the most Southern tier of our slave States, while in the British colonies there are fourteen blacks to one white, it becomes obvious, upon a moment's reflection, that the negroes of this country must be vastly superior, in intelligence and civilization, to those of the West Indies. It is the boast of the slaveholder that he has civilized the negro. This, of course, has been accomplished by intercourse; and as the opportunity by intercourse with the whites has been fourteen to one in favour of our negro population over those of the West Indies, it is fair to infer that he has profited in that proportion by his schooling.

3. Another circumstance, favourable to the development of higher intelligence and energy among the negroes of the United States, is the colder climate he enjoys. The effect of climate is so well understood, that it is only necessary to allude to it. Its influence is clearly perceptible in every country of Europe and Asia.

It is therefore unfair and illogical to infer that emancipation in even our most Southern States would be a failure, admitting that the experiment has failed in the West Indies. There is so large a proportion of whites that they would necessarily infuse their energy and enterprise into the blacks, provided all were free. It cannot be argued that the negroes would be as unthrifty, if all were free, as those who are at present nominally so, are said to be, because the fact is notorious that the poor whites of the South are as ignorant, degraded, and miserable, (we mean in the localities where slavery most abounds,) as the free negroes; and for the same reason—the want of employment. It is no part of the policy of the slaveholders to employ freemen to do anything that can be performed by a slave; and hence the destitution and ignorance of the poor whites and free blacks.

4. But the objection that West India emancipation has proven a failure, and therefore any scheme of the kind must be equally abortive here, grows still weaker, if it is used in reference to the Northern slave States. Even in its stronghold of the extreme South, we have shown that the slaves are less numerous than the freemen. We will now show the state of things in the remaining slave States. These are, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri. Their total white population, in 1840, was 3,234,058—while the blacks, including slaves and free coloured, numbered only 1,396,789. There were about two and a half whites to one black. Of course there is but a faint analogy in the circumstances of such a country and those of the West Indies, where the blacks constitute fourteen-fifteenths of the inhabitants. It is to be remembered, also, that the slave population of this region has nearly ceased to increase, in consequence of their rapid removal to the extreme South. We hazard the prediction, that while the whites have increased some half a million in the past ten years, the blacks, for the reason stated, will be found by the census not to exceed by 100,000 the return of 1840.

If slavery were abolished in the whole Northern tier of States, there would still be only about half the number of free coloured persons to the square mile which now exist in the State of Maryland. They would, it is true, bear a greater proportion to the white population; but the act of emancipation would give such life and spirit to the enterprise of the people, that Northern and European immigration would in a few years give as decided a preponderance to the whites as at present exists in Maryland. Emancipation in these States would make it inevitable and speedy in the more Southern regions, which would be immediately followed by a rapid migration of the black population in that direction. This would result from various causes, and be desirable in every point of view. The climate of our more Southern States is peculiarly adapted to the physical constitution of the American negro, modified, as it has been, by two centuries of residence upon this continent, and by amalgamation; while still retaining many of its African characteristics. The fact is remarkable, that the negroes of the Southern lowlands are rarely affected by the diseases which prevail in that quarter, and from which the native white population never escapes.

The abolition of slavery would make this the most desirable quarter of the Union for the negro on many accounts, and circumstances would draw them to it. The demand for labour would naturally be supplied by them, owing to their adaptation to the climate, while the poor whites would be attracted to the up-country by a similar demand in that quarter.

The aggregation of the negroes would necessarily build up a public opinion of their own, a feeling of nationality, which is essential to the development of character. This they never can have while dispersed over so wide an extent of country among an unfriendly people, who trample on their rights and treat them as outcasts.

We have hitherto discussed the question on the supposition that the assertion is true respecting the effect of the emancipation act in the British West Indies. But such is not the case. The statistics of the Islands show that there has been a regular declension of their products since the year 1805. Emancipation has not arrested the tendency of things, but it cannot be charged with originating it.

The same deterioration and decay is now going on in Cuba. We copy the following statistic from a work recently issued from the New York press, the object of which is to promote the annexation of the island to the United States. W

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 13, 1850. No. 43.

EDITED BY ENOCH LEWIS.

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Extracts from the Journal of MARGARET WOODS, *who died at Stoke Newington in* 1821.

Extract from a letter, 1775.—I could wish, ıy dear friend, that we may put in practice the dvice thou gavest, in a former epistle, to be eady to excuse the failings of each other. If we xpect perfection, we shall most likely meet with isappointment; and a disposition to put the most ıvorable construction on the actions of others, is requently a means of promoting our own happiess. Yet, let not the difficulty of attaining perection deter us from the pursuit; the more we ndeavor after it, the nearer we shall certainly pproach towards it, and our labours will be rowned with some degree of success. It is not ften that we keep too strict a hand over ourelves; and if we judge our own actions with verity, while we deal with a lenient hand toards others, it will probably only bring us to ie impartial scale of justice.

I have sometimes heard the doctrine of perfecon spoken of as dangerous; as tending to puff p the mind, and make us think we are arrived that state. But I could never see it in this ght; and I think a state of humility and reverıt fear so essential a part of perfection, that a gh mind is a sufficient evidence of our being r from it.

"What hast thou that thou didst not receive?" ust be a striking query to every proud boaster, ıd effectually silence him. When we consider, ıat of ourselves we can do nothing, that even if e have done well one day, some temptation may too strong for us the next, and that we have safety but in an humble dependence upon od, one would think it would check every premptuous thought, and lead us to fear and trembing. I believe, the more true religion operates the mind, the more it will lead us into this state of awful fear; and, seeing the multitude of temptations that surround us, our minds will be engaged in watchfulness and prayer, that we may be preserved through the various conflicts of time, and find a resting place in an eternal habitation.

12*th mo.*, 16*th.*—We can hardly pass a day without meeting with some occurrence which convinces us of the necessity of keeping a constant guard over our words and actions. A calm command over ourselves in every scene, is exceedingly desirable: it should be our constant endeavor to acquire it; but we are too apt to let a warmth of temper arise at the misconduct of others, or even at their entertaining opinions different from ourselves; hence arise argument and contradiction; which are but seldom accompanied with that meekness which leads to the discovery of truth.

We may sometimes hear it pleaded in favor of warm and hasty people, that we see the worst of them, and that their passion having vented itself, is entirely over. This, I believe, may be the case; but how badly is it over! By making themselves appear ridiculous, and by showing their want of command over themselves, convincing beholders how little they are able to instruct others. Besides, every indulgence of improper tempers, does but increase the propensity to them. Those who appear more calm, have, I believe, sometimes an equal war within themselves, and it may be longer before the conflict is over. But as we shall readily acknowledge the propriety, and even necessity, of having our passions under subjection, we should endeavor to use those means most likely to accomplish it. This, we shall find, will not be by the least indulgence; the first motives to anger must be checked, if we would root it from our breasts. And for this purpose, the most effectual way is to lay a great restraint on the tongue, and not suffer it to plead those reasons which are urged by passion. If we allow our passions to disturb nobody but ourselves, we shall be more solicitious to get the better of them, than if we sometimes use them as weapons against others; and those who take a frequent and serious review of their conduct, will have deeply to regret any circumstance in which they have suffered their minds to be inflamed, or been led to expressions which were contrary to the meekness and quietness of spirit becoming all those who profess themselves Christians, and essentially ne-

cessary for such as wish to possess their souls in peace.

Every disturbance of the kind greatly unfits us for religious duties. The mind cannot readily compose itself, after being much ruffled, and we seldom regain tranquillity but by the door of repentance. In our intercourse with others, a degree of conscious shame must fill every mind not lost to sensibility, from the consideration of errors it has committed; and these are feelings that can never be experienced without pain. In short, everything seems to urge us to acquire entire command over ourselves; every view, both for time and eternity, warns us of the necessity of attaining this calm tranquillity. We must guard against committing faults, if we would avoid the sorrow of repentance; and by keeping a constant watch over every suggestion of our own minds, we shall not only receive strength to resist temptations to impropriety of outward conduct, but in due time be enabled to overcome every secret sin. But if, because we find we cannot at present command our minds, we neglect to pay a strict attention to our outward conduct, we shall be daily losing ground, and omitting many little conquests, which were within our power; the strength of our enemy will increase as our own diminishes, and we shall be in danger of being vanquished instead of becoming conquerors.

1st mo. 8th, 1776.—We are sometimes tempted to complain of the shortness of time, whilst yet we feel various portions of it hang heavy on our hands. When oppressed with languor or sickness, or our minds discomposed by any occurrences, we wish hastily to pass over that period, or even strike it from our allotted time of existence. These sensations will gain great strength in the minds of those who are ardently engaged in the pursuit of terrestrial happiness; they are disposed to repine at everything that gives a check to their present enjoyments, and murmur at the dispensations of that Being, who has seen meet, in his infinite wisdom, so to order things here, as may convince us that this is not the place of our rest, and engage us to look forward to a station of more durable happiness.

Every temporal pursuit is liable to disappointment; and if we gain the object of our wishes, we frequently find that it adds nothing to our real felicity.

The endeavor to acquire a great fund of knowledge, which seems as rational an amusement as any in which the human mind can be engaged, is attended with the same mortifications, and too often proceeds from immoderate vanity, and a desire to be crowned with those laurels, which are of no use to the wearer.

If we consider the end of deep learning and extensive knowledge, of what benefit in general are they to the possessor, or others? The researches of some into natural things may have benefited mankind, with regard to their present state of existence; but if we were able to speak of things, "from the cedar tree that is Lebanon, to the hyssop that springeth out of th wall," and "of beasts, and of fowl, and of creei ing things, and of fishes," we should, at last, l brought to the conclusion of him, whose wisdo excelled the wisdom of all the children of the ea country, and of Egypt; and that all beneath th sun is vanity and vexation of spirit.

I once greatly thirsted after knowledge, an mean not now to discard it as entirely useless but I would bring it to that state of subordina tion, which is its proper place, and carefully r member those expressions of the Apostl "Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth. When the mind is deeply engaged in study, w are too apt to neglect many of the duties of lif and are elevated with the thoughts of our ow importance; but the love of God diffusing itse over the soul, engages us to walk before him i humility and fear, desirous that all our actio may be well pleasing in his sight.

When we feel this love strongly implanted i our breasts, and consider ourselves as beings wh may shortly be called from this state of existenc to be placed either in eternal happiness or misery we can no longer look with strong desires aft any temporal attainment, and shall count ever thing but as dross in comparison of winnin Christ, through whom alone we can gain an e tablishment in divine favor. This is the pearl great price, which it is worth while to sell all t obtain; this, the one thing needful, which wi stand us instead, when all the pomps and vanitie of this world shall come to an end.

The prospect of a glorious futurity enables u to pass, with calmness, through the various con flicts of time. While we consider this as only state of probation, through which we must pas to arrive at durable happiness, it lessens the di position to murmur or complain; we can bea with fortitude the shocks of adversity, and ar not elevated by prosperity, but are rather en gaged in fervent desires that all may work to gether for good; and that our souls may be s purified, as to be fitted for celestial habitations.

4th mo. 28th.—As I was meditating on variou subjects, my mind was led to reflect on the hap piness of that soul whose dependence is upo God, and who, walking before him with integrity can look with confidence towards the mountain o his holiness. A calm seems to cover the mind while treading in the path of simple obedience beyond what words can express; it enjoys tha serenity which diffuses itself in measure on ever thing surrounding it, and contemplating th Author of all good, ascends towards his presenc with the incense of grateful praise.

How little are these sensations experienced b those whose minds are perplexed with doubt; wh from endeavoring to penetrate into things beyon their depth, and searching into mysteries not de signed to be revealed to the human understand ing, lose themselves in the labyrinth of uncertain

y; and yet, puffed up with their acquirements in human wisdom, cannot return to a child-like tate, and submit to be guided by that principle, which too often appears contemptible in their yes! O, human wisdom, how little art thou worth, when put in competition with that divine Wisdom which leads to purity and peace!

Preserve me, O Lord, in humble fear before hee, is the frequent petition of my soul. Let ne not be tempted to transgress thy law, by an mproper thirst after the tree of knowledge; but onsidering my own weak state, and the necessity f thy guidance and protection, without impertient inquiries into the reason why things are so, r so, endeavor to make obedience my first object, nd to walk in thy commandments, the delight of ay soul.

9th mo. 3d.—In the hours of serious meditaion, I am often led to reflect on the necessity here is for us to keep a constant guard over urselves, and pray that we may receive strength o resist the many temptations that are daily ocurring, in the common course of our lives.

We are frequently overcome by trifling temptations, when those that appear more powerful ave been presented without effect. Whence can his arise, but from a want of that watchfulness hich we have seen to be necessary on more imortant occasions? In a state of ease and tranuillity, we sometimes too readily conclude that e can withstand this or the other assault; but if e consider how often we have been vanquished small skirmishes, or taken by surprise by the nemy, it would lead us to great distrust of ourelves, and to keep a vigilant watch against every ttack. My own experience daily convinces me ore and more of the necessity of this constant atchfulness.

If we look only at the gloomy side of things, e shall be in great danger of being soured by iscontent: all that partake of life, must partake f its various draughts; and the bitter as well as weet must be their mingled portion. Let us ather, then, receive with thankfulness those lessings with which we are favored, than repine t the want of some comforts which Providence as seen meet to withhold. We have most of s cause to put the query to ourselves, "How uch owest thou to my Lord?" We may trace is abundant goodness, notwithstanding our own nworthiness and manifold transgressions, and ith the sense of unmerited favors, have cause r being bowed in reverent, awful thankfulness, esiring to render the tribute of a grateful heart. lore and more, O Lord, impress me with these umbling sensations. Let me reflect how much ou hast bestowed, and how little I deserve, and ith the sense of the many obligations I am nder to thee, enable me to walk before thee in lial love and fear.

He is the best accomptant, who can cast up corectly the sum of his own errors.—*Dillwyn.*

For Friends' Review.

COMPROMISE OF FREE AND SLAVE TERRITORY.

During the discussions which have occupied the attention of Congress, during the seven months which that body has been in session, the statesmen of the South have repeatedly declared that they ask nothing more than their Constitutional rights. They claim, according to their assertions, their due share of the territories recently acquired, with the privilege of moving into them and carrying their property with them. They demand that the compromises of the Constitution should be faithfully observed.

Now, when questions of great national importance are introduced into so grave an assembly as the Congress of the United States ought to be, we should naturally expect, and certainly have a right to expect, that the provisions of the Constitution would be construed according to the evident intention of its framers, and agreeably to the manner in which it was understood by those who adopted it. In such an assembly, we have a right to demand that mere technicalities should be repudiated, and that all the compromises should be viewed in the broad light of cotemporary history.

When the Congress of 1776 undertook to exhibit to the world the principles on which the people of the United States assumed their station among the nations of the earth, they laid down an unequivocal declaration of the natural equality of human rights. In this declaration they left no place for negro slavery to hide in. The delegates to Congress, and their constituents, who supported and sustained their conclusions, of course proclaimed universal freedom, as far as their authority extended. If, after the promulgation of this declaration, negro slavery had a legal existence within the United States, it must have owed that existence to some other power than that of this Union. Whatever may have been the preliminary measures of Congress, the Declaration of Independence was the act which rendered the United States a separate and independent government. And the principles which formed the basis of this government, recognised personal freedom as an inalienable right.

But slavery had been introduced, before this declaration was issued, into every state then in the confederation; and slaves were held under the authority of municipal laws. The system, therefore, continued, not in virtue of authority derived from the Union, but in opposition to its principles. As slavery was maintained by the laws and usages of the separate states, they only could abolish it. Thus our complex government exhibited the anomaly of a confederation of all the states, united on principles of universal freedom, the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, being one of its essential ingredients, while each constituent state supported the system of slavery, by which that right was practically denied.

The growing liberality of the age, however, commenced the extinction of slavery, before the revolutionary conflict was terminated; and in the year in which the Federal Constitution was formed, the Congress of the Confederation, acting on the principles avowed in the declaration of independence, adopted the celebrated ordinance, which forever excluded the evils of slavery from the territory north-west of the Ohio, the only territory then belonging to the United States.

The political history of that day conclusively proves, that slavery was regarded, when the Constitution was formed, as an evil to be tolerated in the states where it already existed, until they should agree to its abolition: but it was not designed to extend to new ones. From the territory north-west of the Ohio, it was directly excluded; and in the permission to continue the importation of slaves until 1808, that permission was limited to the states *then existing*. And this concession was made to the two most southern States, S. Carolina and Georgia, under a belief that without it, they would not join the federal compact; and the power vested in Congress to extinguish that traffic after the expiration of twenty years, was judged more eligible, than the risk of its indefinite continuance. It is also to be remembered, that the abolition of the slave trade was then considered, both in Europe and America, as a preliminary to the extinction of slavery itself.

In the constitutional provision, respecting the delivery of fugitives from labour, we observe that slavery is recognized, as far as it is recognized at all, as resting altogether upon state authority. No right of property in the persons of men is admitted. Such a recognition was, indeed, carefully avoided. The fugitive is supposed to owe service or labour to the claimant under the laws of *a state*, and to be surrendered, not to an *owner*, but to one to whom such service or labour may be due. This, according to the principles of a fair construction, implies a contract; and a contract implies a reciprocity of conditions. For a *nudum pactum*, a contract without a consideration, is void in law. The claim to the service of the fugitive is, however, in this case, made to depend upon state law. That no authority except that of the states, was expected to sanction the holding of slaves, may be fairly inferred from the silence of the Constitution relative to slaves escaping from a territory of the United States. "A person held to service or labour in one *state*, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour *may be due.*"

In the preamble to the Federal Constitution, the objects of its establishment are declared to be, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Now, it is too obvious to require an argument, that every one of these ob jects is frustrated by the system of slavery.

It therefore appears, that the general govern ment was founded in the principles of freedom and that its authority, as far as it came in con tact with slavery, was designed to curtail, not t encourage it. The maintainance or extinction o the system was left where it was found, unde the control of the separate states. Hence w conclude, that every measure on the part of th general government, which promotes the exter sion or perpetuation of negro slavery, is a viola tion of the compromises of the Constitution.

That the design of forming a more perfec union, has been defeated by the toleration o slavery, is sufficiently proved by the contests a Washington, during the present session of Con gress. The antagonism of freedom and slavery seems likely to render a perfect union betwee the North and the South impossible. While th people of the former insist upon adhering to th principles of the Constitution, by restrictin slavery to the states in which it is already planted those of the latter demand the privilege of fillin up a large portion of the newly acquired territor with slaveholders and slaves; and this in direc opposition, not only to the principles on whic the government was founded, but to its declare cotemporary policy.

When we talk of compromises, it would b proper to consider whose rights we are about t compromise. Every compromise which involve a dereliction of correct principles, is of dangerou tendency, and ought to be scrupulously avoided When the Saviour of the world, during his per sonal appearance among men, was arraigned as criminal before a Roman judge, by whom he wa examined, and found guiltless, it was the duty o that judge, according to his own declaration, tha found no fault in the prisoner, touching th things whereof they accused him, to set him a liberty. But, to satisfy the clamorous Jews he, instead of adopting the course which justic demanded, he proposed a compromise. "I wil chastise him, and let him go." Had he kept th ground, which, as an upright and honourabl judge, he was required to take, he must have re leased the prisoner without punishment, becaus he was found innocent. But having allowe himself to be drawn from the path of rectitud by a turbulent crowd, he was prepared to con cede to the lawless assemblage, all they de manded.

The question whether slavery shall be per mitted to extend into New Mexico and Cali fornia, includes considerations of a highly momentous character. Every new region which is opened to slavery, gives a fresh impetus to an internal traffic, partaking of the horrors of one which our government has bound itself by treaty to suppress. When new lands are to be opened by slave-labour, the increased demand is liable to involve, not only those who are legally held in

lavery, but to ingulf such as are lawfully free. A few years ago, when slaves were in demand for he southern market, the writer of this article ad an opportunity of becoming acquainted with regular system of kidnapping, carried on from he northern slave states, to the extreme south. And at this time there is known to be a consider- ble trade in slaves between those states. How ar this traffic is supported by kidnapping, can- ot be known to those at a distance. But we shall robably do no injustice to the traders, to assume hat they are not particularly scrupulous in regard o their title to their victims.

If Congress should permit, either by acts or missions, the system of slavery to be planted in egions under their control, which are now free, t is difficult to see how they can plead guiltless f the consequences, both in the impetus thus iven to the internal slave trade, with its kidnap- ing appendages, and in the deterioration of orals which slavery naturally leads in its train.

For the existence of slavery in the states, Con- ress is not answerable any further than its in- roduction or continuance is owing to the act or oncurrence of that body; but every member ho duly regards the principles on which the overnment of the United States was originally stablished, or the objects for which the federal ompact was formed, must feel himself bound to se his constitutional influence and power to pre- ent the extension of slavery into the free terri- orial dominions of the United States.

But there is one view of this compromise ques- on, which does not appear to have received the ttention which it may justly demand. Suppose e admit the claim of our southern brethren to ie undisputed possession of their share of the ommon stock. Let us abandon the plea of uman rights, as far as the enslaved race among s are concerned. Let us renounce the Declara- on of Independence, and discard the doctrine the convention, that man cannot hold property man. If we must submit to the mortifying nviction that the people of the slaveholding ates, are disposed to adhere to their system, otwithstanding its obvious and acknowledged ils. If we suppose that they actually see no ason for abandoning the existing custom; still ey must, and no doubt will, admit, that the position to slavery in the north, is equally sin- re. They will no doubt agree that we have a ght to enjoy our part of the common country thout the interference of slavery. They will obably agree that if they are allowed a part of e common domain, proportioned to their repre- ntative numbers; that is, counting all the free, whatever colour, together with three-fifths of e slaves; they can have no reason to complain. is supposition is made, not as being strictly uitable, but as the most that the south can mand.

How then stands the account? According to e census of 1840, the population of the United States, reckoning all the free and three-fifths of the slaves, amounted to 16,516,331, of whom 10,218,265 belonged to the free states, and 6,298,066 to the slaveholding. According to the estimate of Jesse C. Dicky, in the House of Representatives, Sixth month 6th, 1850, the dominions of the United States contain 1,535,708 square miles. This territory divided between the free and slave states, according to their repre- sentative population, would assign 950,104 square miles to the former, and 585,604 to the latter. But according to the same authority, the free states, including California, have only 599,340 square miles; or 350,764 less than their equita- ble share; and of course the slave states possess that quantity above their proper portion of the common domain.

But perhaps a more rational mode of ascertain- ing the part of the newly acquired territory which ought to be assigned to the free and slave- holding portion of the community, supposing them entitled to equal consideration, would be to found our computation upon the territories acquired since the constitution was formed.

The dominion of the United States, as adjusted by the treaty of 1783, included our present pos- sessions on the east of the Mississippi, with the exception of Florida and a small district on the Mexican gulf. All this country south of the Ohio was included within the chartered limits of the respective states; and the question whether slavery should be tolerated there was to be settled by state authority. On the north-west of the Ohio slavery was prohibited almost simultane- ously with the adoption of the constitution. The subsequent acquisitions being added to our terri- tory under the authority of Congress, the man- ner in which they were to be occupied, and the laws by which they were to be governed, until moulded into states, and admitted into the Union, became of course subject to the direction of the general government. Had the compromises of the constitution, according to the design of its framers, been strictly observed, it is at least ques- tionable whether slavery could have been tolera- ted in any part of these new acquisitions, or whether any new state, formed out of them, could have been admitted into the Union, with- out a constitutional exclusion of slavery. But waiving that argument, we cannot deny to the advocates of freedom, their share of the domain acquired at the common expense. Estimating the area acquired since the adoption of the con- stitution at 750,000 square miles, and assigning to the advocates of freedom, and to the sup- porters of slavery their respective quotas, accord- ing to their representative numbers, we should assign 464,000 square miles to the former, and 286,000 to the latter. But the four states, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida con- tain, by estimation, 225,000 square miles; leav- ing only about 61,000 to be raised out of Texas, to make up the quantity assignable to slavery.

These computations are made, we must remember, on the census of 1840, and perhaps the opponents of slavery extension might agree to a compromise, by which the area sacred to freedom should be determined on the principles here advanced, founding the computation on that census; provided our brethren of the south would agree to surrender to the dominion of free institutions, whatever portion they may be found to have obtained above their equitable quota. But in case the adjustment should be delayed, until the new census comes in, the claims of the north may probably be increased. For we can have no doubt that the relative numbers will be much greater in favour of the north in 1850 than in 1840.

These estimates of area are founded on documents confessedly imperfect; and are of course to be considered as nothing more than approximations to the truth. They are, however, sufficient to show that the practical question to be decided, if adjusted upon a principle to which we should suppose no candid southerner would object, must be not whether slavery shall be extended or permitted to extend, into any part of New Mexico and California, but what part of Texas shall be declared sacred to freedom; and what part shall be consigned to the genius of thraldom.

Perhaps our southern brethren will not agree that the coloured race, whether bond or free, should be so far regarded as citizens as to found their claim to their share of the new territory, upon the number of people of colour, either in the north or south. Indeed, if we admit, what many of our southern statesmen assert, that the two races cannot live together in a state of freedom, and that the extinction of slavery must be accompanied by the transportation of the sable race to their father land; it would seem to follow that in estimating our respective quotas of our new inheritance, we ought to found our computation on the whites alone.

Let us then see how the account will then stand. By the census of 1840, the white population of the United States amounted to 14,189,705, of whom 9,547,269 were inhabitants of the free, and 4,642,436 of the slave states. Here assuming as before our domain acquired since the constitution was formed, to be 750,000 square miles; the portion allotted to freedom would be 504,623, and to slavery 245,377 square miles. Allowing, then, the four slave states, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida, whose boundaries are probably well defined, to remain undisturbed; and supposing the line of Texas to be so adjusted as to satisfy, and only satisfy, the claims of the slaveholding interest, the western boundary, instead of extending to the Rio Grande, must be placed far to the east of the Neuces; probably leaving to New Mexico a larger area than the people of that territory or state have ever claimed.

If the statesmen of the south are not willin to permit the people of California and Nev Mexico to decide for themselves, whether slaver shall be admitted or excluded; or to divide th lands acquired under the federal compact, eithe according to the representative or to the whit population of the United States; we respectfull enquire on what principles or in what manne are they willing to adjust the existing contro versy? E. L.

An Epistle from the Yearly Meeting held in St vanger, on the 30th of Sixth month, 1849.

TO FRIENDS OF BERGEN, STAVANGER, ITS VICINIT AND ELSEWHERE.

Friends,—As the Lord has so graciously pe mitted us to meet together again, for the purpos of arranging and considering the concerns th appertain to our christian discipline; we feel our duty to express in a few lines our salutatio of tender love to all our absent friends, and sin cere adherents of our community.

We must first acknowledge our great unworth ness of the Lord's grace, and, with bitter feeling confess that great weaknesses are found amon us; therefore we have great cause not to exa ourselves as masters of the Lord's heritage, b are rather incited to deep humility and lowlines We therefore desire that these lines may tend the mutual encouragement of ourselves and abse friends, that we may, individually, closely examin ourselves, where we are, and how we stand befo our Lord and Creator: before his all-seeing ey none can hide themselves, and He judges righ eously; therefore we desire that each of us migh come to the throne of grace, and ask mercy Him, only through the propitiation of Jesu Christ, for this is the sole source of consolatio

It is the greatest glory of the Gospel th Jesus is our mediator, and makes intercession f us; without this confidence, none of us dur look up to our heavenly Father. Grace an mercy must then be our only refuge, through th suffering and death of our Saviour Jesus Chris

During this year we have been evident wi nesses of the Lord's great mercy towards us. W have seen the angel of death hover over ou heads, and heard of hundreds of our neighbour who in a moment were removed from time eternity; but towards us he has shown h mighty arm and power, in that he graciousl spared us, by drawing the sword away from u again. May this tend to humble us before th Lord for all this gracious dealing toward us; l us not think we have any preference, or a spared for our righteousness' sake! Oh, no! May it it rather excite us to remember our hig calling, and that we have no abode here; th thread of our life may be cut to-day, for the pr sent moment is all we possess; therefore, let u remember our Lord's admonition: "Blessed

hat servant, whom when he cometh he shall find vatching."

It has been our earnest concern at this time o exhort our friends to a diligent reading of the Holy Scriptures which we believe has not been ttended to, as desired; we would therefore en- ourage all, fathers of families, as well as others, o seek a convenient time of each day for reading portion of the Holy Scriptures in the presence f their household. We doubt not that in many amilies, hindrances will be laid in the way for he execution of it; but we also feel that the ime thus spent is not employed in vain, nor un- rofitably lost, but that at times, such seasons vill be felt as times of edification to the wander- ng soul, which feels the need of a moment of est daily. It is not our intention to impose any eremonies, or lay them on our friends; it is only word of exhortation to fulfil a charge, which we ope each of our friends has practised, and that e may do so with increasing delight, as far as e possibly can: we are well aware from daily xperience, how liable our corrupt nature is to leadness and lukewarmness. Were we what we ught to be, burning in the spirit and zealous in erving the Lord, there would not be so many indrances in the way of the practice of our re- igious duties, for we should do all from love to od, so as to say "I and my house will serve the ord." Friends!—let us who bear the name of isciples of Christ, not forget that we must take p our cross and follow him; we ought, therefore, o remember our duty to God, and perform our hristian duty, though it be through trials and onflicts, even the trial of the refiner's fire. Our orrupt and fleshly nature is an enemy to the piritual birth, and combats against all that ap- ertains to our best welfare, and our souls' salva- ion. Let none then be discouraged, though he s not always able to perform his religious duties n the life and feeling of the gospel: for a cup f gall is prepared for all to drink—all must alk in the way of the cross, who would reach he heavenly Jerusalem.

It is said "be thou faithful unto death, and I ill give thee a crown of life," let us not, there- ore, be overcome by the dangerous state of luke- armness, which leads to spiritual death; then ill an empty ceremony be the fruit of our luke- arm zeal! Therefore, friends, let us earnestly ray unto God, to open our eyes to discern be- ween these two states, viz., the way of the cross, nd the way of ceremonies; that we do not de- eive ourselves with a hypocritical profession. But let us seek earnestly that we may press hrough the narrow gate, and ask daily of God, hat he would graciously grant us patience to en- ure the cross; so that in our gloomy seasons a rain of faith might be given us, to hope in the ord for mercy, and put our cause in his hands, ho knows the inmost desires of our hearts, hich say, "O Lord thou knowest I desire to ove thee over all."

We have up to this time received epistles from our dear English friends, and we perceive that they continue to have the same brotherly care of us, as they had before. Their unwearied efforts for our spiritual welfare, show clearly that they sympathise with us, as brethren of one common faith, and that we are in spiritual fellowship with them; therefore, let us not be discouraged, though we be so few in number, compared with other religious professors, for the good Shepherd knows his sheep, wherever scattered on the earth. He is our King and Lawgiver, therefore he alone has power to judge in his church those who are of his true fold, for he knows his own; therefore it behoves us frail men, who are liable to so many weaknesses, falling short in so many things, being led into so innumerable temptations, to leave all things unto Him, who judges righteously, and thus construe all things in their best meanings; yea, seek the one thing needful for us, even to be permitted to pray with and for each other.

And now, dear friends, we desire for ourselves as for you who are scattered as one from a city, and two from a family, that grace, mercy and peace may become our united inheritance, that we may so run, as to obtain the prize of our heavenly calling; seeking first the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness, before we seek earthly things, so that we may make use of the pound and the donation given us of the Lord, for the good of ourselves and our fellow men, and closely watch over ourselves, not to judge our fellowmen, talking of the faults and weaknesses of others, and forgetting ourselves. Let each one rather seek after love and life, thereby to encourage his brethren, that if he himself is dead and lukewarm, wanting the true love, that he talk not of the faults of others. Let us seek to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, and thus make right war against the enemy of our salvation, who continually seeks to separate the flock; thus may we daily watch our own fortification, then shall we, by the assistance of the Prince of our salvation, get a beautiful victory, and our reward shall be of the Lord, in his own convenient time—when he shall say to the tempter, "It is enough," when he is permitted to rob us no more—when the angel of peace shall be sent to minister unto us, and we at last, in the evening of life, can say "let thy servant go in peace."

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

ENDRE DAHL.

FROM LIBERIA.

We have received a file of the Monrovia Herald to the 27th of December last. The number of that date contains the message of Gov. Roberts to the Legislature. In it he draws a most gratifying picture of the rapid progress of the Republic in prosperity. Nothing has occurred during the past year to disturb the friendly

relations existing between the government and foreign powers, or with the neighbouring native tribes.

The ratified copy of the treaty of amity, friendship and commerce with Great Britain, reached Monrovia on the 15th of October last.

The resolution of the legislature, requiring the forcible removal of the company of slave traders at New Cestors and Tradetown, had been fully carried out, and the Governor returns thanks in a proper spirit for the prompt aid afforded by the British and French Governments, in the loan of vessels of war. The slavers made a desperate defence.

The mission of Mr. Teague to this country, to secure funds for the purchase of the territories on the north-west frontier, was wholly unsuccessful.

The schooner "Lark," which was presented to the Republic by the British Government, arrived in May last, at Monrovia, and has been of great service as a *guarda costa*, particularly in the suppression of the slave trade. She mounts five guns. The Governor adds:

"Commodore Bouet, Commander in Chief of the French Squadron, while here in March last, assured me that he would endeavour to procure for our use, as a donation from his government, three or four brass field cannon, five or six hundred uniforms, and as many stand of arms. A few days ago, I received intelligence, indirectly, that the application had been made and granted, and that we might expect to receive those articles in a few days.

I am happy to inform you that an increased interest in our favour is beginning to manifest itself on the part of the government of the U. S. Hitherto we have received but little support from the government of that country, though we are literally the offspring of American benevolence; many of us were born in that highly favoured land, and naturally turn our eyes in that direction for assistance to enable us to carry out the great objects of building up for ourselves and our children, a country and a home in this land: and I am sanguine in the opinion that the government of the U. S. will not be behind any other government in extending to us the helping hand, and in sustaining us in our new position.

The President has been pleased to appoint Mr. Gurley to visit Liberia for the purpose of collecting statistics and facts, with respect to the extent of our territory, number of population, form of government, public revenue, and how raised, military and naval force of the Republic, our relations with foreign powers, amount of commerce with the U. S. and the susceptibility of that trade to be increased, and our influence upon the slave trade. This information is sought by the President, preparatory to recommending us favourably to the consideration and generosity of the Congress of the U. S.

With respect to the agreement concluded between the Republic and the American Colonization Society, the Governor has received information from Mr. McLain, the Secretary of the Society, that the interpretation put upon the articles of the treaty by the Legislature, will be approved.

Since the last meeting of the Legislature, several important acquisitions of teritory have been made. The message says:

We have secured the whole of Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree and Manna territories on the north-west, and Grand Cestors on the south-east which give us, with the exception of a small intermediate point of about five miles in extent, in the Kroo country an unbroken line of coast of about three hundred and twenty miles. The aboriginal inhabitants of these recently acquired tracts of country have incorporated themselves with us, and they increase the population of Liberia Proper to about one hundred and fifty thousand.

Negotiations have been opened with the chiefs of Gallinas for the purchase of that territory, and funds only are required to secure it.

The message closes with excellent suggestions relative to the financial and commercial affairs of the republic, with the view to their better regulation.—*N. Amer. and U. S. Gaz.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 13, 1850.

In conformity with the original design of this Review, of furnishing our readers with such information relative to the proceedings of our larger meetings as may be supposed to interest them, we introduce into our columns this week, copious extracts from the minutes of the late Yearly Meeting of New England, which we hope will be acceptable to many of our readers.

The explanation derived from Bishop Potter of the meaning of the word *doulos*, which is the original term usually rendered servant in our authorized version of the New Testament, may serve at least to show that the servants spoken of in the apostolic writings, were not *necessarily* slaves, at least according to the modern acceptation of the term.

The document bearing the signature of Elijah Coffin, as clerk, which we introduced into the 41st number of the Review, having emanated from the delegates of five Yearly Meetings, and been cordially united with by all the Assemblies represented in the Conference, can need no recommendation from the Editor of the Review, to secure for it a serious and candid perusal by such Friends as are willing to be correctly informed in relation to the organization of our religious society. He may,

wever, take the liberty to say that the document question appears to him a sound and unanswerle exposition of the principles involved in the enuiries to which it relates; and that the practical plication of those principles, as there indicated, rnishes the only safe ground upon which the soety can proceed.

Wyandot Indians.—In a letter from our valued end Thomas Wells, dated Friends' Shawnee hool on the 18th of last month, and addressed to ne of his correspondents in this city, we have a ief notice respecting the Wyandots residing in it vicinity, which may perhaps be interesting to ne of our readers. It appears the above-named iend has been extending his gospel labours to ose people, and to the Muncy tribe residing a few les westward of the Shawnee Seminary.

"The Wyandots emigrated here in the year 1842, l for the first two years had much sickness, so t they lost by death 120 out of 600 emigrants. ce that time a number of emigrants from Michi- have arrived, so that their number is now upds of 700. They have about one hundred farms, eraging twenty-five acres each, from which they se enough for their own consumption, and some tion for sale. Their buildings are of hewed logs, ept four frame and two brick dwelling houses, ich are well finished. They have school houses, which schools are kept up throughout the year, which literary instruction is given to about eighty ldren. These schools are supported by funds n the public treasury.

"The introduction of slavery into the nation ut two years since, has caused much discussion, l has resulted in a division of the Methodist urch; so that there are at present two distinct thodist congregations, which have about one ndred and thirty members in both. This nation applied to Congress to be admitted as citizens he United States. This may be an advantage to best among them, but whether it will prove so hem all is rather doubtful."

The same letter mentions that for several weeks prairies in their neighbourhood had been dotted r with the encampments of emigrants to Cali- ia, many of whom appeared to have left comable homes behind them. The sympathy of our nd was awakened under an apprehension that bers of these adventurers would return no more he beloved connexions whom they had left. He concerned to hold a religious meeting there, which purpose a meeting house belonging to the tists, being located near these encampments, obtained, and a satisfactory meeting was held.

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ennsylvania Militia Fines.—In pages 512 537 of our second volume, some notice was n of the new militia law of Pennsylvania, hich it was shown that the fines imposed for sing to engage in military trainings were ded, in their collection, with the state tax; and pprehension was expressed that Friends might be in danger of paying the military fines under the disguise of a civil assessment. This intimation was given with a view of suggesting to such Friends as might read the Review, the propriety of examining, when about to pay their taxes, of what ingredients they are composed. The following note, extracted from the "Friend" of the 6th inst., shows that the caution was not wholly superfluous.

"I was on the point of paying my militia fine to the tax collector, a day or two since, and that without thinking at all on the subject. No open reference is made to it in the tax bill, but the item of *State Personal Tax* is 50 cents higher than usual. Some little occurrence excited my suspicion, but it was not until I had repeatedly and pointedly questioned the collector, that I learned from him that the additional 50 cents was my militia fine. As the time when our taxes are to be paid is now at hand, would it not be well to put Friends on their guard, lest they be led in this manner to support the militia system, without being aware of it."

Penn's Reflections and Maxims.—In the 30th number of this volume a brief notice was given that a cheap edition of this valuable little work had just been issued by Uriah Hunt & Son, No. 44 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia; and we have the satisfaction to inform our readers that a new edition has been recently offered to the public, including the Reflections and Maxims, as in the former, with about twenty-five pages of additional matter. These additional pages consist of the character of William Penn, as drawn by three different authors, in which is exhibited the great superiority of his treatment of the simple aborigines of this country to that of most other founders of colonies in the new world; and the letter which he addressed to his wife and children when he was about to embark upon his voyage to his newly-acquired domain. Though with these enlargements, the price of this little volume, now consisting of 100 pages, is augmented to 25 cents, it may still be pronounced a cheap edition of a particularly valuable selection from the writings of one of the wisest men who adorned the age in which he lived.

We have admitted into our columns, an article which has lain some time on hand, on account of the information it contains relative to Liberia; but at the same time express our sincere regret that this attempt to establish a civilized community on the African coast has not been pursued by means wholly pacific.

Married,—At Friends' Meeting House, Hickory Valley, on Fifth day, the 6th ult., David Jones to Rebecca P., daughter of James Jones, all of Blount Co., Tennessee.

——, At Friends' Meeting, White Water, Wayne Co., Indiana, on the 5th ult., Hoxie G. Renyon to Jane S., daughter of Eli Brown, all of Richmond, Indiana.

NEW ENGLAND YEARLY MEETING.

From the Minutes of that body the following selections are made:

Report of the Committee on the Boarding School, slightly abridged.

"We, your Committee for the Superintendence of the Boarding School at Providence, have given attention thereto. Meetings of the Committee at large have been held at the School, Quarterly, and of a Sub-Committee for its more immediate supervision have been held there monthly, in the intervening months, at which reports on the condition of the School have been received from members of the Committee deputed to visit it and examine into its condition in the intervals of these Monthly Meetings.

We believe in this manner a pretty intimate knowledge of the condition of the Institution in its various departments has been kept up by the Committee; and we are encouraged to believe that this condition has been generally much in accordance with the wishes of Friends.

The labours of the Committee have been at times called for and bestowed, to encourage the attention of the Teachers and Scholars to the common and indispensable branches of an English education, such as will fit them to fill the common walks of life, and to discourage a neglect of these for the pursuit of such as do not so immediately concern practical business.

Yet we think it right to furnish in the School the means of instruction in some of the more advanced studies, such as Mathematics, Astronomy, the Latin, Greek, and French languages, Natural Philosophy, &c. But we believe that in the present state of education among Friends in this Yearly Meeting, the Institution will be most useful in encouraging such a course of study as looks to the fitting of the children of Friends practically to fulfil the duties common to all—while we agree entirely with the recommendation of George Fox, that Friends' schools should teach whatever is useful in the creation.

The average number of Scholars has been one hundred and one, viz. fifty-one males and fifty females.

The family has generally been favoured with health, and harmony has prevailed. Meetings for worship have been regularly held as heretofore in the house.

The accounts of the Superintendent and Treasurer of the School Fund have been examined and audited.

The expenditures of the School during the year ending with the last winter Term have been $13,754 51.

The income from the School Fund has been $6,595 20—and from board and tuition of scholars and other sources $6,912 72. Total income, $13,507 92, being less than the expenditures by the sum of $246 59.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the end of the winter Term may be stated $262 18, being $246 59 less than the balan in hand last year—that being the amount which the expenditures have exceeded the come.

According to the conclusion of the Yea Meeting last year, the Committee proceeded ascertain, as near as might be, the actual exper incurred for the board and tuition of a scholar the school, and found the same to be $66 Term, and that sum, according to the direction the Yearly Meeting, has been charged the l Term for children members of other Yea Meetings.

The Committee apprehend that this conclusi of the Yearly Meeting is one which it may well to review, and they think the present a su able time for the whole subject of the price tuition and the application of the funds of t Institution to claim the renewed attention of t Yearly Meeting. They therefore believe it rig instead of proposing the terms for board a tuition the coming year, as has been heretof usually done, to recommend the whole subj to the deliberate consideration of the Yea Meeting.

We believe usefulness to the School wo arise from the members of the Yearly Meetin Committee on Education attending each of t semi-annual examinations at the School, a would suggest to the Yearly Meeting that su attendance be recommended.

We desire to impress upon the minds of Frie the importance, in our view, of children rema ing through the Term they enter for, and be present at the examination at its close. Mu discouragement to the care takers at the sch and to the Committee, has resulted from schol leaving previous to such examinations, and believe a serious loss has also often resulted to scholars who have thus left, as well as incon nience to those who remain.

The subject of the training of the youth members of our religious society, as it has e been among the most important and interesti concern of Friends, so we apprehend it rema to be of deep interest to the well being both its objects and of the Society at large. There both truth and instruction in the testimony Scripture, 'Train up a child in the way he sho go, and when he is old he will not depart from We trust the interest of Friends on this subj has not abated, and we feel encouraged to beli that the School has, under the Divine blessi served to promote the object of a guarded religious education, and we may express the sire that with the continued care of Friends, may still be useful to the same end."

Minute on the State of Society.

"On entering at this time upon a considerat of the state of our religious Society as presen by the Answers to the Queries from our sub dinate meetings, we were introduced into d

oncern that we might be favoured to discharge
is interesting service of the church under a
ving sense of its importance. The first Query
lates specially to the discharge of our duty to
ur Heavenly Father, by manifesting before men
ur sense of our entire dependence upon Him for
ie purpose of worshipping and adoring Him.
Ve were very feelingly reminded of the solemn
ature of this duty, and earnestly entreated to re-
ect upon the consequences of a neglect of it. If
e love God supremely—if we really feel, as it is,
ir situation in His sight—that He knoweth our
ry thoughts—that he is omnipotent and omni-
esent—that unto Him we are to give our final
count, and that before Him we *must* stand—
n it be possible that we shall be unwilling to
nder unto Him the reasonable service of assem-
ing for His worship.

A deficiency in the due attendance of our meet-
gs, especially in the middle of the week, con-
nues to be apparent in the answers from all our
ueries; and the query has been pathetically
ised, shall this continue with us forever? Will
e not be persuaded, by the mercies of God, to
nder unto him the homage which is his due?
Vill we not commit ourselves into His holy keep-
g who can prosper our temporal efforts or can
ast them at His will? We all need to be
eansed of the leprosy that is upon our hearts;
e all need to witness the washings of the Holy
pirit; we all need a daily renewal and an in-
ease of spiritual strength; and will we not avail
rselves of his gracious promise, that when we
eet together in His name, there He will be in
e midst? Will we not, under a renewed sense
our present necessities, and of the awfulness
the future that is before us, enter afresh into
venant with our God, to render unto Him the
crifices which he is pleased to require of us?
d will we not even rejoice in an opportunity to
turn unto Him of our *first fruits*, and not offer
to him of that which costs us nothing?

Love to God and love to the brethren go hand
hand; and we were impressively reminded that
we love not our brother whom we have seen,
shall not love God whom we have not seen.
true love one of another filled our hearts, we
ould be entirely preserved from all evil speak-
g, all detraction, all whisperings concerning one
other, and with feelings of concern we should
engaged to take each other by the hand with
affectionate language, Come, brother, let us
up together to the mountain of the Lord, to
house of the God of Jacob. The example of
r predecessors in the truth, in these respects,
s impressively brought into view, and the an-
nt command and promise pertinently revived—
tand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the
paths, where is the good way, and walk there-
and ye shall find rest to your souls.'

The right training of our precious children was
lingly dwelt upon. Parents were tenderly en-
ated to seek for Divine help, to be enabled to
impress upon those committed to their trust, a
belief in the consistency of our religious testi-
monies with the truth as it exists in Jesus; that
His teachings lead us out of the vanities and ex-
travagance of the world into true simplicity; and
we were exhorted, very pathetically, to control
our offspring by the power of *love*. A blessing
ever rests upon the labour of parents, when thus
exercised; the tender, opening mind of the child
will be thus reached; it will not resist the trick-
ling tear of a beloved and pious parent; and the
testimonies of truth, so important to be main-
tained, so beautiful in themselves, so consistent
for us as Christians, and so essential to us as
Friends, will not be revolting, but lovely, in the
eyes of our dear young friends. The unsatisfy-
ing nature of those pursuits which lead from the
garden enclosed; the disappointment which is
sure to result from gratifying those dispositions
which seek for pleasure in the vanities of the
world; the remorse that follows this indulgence,
and the difficulties in the way of return, were
spread before us to warn and to guard; while the
effects of the *example* of parents, in its influence
upon our watchful and observing children, were
faithfully pourtrayed, and the blessing that fol-
lows a goodly care in this respect was encour-
agingly brought into view. 'I will pour my
Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine
offspring; and they shall spring up as among the
grass, as willows by the water courses,' and they
shall not 'be rooted out.' "

A report from the committee on the joint con-
cern of that and New York Yearly Meetings, in
relation to the Indians located west of the Missis-
sippi, informed that no way had presented for any
action, on their behalf, since last report, and that
New York had discharged its committee; they
therefore proposed that they should be also re-
leased, to which the meeting agreed; but being
introduced into a feeling of sympathy and com-
miseration for the interesting objects of this con-
cern, a committee of twelve Friends was appoint-
ed to give such attention to this subject as way
may open for, and report to the meeting next year.

Testimonies respecting Anna A. Jenkins,
Thomas Howland, and John Warren, were read
and directed to be recorded.

The Committee on Education furnished the
following statistics and remarks:

" Children between the ages of 4 and 16,	1288
Children between the ages of 16 and 21,	553
Monthly Meeting Schools, . . .	1
Preparative Meeting Schools, . .	2
Family Schools, ...	13
Children attending Friends' School, .	230
Children attending Mixed Schools, .	1335
Schools taught by men Friends, . .	35
Schools taught by women Friends, .	35

"It appears from the above account that there has been but little addition to the number of select schools since our last report, yet the committee are encouraged to hope that there is an increasing interest in *home culture*, and we believe that wherever concerned parents, in humble dependence on the Divine blessing, and in a manner calculated to strengthen mutual love and confidence, have endeavoured to discharge their duty to their children in this respect, that the tendency has been to counteract the unfavourable influences of Mixed schools. Should this committee be continued, or a similar one appointed, we hope that an increased concern may be felt for our children, and that care will be taken that books setting forth the principles and doctrines of our Society be placed within the reach of those who are destitute and in scattered locations, and that parents be encouraged to acquaint their children with their contents."

"The Committee on the concern of this meeting for the Penobscot and Passammaquaddy Tribes of Indians, made the following Report, viz:

'*To New England Yearly Meeting of Friends:*

The Committee having charge of the concern of this Meeting for the improvement of the condition of the Penobscot and Passammaquaddy Indians, report—

That the objects of our appointment have from time to time claimed our attention and awakened desires to render ourselves helpful in some way, though circumstances have prevented their being visited at their homes by the committee the past year. But as many of them are in the practice of roving from place to place, some of them have occasionally been met with by members of the committee, and such opportunities have been improved to mingle in familiar, and, we think, profitable converse with them. And although the failure of their crops for several years past has in some measure tended to discourage them in attending to agricultural pursuits as much as in former years, yet we are encouraged in the belief that there is some improvement in their general habits, and particularly in abstaining from intoxicating drinks.'"

The minute made at the close of the meeting was in the following terms:

"The present Yearly Meeting having been a season of favour, in which, as we gratefully and humbly believe, we have witnessed the blessed Head of the Church to be near to preserve and direct us—being closely united together in love—and the various concerns claiming our attention having been satisfactorily disposed of, we now conclude, proposing to meet again at this place at the usual time next year, if our Heavenly Father so permit."

Samuel Boyd Tobey served the meeting as Clerk.

MEANING OF THE TERM SERVANT IN THE N[EW] TESTAMENT.

The following extracts from Bishop Potte[r]'s great work, "The Antiquities of Greece," wh[ich] was published in the year 1697, may help t[o] more intelligent reading of many passages in [the] New Testament:

"Slaves, as long as they were under the g[o]vernment of a master, were called *Oiketai;* b[ut] after their freedom was granted them, they w[ere] *Duoloi*, not being, like the former, a part of t[he] master's estate, but only obliged to some grate[ful] acknowledgements, and small services, (Chrys[os]pus de Concordia, lib. ii,) such as were requir[ed] of the *Metoikoi*, to whom they were in some f[ew] things inferior; but seldom arrived at the dign[ity] of citizens, especially if they had received th[eir] freedom from a private person, and not upon [a] public account; for such as were advanced [to] public services, seemed to have lived in great r[e]pute, and enjoyed a larger share of liberty th[an] those who had only merited their freedom by t[he] obligations they had laid upon particular persons. —*Potter's Antiquities of Greece, vol.* 1., *p.* 7[8] *Edinburg edition*, 1813.

This testimony is the more valuable as it is t[he] conviction to which the author has arrived after calm and patient investigation of ancient author[i]ties. He had no temptation when he wrote either to favour or retard the cause of emancipatio[n]. One hundred and fifty years ago the whole England believed that it was right and proper to hold men in slavery. The venerable bishop simply aiming at the true meaning of the Greek work *Doulos*—and in the above extract he has given his decision.

Oiketes is only used four times in the New Testament. Luke 16: 13. Acts 10: 7. Rom. 14: 4. 1 Peter 2: 18.

Doulos is used in the New Testament one hundred and seventeen times.

Apply this word as Bishop Potter affirms it was used by the ancient Greeks, and it will elucidate Paul's Epistle to Philemon concerning Onesimus, v. 16: "Not now as a *doulos* (who at most was not a part of the master's estate, but only obliged to some grateful acknowledgements and small services,) but above a *doulos*, a brother beloved."—*Independent.*

THE COMPROMISE BILL.

Senator Benton, in his late speech, gave the following account of the labours of the Committee of Thirteen, and of the bill which has been offered as a compromise.

All this labour of the committee, and all the remedy, proceed upon the assumption that the people of the United States are in a miserable distracted condition; that it is their mission to relieve this national distress, and that these bil[ls]

the sovereign remedy for that purpose. Now, ny opinion, all this is a mistake, both as to condition of the country, the mission of the mittee, and the efficacy of the remedy. I do believe in this misery, and distraction, and ress, and strife of the people. On the con- y, I believe them to be very quiet at home, nding to their crops, such of them as do not an to feed out of the public crib, and that they ld be perfectly happy if the politicians would y permit them to think so. I know of no dis- s in the country, no misery, no strife, no dis- tion, none of those five gaping wounds of ich the Senator from Kentucky made enume- ion on the five fingers of his left hand, and for healing of which, all together, and all at e, and not one at a time, like the little Doctor ylor, he has provided this capacious plaster in shape of five old bills tacked together. * * * Here are a parcel of old bills, which have been ng upon our tables some months, and which ght have been passed, each by itself, in some d form, long ago, and which have been carried by the committee, and brought back again, ndled into one, and altered just enough to ke each one worse; and then called a compro- se—where there is nothing to compromise— supported by a report which cannot support lf. Here are the California State admission , reported by the Committee on Territories ee months ago; the two territorial government s, reported by the same committee at the same e; the Texas compact bill, originated by me years ago, and reproduced at the present ses- ; the fugitive slave recovery bill, reported n the judiciary committee at the commence- t of the session; and the slave trade suppres- bill for this District of Columbia, which is hing but a revival of an old Maryland law, in e before the District was created, and repealed an old act of Congress. These are the batch ve bills taken from our files, altered just ugh to spoil each, then tacked together and istened a compromise, and pressed upon the ate as a sovereign remedy for calamities ch have no existence.

THE EFFECT OF TIDES.

ieut. Davis, U. S. Navy, delivered a course of ures at the Smithsonian Institute, in which e singular and interesting information was ght forth. From observation and collected rmation, he stated that changes were constantly g on along our coast, of the utmost import- to the commerce and navigation of our try. At Sandy Hook, for example, where e is now dry land there was in 1836 forty of water; and this is the main channel. In there was an open ship channel from Barn- e bay to the ocean, and as late as the begin- of this century, in heavy storms, the sea occasionally made a breach at the same place; but the process of construction under the law of tidal action, has closed up this opening entirely, and the place is now an important part of Cape Cod.

Other well authenticated instances, derived from a comparison of the recent surveys with the earliest charts of our coast, were mentioned. For example, Monomy Point is constantly extending to the south. Under the operation of the tides, a number of harbors and inlets, particularly along Martha's Vineyard and Long Island, have been gradually closed and converted into ponds. The remarkable fact was stated that the salt water of these ponds had given place in the course of a few years, to fresh water. Another remarkable fact is, that the bottom of these ponds is frequently deeper than the bottom of the adjoining ocean.

This fact is interesting, since it is found that the inhabited parts of sandy deserts, such as the oases of the Desert of Sahara, present similar depressions, the bottom of the valley being in some instances, below the present level of the sea. The lecturer also stated that these ponds, in the course of the change, become the home, in succession, of salt water, brackish water, and fresh water animals and thus afford a beautiful demonstration of the geological formation of basins, such as those of London and Paris, in which the remains of successive races of animals are found in a fossil state.

Lieut. Davis has deduced from his numerous observations, the law of tidal deposites—namely that all deposites on the external coast are made by the incoming or flood tide, and that the increase of deposites is always in the line of the tidal current. Thus, if the tide moves to the north along any part of the coast, projecting points, which may serve as nuclei, are found to elongate in a north and south direction. This action is not confined to our coasts, but Lieut. Davies applies it to the explanation of phenomena noticed in the Llandes of France and Holland.

Another important deduction is, that the deposites at the mouths of the harbours and estuaries, (not rivers,) known by the name of bars, are formed from materials deposited by the ocean. The action of the tide is that of constant deposition. Degradation of the coast is the effect of the waves and storms of the ocean. The general action of the meteorological causes, is to diminish the height of continents and to transport their materials to the sea, while the action of the tide is just the reverse, and tends to keep up and preserve around the coast the materials which have been brought down in geological periods. In this way, the belts of land which skirt our coast have been thrown up, and even Long Island itself has probably been formed in the same way.—*Scientific American.*

THE LARGE INDIAN BOA, OR ROCK SNAKE.

BY LORD ARTHUR HAY.

Beyond exaggerated and overdrawn stories regarding this animal, little is generally known relative to its habits and structure—I trust, therefore, that the few following remarks may be found of some interest to the general reader, though offering nothing of novelty to the experienced naturalist.

The great Boa Constrictor of India is one of the most dreaded enemies of the denizens of the forest; for, though totally devoid of poisonous fangs, its colossal strength renders it capable of overpowering most of the larger animals when once within its grasp.

The constricting serpents have been separated by most naturalists into two divisions, those of the New World, retaining the generic name of Boa, and those of the old that of Python. In form and generic difference, they disagree but slightly, and, from all accounts they seem to possess similar habits.

The boas of South America attain, perhaps, to a greater size than our continental Indian species, but still the pythons of Sumatra, Java, and most of the other eastern islands, have been found of almost incredible lengths; from thirty to forty feet, however, may be considerd the maximum length of these snakes, though few are found in Southern India of greater lengths than from fifteen to twenty feet. I have received through the kindness of General Cullen, what was considered in Travancore to be a large specimen of the Indian Python, it having been killed in the jungles of that country, just after having swallowed a full grown spotted deer. Its victim was a doe, and large with fawn at the time. The snake is twelve feet long, and measured four feet in circumference when it contained its prey; this is one of the largest pythons I have heard of, as being killed in Southern India—that is authenticated specimens—though I have frequently heard of much longer and larger monsters having been seen, though seldom actually measured.

There can be little doubt that such a snake would be fully capable of overpowering the strongest man; and the natives of the jungle whence my specimen came, assert that bisons are often destroyed by them. This remains to be proved by occular demonstration, for though perfectly possible, and far from improbable, few would believe it without unimpeachable evidence.

When first examining one of the large reptiles, the question naturally arises, how does it attack its prey, and, when seized, how is it possible to swallow it through so small an aperture as its mouth. A little further examination soon explains the difficulty, but as I do not suppose every one has the same opportunities I have had, and if so, the inclination, I shall endeavour, in a few words, to show how beautifully nature adopts the structure of her ever varying forms for the positions in which they are placed, and to ans the ends for which they were created. On first view, the python seems a heavy, thick, powerful snake, its body seemingly less roun than the more active and graceful serpents. belly is cased in broad, flat, and uniform sc of a hard enamelled texture, the breadth of body being their greatest length. These sc form in this, as indeed in nearly all snakes, organs of locomotion. Its head is flattened, its jaws are armed with two rows of strong te bent backwards; these, when once buried in flesh, act like hooks, and prevent any ani from withdrawing itself, as long as the jaws main close; the vertebral column is so construc that from the middle of each vertebra on b sides, a rib articulates so loosely, that the m perfect flexibility is retained. The lower end each pair of ribs are joined to the inner surf of the abdominal scales, and can, through cert muscles, be easily moved forward by pairs; each pair is moved, the scale to which it is joi does the same, and this being pressed upon ground, the sharp posterior edge takes hold of surface, and so on with the rest. This princi of progression may be seen when a snake is cending the steps of a stair, each scale, in turn, being then easily observed to catch u the sharp angle of the step, and form a p from which the next is moved. As far a have been able to observe, the python is slugg in its habits, and prefers lying in wait for prey. The smaller ones feed upon frogs, sn mammalia, such as rats, mice, &c., and also bi principally partridges and quails; these liv mostly on the ground.

The larger ones that are found in the jun lie concealed from view by some bush or l grass, and when lying motionless, resemble trunk of a tree or piece of stone so closely, t the eye is frequently deceived as to the obj They adopt this method of lying in wait from comparative slowness of their progressive moti their muscular powers being more adapted constriction than locomotion. At the root of tail, two organs may be seen resembling hook claws, and which have been supposed by s authors to be mere useless rudiments of lim but to the animal they are of the most import use, particularly to the larger species; for them the snake fastens itself to a tree, ther giving it greater power and freer use of body, when encircling some victim within folds.

The neighbourhood of water, or the vici of some forest path, is the favourite haunt of reptile. His tail entwined round the trunk stump of a tree, his body carefully hid f view by the thick foliage or rank grass of jungle, he lies perfectly still and motionl waiting for any unconscious animal that may repairing to the stream to slake its thirst. moment its intended victim passes within re

e snake darts upon it, making the jaws meet throat, and entwining its body in folds round e chest of the prey, so as to induce suffocation. ath ensues from want of power of expansion the chest to enable the lungs to play. When tisfied that life is extinct, the reptile gradually locks each limb by unfolding its body, and es not, to the best of my knowledge, further ak the bones of its prey (as is commonly be- ved) to better enable deglutition; if any bones fractured, it is merely from the force used in ffocating its prey. In the case mentioned ove, there was not a single bone broken in the dy of the deer, which is sufficient proof to w that deglutition can take place without cture to the skeleton.

The next act is that of swallowing, and this is operation that takes considerable time and ex- ion on the part of the snake. He generally nmences by the head, which being the smaller t, serves to distend the throat of the python l prepare it gradually for the immense strain as to undergo when forcing down the bulky t of the prey. The mechanism of the snake's s is wonderfully adapted for the distention y have to undergo; the under jaw articulates loosely in the upper, that dislocation can take ce at the symphysis without causing pain. the python, beyond the act of holding its prey, jaws are not of any use, and consequently ure has only provided them with a structure nswer that end already noticed in the recurved n of the teeth. Dislocation takes place as dually as the increasing size of the prey ren- s distension necessary; the lower jaw hanging ength, quite loose and disconnected from the er.

t is an erroneous idea, though a very preva- one, that the snake covers the whole of its im with saliva from the tongue before swal- ing it. A single glance at the structure of tongue of any reptile would at once prove the rdity of this notion; that organ being of a long and slender form, wholly unadapted either licking or tasting. The glands that erate the saliva are only called into action n the animal has begun to swallow. The us then secreted naturally assists deglutition a great degree, but it is never poured forth the animal actually begins to swallow. To ent suffocation while forcing the body down œsophagus, two small muscles attached to the er jaw and also to the trachea have been disco- d, which can bring forward the larynx nearly he mouth, which would enable any one to erve the larynx opening and shutting while utition is proceeding. After the entire ani- is swallowed, a kind of lethargy pervades system of the snake, and he then may be ly approached. Of this the natives are well re, and attack him in consequence without .

uch are a few of the habits of the monster reptile. Much information regarding it is yet required, which could be easily obtained by those living in the neighbourhood of large jungles, where it always arrives at the greatest size, while a few notes concerning the dimensions of specimens killed, made upon the spot, would go further towards our knowledge of the sizes arrived at, than all the vague conjectures or hearsay reports often so freely circulated without any foundation.—*Madras Journal of Literature and Science.*

WATER SPOUT IN THE PACIFIC.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser copies the following from the manuscript of a pamphlet which is about to be published in that city, entitled, "California as I saw it," the author of which is a returned adventurer:

When off the Mexican coast, we had a fine view of that natural, but imperfectly understood phenomenon—a water spout—which, in several respects, was new, even to the old experienced seamen on board. It was a warm morning, with variable breezes, that scarcely ruffled the surface of the ocean. At a distance of about one hundred rods to the westward, suddenly there was a disturbing of the smooth water—within an era of perhaps an hundred feet; it at first boiled and foamed, then a spray or vapour arose from the turmoil, which had soon a focus in its centre, around which it whirled in a spiral form, upwards, as we often see dust, and other light substances of the earth, in the incipient stage of a whirlwind. It rose rapidly to the height of three or four hundred feet, almost perpendicular, then swayed off, and after forming a graceful curve, assumed again its almost perpendicular position, until it pierced a light fleecy cloud. Its entire height seemed to us from 5000 to 6000 feet.

As the column of vapour ascended, its base upon the ocean enlarged, until it assumed a conical form throughout its whole extent. When it touched the cloud, quick almost as an electric flash, the vapour disappeared, and we had the sublime spectacle of a gigantic column of clear blue water, its base upon the sea, and its apex in the clouds!

The whole mighty phenomenon was noiseless; no other sounds than the gentle ones of the waves as they broke before the bow of our ship, disturbed the stillness of the scene. The vast column swayed and undulated with the wind, as if it had been a huge sea serpent that was stretched from the ocean to the clouds! Its entire duration was from fifteen to twenty minutes, when it seemed to have performed its office, its surplus of water settled down into the ocean, or rather again assuming the vapour, commencing at its connection with the cloud. The cloud that it pierced was at first of a light colour, as I have before observed. As it began to fill from the mighty conduit that had towered up to it, it grew

dense and black, as if gorged and surfeited from its vast reservoir!

In the afternoon we had a drenching shower, as if the surcharged cloud was returning back to the ocean the contribution it had levied in the morning.

We saw other water spouts in our voyage, but none that deserved mentioning, after witnessing the one I have attempted to describe.

DAVID AND GOLIATH.

Jehovah-nissi—The Lord my banner.—Ex. xvii. 15.

By whom was David taught
To aim the dreadful blow,
When he Goliath fought,—
And laid the Gittite low?—
No sword, nor spear, the stripling took;
But chose a pebble from the brook.

'Twas Israel's God and King
Who sent him to the fight;—
Who gave him strength to sling,
And skill to aim aright.
Ye feeble saints, your strength endures,
Because young David's God is yours.

Who order'd Gideon forth
To storm th' invader's camp,
With arms of little worth,
A pitcher and a lamp?
The trumpet made his coming known;—
And all the host was overthrown.

Oh! I have seen the day
When, with a single word,—
God helping me to say,
My trust is in the Lord,—
My soul has quell'd a thousand foes
Fearless of all that could oppose.

But unbelief,—self-will,—
Self-righteousness and pride,—
How often do they steal
My weapon from my side?
Yet David's Lord and Gideon's friend,
Will help his servants to the end. COWPER.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Europa arrived at Halifax on the 1st. inst, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell made an able speech in defence of the conduct of the ministry on the Greek question, and treated the vote of censure in the House of Lords, with contempt. It was thought, that so long as the ministers should continue to possess the confidence of the Commons, they would retain their places. The probability of an adjustment of the difficulty between Lord Palmerston and Gen. Lafitte, appeared more distant than ever.

In Poland, numerous arrests have recently been made, in consequence of a threatened insurrection for the purpose of emancipating that country from the dominion of Prussia, Austria and Russia. A pamphlet had been secretly circulated, bearing the title, "Words of Truth for the Polish People," which announced opinions strenuously opposed to the existing order of things, and contained an exciting detail of the oppressions of the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian governments, urging the people to a simultaneous and determined resistance.

The American Consul at Havanna, is reported to have demanded the delivery, by the Spanish authorities, of the prisoners and vessels captured near the coast of Yucatan, and to have met with a deci refusal.

In Texas, the news from Santa Fe produced tense excitement, and an extra session of the Le lature was about to be convened.

A company has been formed in Baltimore, for purpose of working one of the quicksilver mine California. According to accounts received f persons whose scientific knowledge gives autho to their opinion on the subject, and who have exam ed the mines, the supply of the metal is inexhau ble, and can scarcely fail to yield immense pro

The Michigan Convention, to revoke the St Constitution, has decided in favour of retaining seat of government at Lansing. It has refuse grant electoral privileges to persons of colour, adopted a proposition to disfranchise persons v bet on elections.

On the morning of the 2d inst. Professor Web sent to the Governor and Council of Mass. a writ communication, in which he confesses that he ki Dr. Parkman, in a fit of violent excitement, cau by the taunts and threats of the latter. He alle that the act was entirely unpremeditated, and t the fatal wound was inflicted by a single blow w a stick which happened to be at hand; and, t finding his efforts to resuscitate the Doctor unav ing, his subsequent attempts to conceal the bo were the result of consternation arising from t unexpected event.

The fall of a large portion of Table Rock, fr 150 to 200 feet long, and from 30 to 70 broad, m ing an irregular semicircle, took place at the Niag falls on the 29th ult.

By a telegraphic despatch received since t paper was put in type, we are informed that Pr dent Taylor expired at about half past ten on night of the 9th inst.

Our city was visited on the 9th inst. with an a ful conflagration, such as had not been previou witnessed since it was founded. The fire broke in the afternoon, near Vine street wharf, and so explosive substance in one of the buildings f attacked, scattered the burning materials over adjoining houses, thus giving a fearful and unm ageable force to the conflagration, besides destroy a number of lives. By this awful event a num of families, in comfortable circumstances, are s denly rendered homeless.

In Congress affairs continue nearly *in statu q* In the Senate, on the 3d inst., J. Wales, of Delaw presented a set of resolutions adopted at a meet of the citizens of Wilmington, Del., in opposition the Omnibus Bill. This bill was still under disc sion in the Senate at the time of our latest inform tion, with very little prospect of its being s brought to a conclusion.

A copy of the constitution adopted by the peo of New Mexico is announced as received at Wa ington. It was to be submitted to a vote of t people on the 20th of last month; and the first s sion of the legislature was to commence on the inst. On the subject of slavery, the constituti after reciting in substance the introductory part of t declaration of independence, respecting hum rights, provides that no male slave shall be h by law to serve another as servant, slave or appr tice, after attaining the age of twenty-one yea unless bound by his own consent, after arriving that age, or sentenced to serve as a punishment crime. Females in like manner are exempted fr servitude after attaining the age of eighteen.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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ELIZABETH COLLINS.

The following memoir of ELIZABETH COLLINS, f Upper Evesham, New Jersey, North America, resents us with a remarkable example of devo- edness to the love and service of God, of humble rust in the Redeemer, and of pious resignation nder many and complicated afflictions; and will, e believe, prove instructive and animating to ie Christian reader. She was born on the 4th the First month, 1755, of religious parents. er father died when she was about six years d. "Leaving," she says, "my mother with six nall children, and not abundance of this world's easure to bring us up with, it was my lot to live it from home; and I had some trying seasons pass through, both in body and mind; but my acious Helper was near, in those, my young ys, though, like Samuel, I knew not what it as."

In consequence of indisposition, she was ob- ed to return home; where, for some years, she d the advantage of her mother's tender and tchful care; though mercifully preserved from ss sins, yet she was frequently induced to yield her natural propensities to levity and folly. e time of her greatest indulgence in that which s evil, was previous to her fifteenth year. She in left her mother's house, to go out as an ap- ntice about the year 1770. In reference to s time, she says: "I was much exposed, and t with many difficulties; but the invisible arm Divine love and mercy was near for my pre- vation; blessed be the great name of Israel's d, who alone preserved me from utter ruin; in remembrance thereof my soul cannot but bless, ise, and magnify his ever-worthy name. Al- ugh I took some delight in company, and light versation, yet I had often to retire and pour my tears before Him who seeth in secret, and had in mercy visited my soul and given me measure, to see the vanity of youthful pastimes, that I had too much delighted in. After the expiration of my apprenticeship, I attended meetings as steadily as my situation would admit, being obliged to go from house to house, to work at my trade, in the course of which I met with many trials, being much exposed to company."

She was married about the eighteenth year of her age: but in little more than four years it pleased Divine Providence to take from her her affectionate husband. Respecting this deeply afflictive event, she thus writes, "Being now left a poor disconsolate widow, with two small children, I was ready to conclude, that no one's trials could exceed mine; but the Lord, in mercy, was near to support and bear up through all, that I did not sink below hope, though often brought very low, both in body and mind, in which seasons I wrote the following: 'My heart seemeth humbled within me, and my desire is, that I may be preserved as in the hollow of the Lord's mighty hand, who am a poor unworthy creature; but He is wonderful in goodness; He hath spared, pitied, and showed mercy, that I am not cast off and quite lost.

"Oh! that my head were as waters, and mine eyes as a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night, until acquainted with my God; Oh, that I may receive bread from thy table, and that thy grace may abound in me."

"A short time after the death of my dear husband, I had a severe attack of disease, in which I had no prospect of recovering, but was quite resigned to the Divine will; desiring that if He saw meet to raise me again, it might be for some good end; in the remembrance of which season, I feel breathings of soul, that I may be so attentive to the pointings of Truth, and so obedient to my dear Lord and Master, as to answer this great end. Gracious and Holy Father, may it please Thee to strengthen my feeble endeavours, and more and more wean me from every thing that obstructs the growth of thy pure truth."

In the year 1778, she was united in marriage to Job Collins, and soon afterwards, being then in the 24th year of her age, she yielded to an apprehension of duty to speak as a minister in our religious assemblies.

Respecting the state of her mind on entering on this new and important work, she says: "My mouth being thus opened, I was ready to conclude I should be more steadily favoured, and not ex-

perience such deep exercise as I had passed through; but I was disappointed; for although I had great peace, in giving up to speak a few words in meetings, when required, yet I often had to experience close baptisms; such stripping seasons, that I have been ready to call all in question, and conclude that I have been misled, and that it was not required of me to speak in public. But my great and good Master, who saw my distress, suffered me not to sink, but condescended in mercy to favour me at seasons, with the lifting up of the light of his glorious countenance, whereby my poor drooping spirit was raised and comforted. My friends, also, showed great kindness and sympathy towards me."

"I had many deep and close exercises to pass through, under which nothing short of the Divine arm of Omnipotence, could have supported; and about which time I wrote as follows:—'Unto Thee, O Thou searcher of hearts, I commit myself! O Lord! search me, and try me; if there be iniquity in me, do Thou it away. Let not thy blessed hand spare, nor thy holy eye pity, until Thou hast brought judgment unto victory—until Thou hast made of me what Thou pleasest, for thou knowest for what cause I am thus tried. O Lord! be pleased to visit my dear children, now in their young and tender years; turn their hearts unto Thee, and one unto another. Be graciously pleased to enable me to keep my place and authority over them, in thy Truth. Create in me a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within me—a right disposition of mind, to bear all things that may fall to my lot, for a trial of my faith and love unto thee, O Thou beloved of my soul!"

She several times believed it to be required of her to leave her family, in order to visit her friends in the love and service of the gospel; and in the year 1793 felt her mind strongly attracted to the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia. The yellow fever prevailed at that time in the city, and it appeared to be a very serious thing to venture thither; yet her faith was strong that she should experience preservation; and this favour was mercifully granted. During her stay there she writes as follows:

"This is a solemn time in this city, wherein many houses, great and fair, are left without inhabitants, many faces gather paleness, and hearts are filled with sadness. Many, I believe, as was formerly recommended, are getting as between the porch and the altar, crying, 'Spare thy people, O Lord! and give not thine heritage to reproach.' I have entered this city, and remained in it, without fear, except the fear of the Lord, that at times fills the hearts of his humble dependent children. May I be truly thankful for this and every other mercy."

She returned home under an humbling sense of Divine regard, having to remember those expressions of Jacob, "I crossed this Jordan with my staff, and now I am become two bands." "I had nothing but the staff of faith to lean upon, and now, in my return, I have to experience a good degree of holy quiet, and the incomes of sweet peace, which is more to the immortal soul than all that this world can afford. Oh! may it be more and more prized, and sought after by me is the desire of my heart. In looking over the above remarks, my soul doth bless, praise, and magnify, that holy hand and arm which preserved his children unhurt even in the flames whose power is the same, yesterday, to-day, and forever."

She was not long afterwards closely tried by the decease of three of her children; but through out this period of affliction, her mind was much stayed in humble submission to the dispensation of an all-wise God, and she was enabled to adopt the language, "Thy will, Oh Father, be done." About this time she thus describes the state of her own mind:

"I have been much reduced, and centered in nothingness of self, a suitable situation to receive the wine of the kingdom; and through mercy, have had to partake of the income of holy good in a larger degree than ever before, for so long together, and have been ready to conclude, that perhaps my warfare is nearly accomplished; but whether or not, my greatest desire is, that I may be fully given up. The world and the things of it, have been sunk into such nothingness, that have not a name importing little enough to call them by, compared with the joys of eternity, that I have had a prospect of. Centre, then, O my soul! more and more within the enclosure of the walls of its salvation."

In the Ninth month, 1796, at the Yearly Meeting at Philadelphia, she says: "Many weighty matters were feelingly and pertinently spoken to and nothing more fully than that of love and unity, the badge of true discipleship; the want of which, I believe, is a great loss and hurt to many. This subject brought great weight and exercise over the meeting, and over me as an individual. Great was my desire for Friends in general, and more for our particular meeting; but especially my dear offspring, that they might be more and more partakers of that love and unity which become and distinguish Christ's followers; that they may not only be his by creation, but by redemption also; for God is love, and they that dwell in him, dwell in love."

In the Tenth month, she thus writes: "Thou most holy and righteous Lord, art more and more weaning me from the pleasant things of this world, perfect thy work to thine own praise. Let not thine hand spare, nor thine eye pity, until Thou hast perfected thine intended purpose; until Thou hast made of me what Thou pleasest. Thou only knowest what food is most convenient for me. Be pleased, in mercy, to mete out the dispensations of thy Providence, in a way and manner that may tend to the firm establishment of my faith in Thee, O Thou immovable Rock

"In looking over my life, even from the days f my youth, I have to admire the many preser- ations, gracious dealings, tender mercies, and oving-kindnesses of the Lord, my bountiful reator, towards me, a poor unworthy creature. Iy soul doth bless, praise, and magnify His great nd ever-worthy name, and can, with some degree f propriety, adopt the language of Jacob, when Ie blessed Joseph and said, 'God before whom ny fathers, Abraham and Isaac, did walk, the od which fed me all my life long unto this day, he angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless he lads, and let my name be named on them; nd the name of my fathers Abraham and Isaac.'

"But we cannot suppose, that to be called the hildren of Abraham, or of believing parents, will lo any thing for us. We may remember, that ur dear Lord and Saviour told some in that day, hat to be the children of Abraham, was to do the vorks of Abraham; that it is not a name or a rofession, but a possession of the Truth that will lo.

"Oh! may the Lord, in mercy, so visit and so pen the understandings of my dear children, as ot only to see the beauty of the Truth, but to oin in, and receive it in the love of it. So wish- th, and so prayeth, your truly exercised and leeply concerned mother."

In the years 1797, 1798, and 1799, she paid everal religious visits to her friends, and during hese engagements she writes:

"Thou, O Lord! art strength in our weakness, nouth, and wisdom, yea all things to thy humble lependent children, whose trust is in Thee, wait- ng for thy putting forth in the way, and going efore them; blessed be thy holy name forever!"

A little after she expresses being "thankful in eart to the Great Helper of his people, who had een near and supported through many close ex- rcises, and in much weakness of body, that at imes it looked unlikely I should be able to get hrough; but as mine eye was kept single to my oly Helper, I had to acknowledge, with the dis- iples, I lacked nothing. Before I set out on his little journey, I had many difficulties and iscouragements to pass through, which ofttimes oked insurmountable, like mountains and floods hat could not be passed over. But as my mind ecame truly given up to him, whose right it is dispose of us as he sees meet, how were those fficulties removed, that I could even adopt the nguage of the Psalmist, 'What ailed thee, O ou sea, that thou fleddest! thou Jordan that ou wast driven back! ye mountains that ye ipped like rams, and ye little hills like lambs!' hus I had from time to time to set up my Ebe- zer and acknowledge, 'hitherto Thou hast lped me.'"

On returning from one of these gospel missions, e says:

"In the Eleventh month I reached home, ary in body, but comforted in mind, with the ward of sweet peace, having been enabled to perform the service required of me, in a good degree of faithfulness and dedication to Him, who had thus called me forth, and was graciously pleased to go before and make way. O! blessed forever be his great name! who continues to be the never-failing Helper of his humble dependent children, who put their whole trust in him; and who has supported through many trials and deep probations, yea, sweetened many bitter cups. May my soul bless, praise, and magnify thy great and ever worthy name, who art God over all, blessed forever! Be graciously pleased to be with me the remainder of my days; strengthen me yet more and more to trust in thy Divine arm, that has been made bare for my help and support. 'Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.' Thus, most gracious God, thou art fulfilling ancient predictions; Thou art sending servants and handmaidens, to publish the glad tidings of the gospel of peace and salvation. Be graciously pleased to be with them; go before and make way for them; enable them to feed thy flock with food convenient, giving meat to strong men and milk to babes; keep their eye single to the pointings of thy finger, and their hearts dedicated to thy commands; be pleased to be mouth and wisdom, tongue and utterance, and cause thy glory and the knowledge of Thee, to cover the earth as the waters cover the seas."

(To be continued.)

From the London Friend.

LAYARD'S DISCOVERIES IN NINEVEH.

(Concluded from page 656.)

In the first place, we find that Abraham and Lot, and we know not how many more of their countrymen, came out of Ur of the Chaldees and dwelt in Haran, in Mesopotamia, and subsequently continued their journey into Canaan. We afterwards find Abraham engaged in a collision with his countrymen who had attacked the inhabitants of Sodom, with whom his nephew Lot dwelt, and had taken him and others captives. The four kings mentioned in the Bible are by Josephus expressly called principal men of the Assyrians. The Canaanite was then in the land, though Abraham lived to see the commencement of their extirpation by the destruction of his old allies of Sodom. Moab and Ammon are there related to have been descended from Lot. We thus have evidence of the Chaldean descent, not only of the Israelites themselves, but the powerful tribes of Moab and Ammon, besides the other descendants of Abraham, Edom and Ishmael. Abraham goes down to Egypt on the occasion of a famine in his adopted country, proving that the fertility of the banks of the Nile was known far and wide. The history of Joseph shows the commercial relation of Egypt with some farther country, of which Palestine was an intermediate point. These are facts which prove the connexion at an early time; the Babylonian character

of the Israelitish manufactures confirms the same from analogy. After their settlement in Canaan and wickedly adopting the customs of the nations remaining there, we hear they were sold into the hand of Cushan-rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia, and served him eight years. (Judges iii. 8.) Then, to omit other incidental allusions, Solomon's protracted friendship with Hiram king of Tyre, and the employment of his workmen to build the temple, as well as his friendship with the king of Egypt, in addition to his commercial enterprises, confirm our theory. The discovery of Egyptian remains among the ruins of Nimroud, between the earlier and later dynasties, leads us to infer a direct communication between the two countries, but which we do not find expressly mentioned. Still later, proofs of communication thicken, when the Babylonians and Assyrians in the plenitude of their power, began to act vigorously, pushing their conquests towards the west, there were alternate wars and alliances; witness that of Remaliah, king of Israel, with Rezin, king of Syria, against Ahaz, king of Judah, who had joined Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria; and again, Merodach Baladan, king of Babylon's message to Hezekiah on his recovery from sickness. An inscription in the arrow-headed character on a well at Pterium proves the scriptural narrative. Of the wars between Egypt and Assyria, we have evidence from the Bible, in respect of that in which Josiah lost his life. There is nothing, however, more striking than the remarkable chapter of Ezekiel (xxvii.), describing the opulence of Tyre, which here appears to have traded with all parts of the then known world. Among others, the men of Dedan were the merchants for ivory and ebony, and precious cloths for chariots; and Ashur or Assyria, as well as Syria, for blue cloths, and broidered work and fine linen; and the Ashurites also made benches of ivory for the ships, and broidered-work from Egypt was spread forth for the sails, &c. This general commercial communication may thus be considered to be fully proved, between Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotomia and Babylon, and also India both by land and water; but for further particulars we must refer our German readers to Heeren's works, where the utmost has been done to throw light on this obscure subject, and where he traces the course of the several caravans which met at Babylon. It must be borne in mind that these were written more than thirty years ago, and therefore without the assistance, not only of Assyrian discoveries, but even of the most recent and systematic investigation of the antiquities of Egypt. Everything, then, confirms the supposition of the very high state of civilization, combined with energy of character and vigour of intellect; indeed, the physiognomy of the persons represented is remarkable for this expression, indicating the fact on the one hand, and the skill of the artist in pourtraying it on the other.

To conclude our notice of the sculptures. We read in the epistle of Jeremiah, (in Baruch vi. 4, &c.,) "Now shall ye see in Babylon gods of silver, and of gold, and of wood, borne upon shoulders, which cause the nations to fear:" and verse 14, "He that cannot put to death one that offendeth him, holdeth a sceptre as though he were a judge of the country: 15, He hath also in his right hand a dagger and an axe." At page 451, vol. ii., Layard gives an engraving of a sculpture which fully illustrates these passages. We here see a procession of idols borne upon men's shoulders, one holding an object similar to a sceptre, and another, that of Belus the Assyrian Jupiter, with an axe. The author remarks, that the sculpture not only illustrates the epistle, but also appears to corroborate its authenticity.

When the country was subdued by the Persians, the navigation of the river considered so important by the Assyrians, was said by Xenophon to have been stopped by building weirs across the current, in order to prevent an attack from this quarter. Numerous remains of these still exist though they have been partially destroyed. Had Alexander lived to accomplish his purpose of restoring the empire of the Babylonians with more than its original splendour, adding to it the kingdom of Porus while he retained that of Greece, he would doubtless have restored the navigation, so as to open a communication with India by sea.

The Babylonians and Assyrians must not be regarded as a nation entirely left without a witness, or wholly abandoned to the evil impulses of our nature. There is, indeed, ample evidence to the contrary in the Bible. Jonah was sent to warn the Ninevites, and what is more, his appeal was regarded, and the threatened destruction postponed. Nebuchadnezzar had repeated warnings, and besides the advantages of having the righteous Daniel among his attendants, was led to promote him to the office of prime minister; he also was brought by a miracle to acknowledge the omnipotence of the God of Israel, which he did in a remarkable manner, as we find recorded in one of the most sublime passages that was ever penned. Again, Cyrus is addressed in a style far different from what we should expect would be used towards an absolute heathen. May not the numerous traditions and deeply-rooted opinions and ideas of the present inhabitants afford a proof of this? Stories of Abraham, Nimrod, and Jonah, are still commonly current, and there is even now a place called the tomb of Jonah. And there is also in one of the traditions, quoted at length by our author, and which he heard on the spot, evidence to show that not only the names have come down to the present time, but some of the eternal doctrines of truth are mingled with them, though to their own darkened understandings in great measure incomprehensible.

Among the various interesting matters which these volumes contain, we may be allowed to mention a custom among the Arab tribes, which throws light on an otherwise obscure passage of

Scripture, "As the shepherd taketh out of the mouth of the lion two legs or a piece of an ear," &c. The following passage explains the object, Vol. i. 86: "Mormous tended the sheep of Ali Effendi, our travelling companion, as well as his own. The two were soon in discussion, as to the amount of butter and wool produced. Violent altercations arose on the subject of the missing beasts. Heavy responsibilities, which the Effendi did not seem inclined to admit, were thrown upon the wolves. Some time elapsed before these vital questions were settled to the satisfaction of both parties; *ears having been produced*, oaths taken, and witnesses called, with the assistance of wolves and the rot, the diminution in the flocks was fully accounted for." The object, therefore, was to prove that the shepherd had been faithful to his charge, and that the wild beasts had been *bonâ fide* the robbers. Some other customs have also remained to this day. The method of swimming on inflated skins is sculptured on the monuments, and the announcement of the first discovery of sculptures at Kouyunjik was, singularly enough, conveyed to Mosul in this manner. The use of skins in the more important navigation of descending the river to Bagdad, is precisely similar to that described by Herodotus; the frame-work of the rafts was sold, and the skins brought back on donkeys, as at the present day.

Such are some of the results of eastern discovery, as confirming the reality and Divine origin of our theological system, showing it to be so cunningly devised fable, but a truth which every new investigation tends more strongly to confirm. What may we not yet hope to learn, when our increasing communication with these countries, and when the increased leisure which our abandonment of war affords us, combined with the every day extended skill and experience in historical and literary researches, enable us to fill up the vacuities now existing in our knowledge—when the now almost hidden literature so abundant everywhere among these sites, shall become available. This need be no vain hope—the discovery of a bi-lingual inscription has already afforded, to a certain extent, the key by which Major Rawlinson, the great English authority on the cuneiform character, has made great progress in its interpretation; and we may reasonably look forward to the discovery of further data of the same kind, by means of which some present or future philologist may be able to lay the whole open. Excavations may be undertaken at Susa and Ecbatana, and many other equally interesting sites; and when the results of Major Rawlinson's late investigations at Babylon are fully known, we may look for fresh material with which to carry forward the examination of this most interesting subject. The last reports of Dr. Layard's researches are most interesting; it is said that he has discovered a collection of armour and utensils of all kinds in considerable quantities, which have been suggested to be some of the remains of the treasures of Sardanapalus; but the discovery also of an ivory throne, *in situ*, ornamented with gold and with remains of drapery still existing, would prove either that this was not the site of that catastrophe, or that the whole story is a fabrication.

The subject is altogether one of engrossing interest, and we have no doubt that a further opportunity will be afforded of returning to it when the author's present labours are laid before the public in detail. In the mean time, we can only commend the subject to our readers, and advise them to gratify themselves by a more copious and extended study.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE MANAGERS REPORT:

The number of students during the last summer term was 45—and during the winter term, 57. It is satisfactory to find, that not only has the number of students steadily increased at each successive term, but the proportion of those who are members of our Religious Society has also increased, and in a much larger ratio. Of the thirteen students admitted at the opening of the term which has just commenced, only two would have been excluded under the former rule; and the admission of these, is believed to be entirely consistent with the *spirit* of that rule. The whole number of students for the present term is 62.

The school has been visited by committees of Managers once, and frequently twice, in each month. With the exception of such occasional violations of the rules as are incident to all similar Institutions, the discipline has been sustained. It has been a source of satisfaction to the Managers, that on the part of a very large proportion of the students there has been a close application to their studies, and a creditable sense of propriety—a cheerful acquiescence in necessary restraints, and a just appreciation of the advantages which the school affords. To the promotion of this result, it is believed that the presence of a number of young men, sufficiently advanced in years and attainments justly to estimate the value of time, has greatly contributed.

The course of studies has not materially differed from that heretofore pursued. In the Mathematical department, the instruction has been distinguished by its usual thoroughness, and has been pressed, as far as the previous attainments of the students would justify. In reference to this part of our Course, there appears to be little room for improvement; unless it be the introduction of some more elementary studies in Natural Philosophy, and some kindred topics, with a view to the attainment of objects to be hereafter noticed.

In the department of Languages, the same careful drilling in the Grammar, and in Latin and Greek Composition, with the usual attention

to Antiquities, have taken place. The introduction of free translations, giving to the student a familiarity at once with the Greek and Latin, and the English construction, has added to the efficiency of the teaching in this department. It is hoped that this mode of studying the Ancient Languages will tend to remove some prejudice on the subject, by showing, that while a source of refined enjoyment is rendered accessible to the student of the writers of antiquity, that knowledge of the principles of Grammar in general, and of the structure of his own language, is communicated, which is not readily attained by any other means. It is to be regretted that the teacher in this department has necessarily been so closely occupied by the duties of the class room, as to preclude that attention to a course of reading in criticism, and modern as well as ancient literature, which he desires, and which will, it is hoped, at no distant day, enable him to make his instructions contribute still more largely to the promotion of a sound literary taste.

In the English department, the principal, who is also charged with the discipline of the schools, has given instruction in Composition, Elocution, and English Grammar. Alfred H. and Albert K. Smiley, two graduates of the Institution, whose services have been retained as assistant teachers, have conducted the studies in Rhetoric, Logic, History and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, with creditable success. It is proposed to introduce some changes in the studies of this department, with a view to the more equal division of time, and especially to adapt them to the wants of students proposing to pass but a few terms at the school. Some branches of Natural History are designed to be studied, selecting those which most directly contribute to mental training.

To provide a systematic course of instruction, including the Ancient Languages, Mathematics, and such selections from the great mass of English Literature, as might contribute most to the development of the intellectual faculties, was one of the prominent objects of those who founded the school. This course requires for its completion four years, supposing the student to have been properly prepared to enter upon it. It is not doubted, that if diligently pursued, it will, so far as literary instruction may prevail, prove to be a most efficient means of future usefulness. Its aim is the due cultivation of all the faculties; and its tendency to check those excesses into which the overstrained exercise of some of the powers of the mind often leads partially educated men. It is an error to object to such a course, that it is not practical. It is eminently so in the highest sense. Nor should it be forgotten, that *that* is not a course of Christian training, which aims at the acquisition of property only, without due regard to the efficient discharge of the social obligations. Experience has in no degree lessened the conviction, of the advantages which result from this systematic education. It is however not to be questioned, that to many of the children of Friends, such a course of study cannot be made accessible. To attempt this by lessening the thoroughness of the instruction, would be to render it nearly useless to all. Materially to lessen the number of studies in either department, would equally destroy its efficiency. There are many young men educated at elementary schools, and nearly arrived at the age when they must enter into business, who are desirous to spend one or two years in the study of such subjects, as may be supposed to be most useful in their future pursuits, or are most congenial with their tastes. To aid such young persons in acquiring an education consistent with their means, under circumstances favourable to the promotion of an attachment to our religious principles, is an object of great importance. Yet it involves difficulties which, although not insurmountable, are yet such, as those who are acquainted with the working of our Institution cannot fail to appreciate. The time may come when the means at the disposal of the Association will enable it to increase the facilities which it offers to such students. For the present, it is designed to introduce into the English and Mathematical departments, such modifications of the course, as may furnish profitable occupation for those who do not pursue the higher studies in those departments, or may not have time to enter upon that of the Languages.

The moral and religious instruction of the students, has been a subject of increasing solicitude to the Managers. The usual Scriptural instruction has been given with increased efficiency, by means of further divisions of the classes. Friends' writings, with a few other religious books, have been read to the students, as heretofore, by the principal, and he has continued the daily morning and evening reading of the Holy Scriptures. The Managers desire to keep in mind themselves, and to impress upon all who are connected with the school, the sentiments which are recorded in the following minute of the Board, adopted at its first meeting in the year 1831.

"Some time having been spent in the consideration of the magnitude and responsibility of the duties assumed by the Association, of the motives in which it originated, and the principles on which it is founded, it was agreed to record on our minutes, as a guide to all future proceedings, That the primary object in forming this Association, has been the preservation of our young men at one of the most exposed periods of life, by affording them the opportunity of a liberal education, in strict accordance with the doctrines and testimonies of our Religious Society, without subjecting them to the contaminating influence of mixed seminaries. As the cultivation of the mental faculties not only qualifies us for the better discharge of our relative and social duties, but, when they are happily brought under the influence of Divine Grace, increases our capacity for

sefulness in the faithful fulfilment of our reli-ious engagements. We are persuaded, that the ue interests of our children are to be advanced y the inculcation of sound learning, and by habits strict discipline. Their guarded religious edu-ation having been always an object of great in-erest with the Society of Friends, we are deeply licitous that these original and fundamental bjects of the Institution may at all times be ad-ered to; and that the whole course of instruc-on, its discipline and regulations, be in strict nformity with the doctrines and testimonies of ur religious Society."

The domestic concerns of the Institution have een conducted with her usual efficiency, by the riend who has since its re-opening acceptably lled the station of matron. Her motherly care ver the students in sickness and in health, and er influence in the family circle, have been bene-cially felt during the past year, while she has ordially co-operated with the Board in its efforts or the moral and religious improvement of those ntrusted to its care.

The Managers have thankfully to acknow-edge, that notwithstanding the prevalence of Epidemic Cholera in various parts of the country, he school was not visited by the disease, and was reserved from any serious indisposition.

The amount charged for Board and Tuition, for the ear ending 4th mo. 8th last, is	$10,480 00	
alance in favour of the Farm,	449 40	
laking an aggregate of receipts,		$10,929 40
he expenditures for the same period have been,		
or salaries and wages,	$5,294 99	
Provisions,	3,614 92	
Fuel,	354 00	
Light,	250 00	
ncidentals, including taxes, medicines, insurance, &c.	639 87	
epairs to school buildings, and keeping up the grounds,	786 28	
epairing and refitting furniture,	295 03	
		$11,235 09
eaving a loss upon the operations of the school of	$305 69	
n addition to the above outlays, there have been expended,		
or permanent improvements to the school buildings, &c., including a new forcing pump and water wheel,	$800 00	
or new furniture, stock and implements,	405 31	
ooks for library, and apparatus,	70 51	
or payment of annuity and interest on the old debt of the Association,	376 17	
laking the aggregate expenditure for all purposes exceed the receipts from students and the farm, by,		$1,957 68

The income of "the fund for gratuitous instruction, and to meet deficiencies," has been 2,898 78,—of which $600 have been expended n the education of students at the school, and 1,500 have been appropriated to meet the expenditures above stated.

The repairs to the buildings, and the renewal of furniture, which the condition of both when the school was re-opened, rendered indispensable, having been chiefly finished, and the number of students considerably increased, there is reason to believe that it will hereafter be in the power of the Board, as it is their earnest wish to apply a larger portion of the income of the Fund to the instruction of young men without charge.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Managers.

CHARLES YARNALL, *Secretary.*

Officers and Managers of Haverford School Association, elected Fifth month 13, 1850.

Secretary,—Charles Ellis.

Treasurer,—Isaiah Hacker.

Managers,—Thomas Kimber, John Farnum, Charles Yarnall, Alfred Cope, Theophilus E. Beesley, Richard H. Thomas, Townsend Sharpless, Abraham L. Pennock, Marmaduke C. Cope, John M. Whitall, Anthony M. Kimber, Edward Brown, Henry Cope, Edward Yarnall, Josiah Tatum, Jeremiah Hacker, George Howland, Samuel Hilles, George Howland, Jr., Samuel B. Parsons, Samuel Rhoads, Joel Cadbury, Robert P. Smith, Francis King.

ICE TRADE OF BOSTON.

The export of Ice from Boston for the month ending May 31, has been as follows:

To Calcutta, tons,	1263
Port Lewis, Mauritius,	616
Havana,	804
Barbadoes,	154
St. Thomas,	179
Nassau, N. P.,	50
Vera Cruz,	128
Demarara,	134
Bermuda,	30
Trinidad,	131
St. Johns, P. R.,	90
New Orleans,	1936
Mobile,	725
Key West,	172
Charleston,	198
Total for May,	6,610
Previous four months,	37,699½
Total since January,	44,309½
Same time last year,	35,880
Increase,	8,429½

North Amer. and U. S. Gaz.

[In the 15th number of this volume, our readers may find an extract from the American Almanac, containing an account of the origin and progress of this trade. It is there estimated that the expense of securing the ice on board the vessels, added to the cost of freight, amounts to about

$4.50 per ton. The price for which it is sold in the places to which it is sent, appears to vary from half a cent to six cents a pound. If, then, we suppose the quantity above mentioned to have cost to the exporter $4.50 per ton, and one half of it to have sold at one cent a pound, the other half being lost by melting, the profits on this traffic would be nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. This is an instructive illustration of the doctrine, that a trade is ruinous to the country where the imports exceed the exports in value.—Ed.]

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 20, 1850.

Conflagration in Philadelphia.—Our paper of last week being in type when the awful conflagration with which our city was visited, on the afternoon and night of the 9th inst., commenced, a very brief notice of this appalling event was inserted in our Summary of News. The building in which the fire originated was a large double store on Water street on the south side of Vine. The northern half was occupied by Gordon & Berger, hay dealers; and the southern by John Brock, Sons & Co., for storage. According to the accounts furnished to the coroner, there were stored in the apartment occupied by Brock & Co., about 250 bags of saltpetre, averaging about 200 lbs. each; about 80 barrels of brimstone, weighing about 350 lbs. each; and about 50 hogsheads, 10 tierces and 70 barrels of molasses; and 91 hogsheads of sugar. The saltpetre and brimstone were on the first or ground floor on Water street, and the sugar and molasses on the lower or cellar floor, immediately underneath. There was a large hatchway, which was open at the time, communicating between these apartments. The fire commenced in the northern part of the building where a quantity of hay was stored. As the brimstone and saltpetre were fused by the fire, they ran down and mingled with the saccharine matter below. As this matter was subjected to an intense heat, the materials of gun powder were brought into proximity. Water was, no doubt, added to these ingredients; and very possibly the decomposition of that compound may have contributed to the awful and destructive explosion which ensued.

However it may have been produced, the explosion scattered the burning materials over the neighbouring houses, and set a number of them simultaneously in flames. The number of persons thus suddenly deprived of life is not ascertained. Several appear to be missing, whose fate of course is yet unknown. The killed are estimated from twenty to thirty; and those seriously injured are doubtless more numerous.

As the wind at the time set in from the south-east, the flames spread with appalling rapidity, until the night was far advanced. Fire companies, with their apparatus, poured in from the villages in the vicinity, including an acceptable and efficient force from Wilmington. But it is questionable whether the united exertions of all the firemen could have arrested the conflagration, if their efforts had not been assisted, and in some measure superseded, by a change in the direction of the wind. We are informed that the current of air, on every side, was apparently directed toward the fire. An effect which would be necessarily produced, in a tranquil atmosphere, by the intense heat of the fire, and the consequent rarefaction of the superincumbent air. Aided by this favourable event, the toiling and exhausted firemen, and the numerous citizens whose lives and property were exposed to imminent danger, had the satisfaction, before morning, to find the destroying element arrested in its course. The number of houses consumed is reported to be three hundred and sixty-three. Hence we perceive that numerous families have thus been suddenly rendered houseless and homeless, except so far as their wants are supplied by the liberality of their friends. Of these families, there are certainly not a few who have lost nearly all they possessed. The rapidity with which the flames advanced, the number of houses at once exposed to the danger, and the uncertainty where the destruction would terminate, presented nearly insuperable difficulties in the way of those who laboured to remove any portion of their furniture to places of safety.

A public meeting of the citizens was promptly convened, and measures adopted for extending the requisite aid to the sufferers. Any estimate of the amount of property thus consumed, must be exceedingly uncertain. Probably a million and a half of dollars would hardly cover the whole. It is believed that the insurance offices are fully competent to meet their liabilities.

This event, following so quickly those of a similar character at New York and Brooklyn, has excited an inquiry as to the explosive capabilities of saltpetre, in such combination as may be suddenly formed in the building where it is stored; and it is to be hoped that the subject will be fully investigated before this conflagration shall be allowed to fade on the memory. If it should be ascertained that the materials which are said to have been stored in the building where the explosion took place, are actually capable of producing that effect, or if a reasonable apprehension of such capability remains, there can be no doubt of the necessity of adopting some regulation to prohibit, under adequate penalties, the storing of such dangerous and destruc-

articles in the same building; more particularly the interior of our city. The exposure of pro- ty and life to such appalling danger is too serious affair to be passed negligently by.

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he sudden death of President Taylor, in the st of an unusually exciting session of Congress, necessarily produced a general sensation ughout the Union. What effect this unexpect- vent will produce on the measures of the go- ment, remains to be proved. Of those who had eded the late incumbent in that elevated sta- , it has been remarked that the first five were heir sixty-sixth year when their term of service closed; and the sixth president, John Quincy ms, would have been in the same year of his at the termination of his administration, if he served two terms, as his predecessors, with one ption, had done. The late president also was in ixty sixth year when his administration was sud- y closed. Two instances occurring in little e than nine years, of the vice president being d to occupy a station, the first in importance ch the people of the United States have the er to confer, must raise the character of the sub- nate situation, in the view of the nation, to a ht of importance, which it has not heretofore . It may indeed be considered an anomaly in federal constitution, that while the offices are nerally filled by men selected for their stations ne voice of the people, the highest and most re- sible of them all, should be occupied by one was not elected, except contingently, to the e in which he is placed. The present incum- however, holds his station under the supreme f the land, and it is highly desirable that every n, who possesses either influence or power in overnment, may exercise it in such manner as omote the peace of the nation and the pros- y of the administration.

sident Fillmore, now in his fifty-first year, is on of a farmer, still living in the state of New . According to the N. A. and U. S. Gazette, as engaged in teaching, for a maintenance, e he prosecuted the study of the law, to the ice of which he was admitted about the twenty- year of his age. His family is reported to st of an amiable wife and two children; the t of whom is a son, about twenty years of age, has just entered upon the profession of the and the younger a daughter, about eighteen, engaged in the honourable employment of a er of a public school at Buffalo.

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have inserted this week the substance of an nt respecting the life and decease of a coloured whose character was unquestionably an extra- ry one. The correspondent from whom this notice was received, who is a respectable Friend, informs that this man was the only coloured mem- ber of the Society of Friends, known to him, within the limits of North Carolina. It is a remarkable circumstance, that although the members of our re- ligious society have been so long and so extensively known as the advocates of the coloured race, and the discipline established among us presents no impediment to their reception into membership, which is not equally applicable to persons of Euro- pean origin, still the number of coloured persons found within the society has always been exceed- ingly small. This circumstance may justly raise the enquiry whether the cause lies with them or with us. Is the religion of Friends unsuited to the coloured race? Or are they kept at a distance by our neglect or repulsive conduct?

Visit to the West Indies.—On the evening of the 12th inst., our friends John Candler and George W. Alexander, met a number of Friends who con- vened at Clarkson Hall, on Cherry street, for the purpose of learning from our above mentioned friends, what they had observed relative to the effect of emancipation in the British West Indies. The meeting was not as numerously attended as might have been reasonably expected, from the importance of the subject, and the opportunities possessed by the visitors. Perhaps the smallness of the meeting may be attributed, partly at least, to the absence from the city of many of our citizens during this sultry period of the year.

These friends being introduced to the meeting by a few brief observations from A. L. Pennock, John Candler took his station at the desk, and gave a comprehensive view of the mission in which he and his friend George W. Alexander, together with their wives, had been engaged. It appears that their object was to make themselves fully and accurately acquainted with facts, as they now exist, in the emancipated colonies, and the effects which the extinction of slavery in the British islands has produced. In order to proceed in their enquiries as efficiently as possible, they, after obtaining the concurrence of their friends at home, applied to several of the executive officers of the British go- vernment, from whom they received letters of intro- duction to the principal authorities of the West Indian Islands, directing or requesting them to afford all facilities in their power, to the intended investigations. As they contemplated visiting some of the French Islands, recommendations to the au- thorities there were also procured from the govern- ment of France. Similar documents were also ob- tained from the Danish government.

Thus furnished, they left their own country in the Eleventh month last, and proceeded first to Barba- does. In this, as well as the other places which

they visited, every facility was afforded them, to prosecute their enquiries with success. They conversed freely with persons of every condition, from the governors of the colonies to the lowest operatives, and made their own observations wherever they went. Their object, as already observed, was not to sustain a theory, but to ascertain facts. They desired to discover what the emancipation of the slaves had done, and is now doing for the people there; and the manner in which their enquiries were conducted, leaves no room to doubt the correctness of their conclusions.

The following may be considered as a summary of the information communicated, so far as remembered. No inconsiderable portion, however, may be fairly presumed to have escaped from the memory of the relator.

From Barbadoes, where they first landed, they proceeded to Demarara and Berbice in British Guiana, and after spending three weeks in the latter colony, they visited in succession, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Antigua and St. Kitts. They then proceeded to Jamaica, visiting the Danish islands of Santa Cruz and St. Thomas by the way. Seven months were employed in these visits; nine weeks of which were passed in Jamaica.

The present population of the British West Indies may be estimated, approximately, at 800,000, of whom 32,000 are white, 128,000 coloured, and 640,000 are black. Of this population about one-half belongs to Jamaica. But the island of Barbadoes is the most densely peopled of any, containing nearly eight hundred to a square mile.

In relation to the safety and peace of the islands, at the present time, as compared with the days of slavery, there appears to be very little difference of opinion among the people there. No planter, as far as our friends could discover, would be willing to return to the system of slavery. At least, no one would now dare publicly to avow a sentiment in favour of such a measure. They held numerous anti-slavery meetings in the colonies; several of of which were convened by the authorities of the islands, at the request of the planters, merchants, and others, where resolutions condemnatory of slavery, were unanimously adopted. A resolution of thanks to the anti-slavery society for their efforts to overthrow the system of slavery, was proposed and agreed to at many of the meetings; and auxiliary anti-slavery societies were formed in several large towns.

The physical comfort of the labouring population, including of course the great mass of the people, at the present day, admits of no comparison with what it was in the days of slavery. Those who work by the day, for the planters, receive very low wages, frequently not more than fifteen or twenty cents per day. But the day's work is equal to what w usually performed in a day by a slave; and is n generally completed in little more than half a da The labourers can therefore earn their day's wag and have nearly half their time to cultivate th tenements, which they are accustomed to rent fr their employers. These tenements contain fr half an acre to two acres, on which they cultiva most of the vegetables used for food; and such the favourable character of the climate and so that with the labour of one or two days in the wee the family of the tenant is supplied with fo Hence, under ordinary circumstances, destitution out of the question. The houses on these sm allotments are frequently built and consequent owned by the tenants.

In Demarara, when emancipation took place, t planters, with a view of rendering the labour dependent upon them, withheld from them th allotments of provision grounds, and thus reduc them to the necessity of depending on foreign su plies. This raised the price of provision, and co sequently of wages; to counteract which, immigr tion was adopted. But the mortality among t immigrants was appalling. Out of 40,000 imm grants, not more than 13,000 were left, at the e of seven years, who were capable of field labo The emancipated labourers, finding that small ter ments could not be easily procured on rent, unit together and purchased, probably from planters w were too deeply in debt to retain their possessio some tracts of considerable extent, and thus form free villages. In this manner eleven or twel thousand of them became freeholders.

In the Island of Jamaica there are black fre holders who cultivate a large quantity of sugar a coffee. One-half of the coffee exported from th island to England is said to be the produce of the grounds. This arises from the circumstance th they have either rented or bought portions of lan formerly planted with the coffee tree, which t owners have abandoned as unprofitable; but which a considerable number of good trees still r main. These the blacks prune and take care and thence collect their fruit. In Barbadoes, t labourers cultivate large quantities of sugar cane their tenements. More than 2000 hogsheads sugar, or one-fifteenth of the whole crop of t island, is said to be thus raised and brought into t market.

An instance of energy and skill, on the part of man who is quite black, occurred in the colony Trinidad; and our friends became personally a quainted with the man.

This person was born in slavery, but was n subjected to the usual treatment of slaves. H received an education which prepared him for t station which he afterwards occupied. The last

master's family, dying near the time when very was abolished in the British West Indies, ueathed the plantation on which he lived to him. s legacy was, in fact, scarcely a donation, for it mortgaged to nearly, if not fully, its entire ie. The new proprietor employing his energy skill to improve the farm, raised the annual luce from one hundred hogsheads of sugar, ch was the amount when it fell into his hands, pwards of five hundred. The debt, however, somewhat increased; and when the sugar act 1846 came into force, the mortgagee demanded payment of the whole debt, which then amount- to about sixteen thousand pounds sterling, or rly $80,000. But so well was the character of black proprietor established, that he was able to row that sum on condition that principal and rest should be paid in five years. Thus loaded h debt, he went on, and while the production augmented so that the crop of the current year expected to be not less than six hundred hogs- ds of sugar, those who were acquainted with the n and its management, were of opinion that would fulfil his engagements. It was said that money was lent to the *man*, and not to the ntation. In other words, the money required to vent the foreclosure of the mortgage, could not e been raised on that property if it had been in session of a man of ordinary character.

(To be continued.)

MARRIED,—On Fifth day, the 21st of 2d month , at Friends' meeting house, Springfield, JEREH KIMBROUGH jr., to ESTHER, daughter of Eli vey.

—, At the same place, on the 25th of 4th mo. , SAMUEL HENLY of Richmond, Inda., to ELIZA , daughter of Jacob Hadley, of Clinton County,).

IED,—In this city, on the morning of the 5th , in the 54th year of her age, CHARLOTTE N., of Jonathan Freedland, of Mannington, near m, N. J.

er health had been impaired for some time pre- s, but on the morning of the 4th she was seized violent pain, followed by a rapid sinking of vital energies, which gave evidence that with- speedy amendment, she could not long survive. received this information without any alarm, mind being preserved calm, and composed. some months previous she had passed through deep and humbling baptisms, by which she was h redeemed from the things of time, and at sea- brought very low under a sense of the with- ving of the Divine presence. In allusion to e proving dispensations, she said, "During last er I was almost famished, at times, and was pted to tell some one how it was with me. But pt my situation to myself, resolved that if I shed, I would perish at his feet. And now, in ing at my situation, I do not find that my Saviour comes in as an accuser or condemner. Last First day night was a most sweet night to me; I felt his love so in my heart. I gave up all to my Saviour. I felt what a mercy it was, after all my sins and shortcomings, that He did not appear as an accuser. My hope is in Him; and my dependence is on Him alone. It is all of his mercy."

"I have loved my Heavenly Father ever since I was a child; but I have not been as faithful as I ought to have been. I was not faithful when I was young." And again, in allusion to her shortcomings, "I have brought great suffering and condemnation on myself, at times, but my Saviour does not now come to me as an accuser; I do not feel terror at the prospect before me. It is all of his mercy;—I am not worthy of it."

Her quietness and composure were striking, and it being remarked as a great favour that she was permitted to stay her mind so quietly on her Lord and Saviour, she replied with much emphasis, "I feel that I can rest upon Him. O! what a mercy it is, and for such an one as I; for in some of my low moments, I have thought that even Divine grace, large as it is, was not large enough to take me in."

Again she observed, "I think many young people are hurt—I think I was—by looking to this one, or the other one, to do something for them, and help them along, instead of looking to the only Source of help. When I was about seventeen, I desired to begin to lead a religious life. M. C. was in this part of the country, and I thought I would write to him and tell him how I felt. I went to my room and took up my pen to write, when I heard a voice saying to me as distinctly as I ever heard any one speak, 'Am I not sufficient for thee?' and I laid down the pen and wrote no more. O! he is all-sufficient—he is all-sufficient for every one; there is none like Him." Presently after, she said, "It is marvellous—it is marvellous how quiet I feel."

She seemed absorbed in grateful admiration of the mercy and goodness her heavenly Father extended to her, and at times almost ready to ask whether it could be so, saying, "Just on the awful verge of eternity, and yet I feel no more anxiety than if I were going to my own house. Can it be indifference?" It being remarked that her Lord would not leave her to be indifferent at so solemn a moment as this, she said with much energy—"No; he would not. But it is of his mercy; for I am not worthy: that is a word that does not belong to me in any way."

She suffered much from occasional attacks of pain, sickness of the stomach, and the restlessness which often marks the near approach of death, and would sometimes ejaculate, "O! dear Lord! O! dear Lord!" and then, as if checking herself, would pause and add, "But here I rest; it must be best; because it is thy will." "My heavenly Father has kindly ordered all things for me; I am very much favoured; I have much to be thankful for."

Her husband not having arrived from their home, and her strength failing fast, she was very desirous to be permitted to see him, if it was the Lord's will, but added, "I must leave it; let me try to be patient and resigned. Thou rememberest Richard Jordan's anecdote about the ship that had entered the harbour safely, but the captain did not watch as he ought to have done, and she ran upon a rock. She was just in the port, but she was lost there. I have often thought that was very instructive."

After lying still awhile, in a solemn frame of spirit, she broke forth thus: "Oh! what would have be-

come of me this day, if, with all this sickness upon me, I had to be begging and praying for pardon and mercy, in addition to all my infirmities of body. Ah! what would have become of me? I have found the sufferings of the body enough to contend with, although I have been greatly favoured in this respect."

It being remarked that when the mind was mercifully preserved in such quietness, it was a great help to bear the infirmities of the poor body, she replied, "Yes, it is; I have proved this day that that is verily a truth."

She was favoured to retain this state of humble confidence, and quietly to pass away without any struggle to a better and more glorious inheritance.

DIED —On the 22d of last month, in the vicinity of Friends' Meeting House, Uharrie, Randolph county, North Carolina, after a short illness, MILES LASSITER, a colored man, a member of Back Creek Monthly Meeting, aged about 75 years. In every relation of life he was respected, yea loved by all who knew him. He bore the yoke of slavery for 60 years, and from early life, evinced a disposition to sobriety, honesty and punctuality. His mistress reposed such confidence in him, that she entrusted everything pertaining to her farm to his care and oversight. His master dying when Miles was a child, he and a few others, were left by will to the widow, during her life; and at her death to be sold to the highest bidder. After the decease of his master Miles succeeded to be caretaker or manager to the widow and her family of children. And in this relation, all who knew him, can bear testimony that he manifested as much care and concern for their welfare as if they had been his own. He married a free woman early in life, and brought up a large family of children to more respectability than is common for free colored persons in their neighbourhood. He managed the affairs of his mistress so prudently and economically, that at her death she left an estate considerably increased to her heirs. She in return for his faithfulness, treated him probably with more kindness than usually falls to the lot of a slave. His wife and children, by *their* industry and *his* management, accumulated a sufficiency to purchase a small farm, upon which they lived comfortably a number of years. At length they were enabled to purchase another adjoining the farm of his mistress, and removed to it, which seemed to be a great comfort to him, as he could then superintend both farms without so much fatigue. A few years before the death of his mistress, which occurred about ten years ago, while passing from the farm on horseback, the animal took fright and threw him to the ground; in the fall two or three ribs were dislocated from the spine, his left shoulder so much injured that he lost entirely the use of the hand and almost of the arm: this accident confined him some months to his bed, accompanied with great suffering—through which he manifested much patience and resignation. After his partial recovery he was for a time incapable of performing labor, and his mistress permitted him to remain with his family: but even then he manifested much love towards her, and as far as he was able assisted in directing her business. At her death, in accordance with the will of her husband, he and several others were exposed to public sale. This was a trying time to the dear old man, and indeed to his friends, but the unrighteous system can only be upheld by cruel and oppressive laws. The only son of his old mistress stood by his side and shed tears freely at the time of his being offered for sale to the highest bi but at that time of life and in his crippled condi no person would give anything for him; he then offered at the lowest bid to the person would maintain him; his wife took the bid small sum, and thus she and her children bec the lawful owners of her husband and their fa From this time until his decease, he enjoyed satisfaction of spending his time according to feelings. About this period his mind was dr to attend the meetings of Friends, and about years ago, agreebly to his request, he becam member of our Religious Society, and continue attend meeting regularly whenever his health mitted, which blessing he enjoyed in a good gree; and was able to labor more or less on farm, until the day he was taken sick. His deceased about five years ago. This was, as he pressed it, a *great trial*, but she left a comfort hope that her change would be a happy one. attended the last monthly meeting before his de which was thirteen miles distant, on horseback conversation with a friend, on his return, he pressed that he thought he had no fear of de He attended meeting on the First day preced his death, and on Fifth day afternoon, while lab ing in his wheat field, he became quite warm drank freely of cold water, and soon after c plained of feeling sick, and continued to grow w through the night, and on Sixth day he was not a to express much on account of difficulty of bre ing, but exhibited a great deal of composure, not a murmur was heard to escape his lips; dur the last night of his illness, the pain abated and voice grew stronger, and at one time he said to brother "If my time has come I am ready to di After this he lay a few hours very quietly, and ea on Seventh day morning his spirit departed, doubt not to that rest which is prepared for righteous of all generations.

——, At Halfmoon, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on 14th ult., JOSEPH DILLINGHAM, in the 85th year his age; for many years a worthy member of S ratoga Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 9th of 5th month last, in the 5 year of her age, ELIZABETH, wife of Ezek Hornaday, a member of Springfield Monthly Me ing, Clinton Co., Ohio. An illness of one hour moved this dear friend from an affectionate fami and a large circle of attached relatives—from ti to eternity. Although the severity of her sufferin prevented any communication at the time, of h feelings and prospects respecting futurity, the are treasured in the minds of those to whom s was dear, many evidences of her concern for t good of souls, and expressions, which give the co soling assurance that the summons did not find h unprepared.

——, At his residence in Norwich, Canada We on the morning of the 16th ult., in the 38th year his age, JOHN TREFFRY, for several years an Eld of Norwich Monthly Meeting. His residence w eight miles from the meeting house; yet, thoug for many months labouring under an affection the heart, he was a diligent attender of meeting whenever it was possible for him to get there. H was one, whose life and conversation adorned th doctrine of God our Saviour—and having ende voured to be faithful to manifested duty whilst i health, he was enabled to bear his sufferings wit exemplary patience, and to realise in his final close

object of his Faith, even the salvation of his

—, On the 21st ult., at the residence of her son mas, Rebecca Kersey, in the 91st year of her ; a member of Springfield Monthly Meeting, ton Co., Ohio.

Friend is wanted to fill the office of Superin- lent of Haverford School. Information in refer- to the duties of the station, may be obtained on lication to either of the undersigned.
HOMAS KIMBER, No. 50 North Fourth street.
OSIAH TATUM, " " "
LFRED COPE, Walnut street Wharf.
OHN FARNUM, No. 26 South Front street.
ladelphia, 7th mo. 5th. tf.

CUVIER AND THE SWALLOWS.

n his later years the celebrated Cuvier loved ecount the incident which first turned his at- tion to the study of natural history. While ng, and in want, he was engaged as tutor to children of the Count de Hericy, and with pupils inhabited an old château in the Pays Caus at Fiquainville. Cuvier's room looked ards the garden, and early each morning he accustomed to open the window and breathe fresh air before commencing the instruction his somewhat undisciplined pupils. One ning he remarked two swallows building a t in the outer angle of his small casement. male bird brought moist clay in his beak, ch the hen, as it were, kneaded together, and, h the addition of straw and bits of hay, formed ir future home. Once the framework was pleted, both birds hastened to line the interior h feathers, wool and dried leaves; and then ing flight together into a neighbouring wood, y did not return to their nest until after the se of several days. Meantime some important nts had happened. While the two swallows e so busily employed in constructing their ne, Cuvier had remarked two sparrows perched a neigbouring chimney, who seemed to watch progress of affairs with much curiosity. The icherous object of this surveillance speedily ame apparent; for no sooner had the poor llows left the coast clear, than the pair of rrows took possession of the nest, and esta- hed themselves in it as comfortably as though ad been their own property. Cuvier remarked t they never absented themselves together n the nest; one always remained on the watch, h its sturdy bill protruded through the en- nce, prepared to exclude every visitor except mate.

At the end of the honeymoon the rightful ners returned. What was their surprise to their nest preoccupied? The cock flew in- nantly against his dwelling, to expel the in- lers, but was met by the formidable beak of male sparrow, which quickly repulsed the ucky proprietor with a bleeding head and led feathers. Trembling with rage and shame, and his bright eye darting fire, he returned to his bride, perched on a green bough, and seemed for some moments to hold an anxious colloquy with her. Then they took flight together, and soon disappeared.

Presently the hen sparrow returned, and her husband began, as Cuvier conjectured, to give her an animated account of his adventure, accompanying the recital with certain curious little cries, which might well pass for derisive laughter. Be that as it may, the prudent pair did not waste much time in chattering, but hastened out in turns to collect and store up a quantity of provisions. This accomplished, they both remained within, and now *two* stout beaks were placed ready to defend the entrance. Cries resounded in the air; crowds of swallows began to assemble on the roof. Cuvier recognized in the midst of them the expelled householders making their wrongs known to each fresh arrival.

Ere long, there were assembled in full conclave upwards of two hundred swallows. While they were chattering in a style that fully rivalled the performance of many speakers in more ambitious and celebrated meetings, a cry of distress was heard from one of the window-sills. A young swallow, tired no doubt of the long parliamentary debate, had betaken himself to the pursuit of some flies who were buzzing about the window. Cuvier's pupils had placed a snare on the sill, and the poor little bird found one of his slender legs entangled by the cruel horse-hair.

At the cry of the captive, about twenty of his brethren flew towards him, and tried to set him free; but in vain. Each effort only served to tighten his bonds, and so increase his pain. Suddenly the swallows, as if with one consent, took flight, and wheeling in the air, came one by one and gave a sharp peck at the snare, which, after repeated pulls, snapped in two, and the freed bird flew joyously away with his kind companions. During this scene, which passed within a few yards of Cuvier, and at about the same distance as the usurped nest, the tutor remained motionless, and the two sparrows never once stirred their threatening protruded beaks.

Suddenly, and as swift as thought, flew a host of swallows against the nest: each had his bill filled with mud, which he discharged against the entrance, and then gave place to another, who repeated the same manœuvre. This they managed to accomplish while two inches distant from the nest, so as to keep out of reach of the beleaguered sparrows. Indeed, the latter were so effectually blinded by the first discharge of mud, that they no longer thought of defending themselves. Meantime the swallows continued to heap mud on the nest, until it was completely covered: the opening would have been quite choked up but for the desperate efforts made by the sparrows, who by several convulsive shocks contrived to shake off some of the pellets. But a detachment of the implacable swallows perched

on the nest, and with their beaks and claws pressed down the tough clay over the opening, and at length succeeded in closing it hermetically. Then were heard from hundreds of little throats cries of vengeance and of victory!

But the swallows did not end their work here. They hastened to bring from all directions materials for a second nest, which they constructed over the blocked-up entrance of the first one; and in two hours after the execution of the sparrows, the new nest was inhabited by the ejected swallows.

The inexorable vengeance was now completed. Not only were the unfortunate sparrows doomed to expiate their crime by a lingering death, but they were forced during their torments to listen to the joyful song of the two swallows, the cause of their execution. During many days the hen rarely quitted the nest; she had laid six eggs, and while she was hatching them, her mate supplied her with insects for food. At the end of a fortnight Cuvier remarked that the cock was busy all day in bringing an enormous quantity of insects to his household; and looking into the nest, he saw six little yellow bills all gaping wide for food. From that time it became a constant source of pleasure to the tutor to watch the progressive development of the little family. Their yellow beaks became black and shining, their downy bodies were covered with smooth and elegant plumage, and they began to accompany their mother in her short excursions from the nest. The cock taught his children how to seize their prey in the air; how to fly high when the atmosphere was calm, and the flies disported themselves in the upper regions; and how to keep near the ground when a storm was approaching; for then all insects seek a shelter.

Thus passed the summer, and autumn came. Crowds of swallows once more assembled on the roof of the Château de Fiquainville. They held regular conversations, and Cuvier amused himself with trying to interpret their language. The children of the nest were placed in the midst of the troop with the other young swallows; and one morning the whole assembly took flight simultaneously, and directed their course towards the east. In the following spring two swallows, lean, and with ruffled feathers, came and took possession of the nest. Cuvier immediately recognised them; they were the identical birds whom he had watched with so much interest during the preceding year. They began to repair their dwelling, and to stop the chinks produced by the winter's frost; they relined the interior with soft dried moss and feathers, and then, as in the previous season, set out for an excursion.

The morning after their return, as they were gayly pursuing their prey close to Cuvier's window, for they were now quite tame, and accustomed to his presence, a hawk that was soaring in the air pounced suddenly on the cock. He struck him with his talons, and was bearing him off, when Cuvier fired on him with a fowling piece which happened luckily to be at hand. The brigand fell into the garden mortally wounded, and Cuvier hastened to relieve his poor little friend. The swallow was seriously wounded; the hawk's talons had deeply pierced his sides, and a grain or two of shot had grazed his breast, and broken one wing. The kind young man dressed the wounds with all possible care and tenderness, and then, with the assistance of a ladder, replaced him in his nest, while the poor hen fluttered sadly round her mate, uttering piercing cries of distress. During three days she only quitted the nest to seek for insects, which she brought to her cock. Cuvier watched his poor little languishing head raised feebly to take the offered food, but each day his strength visibly declined. At length early one morning Cuvier was awakened by the cries of the hen, who was beating her wings against the window: he ran to the nest. Alas! it only contained a lifeless body! From that moment the hen visibly drooped and pined away. She never left the nest, refused the food which Cuvier constantly offered her, and, literally broken-hearted, expired five days after the death of her beloved companion.

This little history left a strong impression on the amiable and gifted mind of the young tutor. It led him to devote his leisure hours to the persevering study of natural history; and many months afterwards he related the anecdote to the Abbé Tessier, who was paying a visit at the château. Revolutionary persecution had obliged this distinguished man to take refuge in Normandy and accept the situation of physician to the hospital of Féchamp. Struck with the evident talent of Cuvier, he engaged him to deliver a course of lectures on natural history to the pupils attending his hospital; and wrote to introduce him to the notice of Jussieu and Geoffroy-Saint-Hillaire. Cuvier entered into correspondence with them and with other scientific men; after some time passed in profound study, he was appointed to fill the chair of comparative anatomy at Paris. The remainder of his career is matter of history.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Word of Comfort to the True Christian, to strengthen faith and encourage hope in God.

Some doubts about future events will often arise in our minds, and tormenting fears sometimes prevail: but they should be resolutely checked with this thought, "My time's are in God's hands, and he careth for me." Do you fear any painful event. Think with yourself, "Is *this* an affair in which God will not choose for me? or is it an affair in which he will choose otherwise than *well?* Can infinite wisdom be mistaken? Can perfect goodness intend me evil? Have I left my *eternal* interests with God, and can I not trust him with those of time? Blush, O my soul, at such a shameful inconsistency

emember that anxiety is vain and fruitless; at there cannot be greater folly than to antici- te afflictions, and bring the evil of the morrow on the day, when that of the day is *sufficient* r all the strength and patience bestowed upon by the Holy Spirit. Remember, likewise, at it is impossible for us, in many cases, to pro- unce whether any event or circumstance will good or bad in its ultimate tendency. If it be God's choosing, we may be sure it will be od. Let us not then admit a thought of xiety; but "wait on the Lord, be of good urage, and he will strengthen our hearts." In der to support a patient, composed, cheerful irit, let us live near to God, by the daily exer- ses of fervent prayer; and especially pray that would "fulfil in us all the good pleasure of s goodness, and the work of faith with power," and help and cure the remainder of *unbelief*, hich is the foundation of all our sorrows, fears, id anxiety."—*Orton.*

I have seemed to see a need of everything God ves me, and want nothing that he denies me. here is no dispensation, though afflictive, but ther in it or after it the Comforter teaches me I uld not have done without it. Whether it be ken from me, or not given to me, sooner or ter God quiets me in himself without it. I cast l my concerns on the Lord, and live securely on e care and wisdom of my heavenly Father. My ays are in a sense hedged up with thorns, and ow darker and darker daily; but yet I distrust t my good God in the least, and live more uietly in the absence of all *by faith*, than I ould do, I am persuaded, if I possessed them l. I think the Lord deals kindly with me to ake me believe for my mercies before I have em. The less *reason* hath to work on, the ore freely *faith* casts itself on the faithfulness f God. I find that while faith is steady, nothing n disquiet me; and when faith totters, nothing n establish me. If I tumble out amongst eans and creatures, I am presently lost, and n come to no end; but if I receive help from ove, to stay myself on God, and leave him to ork in his own way and time, I am at rest, and n sit down and sleep in a promise, when a ousand rise up against me: therefore my way not to cast beforehand, but to work with God the day; "Sufficient unto the day is the evil creof." I find so much to do continually with y calling and my heart, that I have no time to izzle myself with peradventures and futurities. ith lies at anchor in the midst of the waves, d believes the accomplishment of the *promises*, rough all these overturning confusions and eming impossibilities. Upon this God do I e, which is our God for ever, and will be our ide unto death. Methinks I lie becalmed in s bosom; as Luther, in such a case, "I am not uch concerned; let Christ see to it; faithful is e that hath promised, who also will do it." any things more I might say, but enough, O brother! may the Lord draw thee close to himself! and then a little of the creature will go a great way. Maintain secret communion with God, and you need fear nothing. Lay up all your good in God, so as to be able to overbalance the sweetness and bitterness of all creatures. Spend no time anxiously in forehand contrivances for this world; they will never succeed: God will turn his dispensations another way. Self-contrivances are the effect of unbelief. I can speak by experience; would men spend those hours they run out in plots and contrivances, in communion with God, and leave all to him by believing, they would have more peace and comfort. All our fresh springs are in Him.

Creature-smiles stop and entice away the affections from Jesus Christ; creature-frowns encompass and tempestuate the spirit, that it thinks it doth well to be angry. Both ways grace is a loser. We have need to watch and pray, that we enter not into temptation.—*J. Belcher, New England.*

Let faith exert its conquering power;
Say in thy fearing trembling hour,
"Father thy pitying help impart;"
'Tis done! a sigh can reach his heart.—Luther.

THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We have seen that the war system prevents the accumulation of property to an extent which those who have not looked deeply into the subject little suspect. We have seen that its very genius is to take unequally and to give unequally, and thus to promote an enormously unjust distribution of wealth. Its tendency always is to prostrate the masses, and to raise up a heartless aristocracy to trample on them. It crushes the many by inflicting on them nine-tenths of its exactions. It renders the few imperious, by lavishing upon them nine-tenths of its disbursements. It lives by injustice. But for the most palpable injustice, both in taking and giving, it would die for want of advocates, and nations would be left to settle their disputes in as rational a mode, as confederate States, counties, towns, corporations, and individuals, now settle theirs, by an appeal to a suitable tribunal. There exists not on the earth so hateful an aristocracy, nor so degraded a commonalty, as in a regular army. There is exhibited an inequality, compared with which, despots might shrug their shoulders and call themselves republicans. To say nothing of the absolute powers conceded on the one hand, and the abject submission required on the other, if any thing like a fair pay-roll between the officers and men were adopted, either the upper crust or the under, or both, would very soon be wanting. The whole system thrives by injustice and oppression. It would not be kept going without these. If the agents, pursers, and officers, were paid only in fair proportion with the men, that stale lie in favour of continually preparing for war would cease to be reiterated through the earth, and nations

would soon learn that they can as well abstain from fighting each other with 5,000 men, as with 50,000, and better still without any. On the other hand, if the expenses of war preparations were levied by anything like a fair mode of taxation, every nation on earth would find it convenient to keep so small an army and navy as not much to alarm its neighbours. About 1,000,000 men are now kept under arms in Russia. If the expense was to be drawn in fair proportion from the Emperor and his grandees, we should soon see the Northern bear drawing in his paws, and demeaning himself as meekly as if he meant to save his fur without fighting, and to let other live stock enjoy its fur and feathers without being compelled to blow out his brains. Austria now sustains 700,000 men in arms, but if her dignitaries of Church and State had to pay their fair proportion of the costs, they would certainly see "new light." France supports 500,000 men in a high state of preparation for war. If the men who hold the wealth of France were taxed in just proportion, she would doubtless think it cheaper to be a little more polite to Roman republicans, and Algerines, and the Sandwich Islanders. Nor would England lavish 100,000,000 annually on her army and navy, if the ruling classes, instead of clutching it in the disbursement, had to pay their proportion of it, and then see it as hopelessly beyond their reach as it is beyond that of the toiling millions who earn it. If the 20,000,000 expended annually on our army and navy were raised by a fair assessment on the property of the country, many a rich man, who now pays no more than his poor neighbour, would groan terribly under a pressure of three, five, or eight hundred a year; the tables of Congress would groan under the weight of petitions for relief; and we should soon be taught that in this country at least there is no sort of need of our being perpetually hammering out preparations for war, as we are now doing, to the tune of fifty-four thousand dollars a day.—*Nat. Era.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 11th inst., having left Liverpool on the 29th ult.

By a test vote in the British House of Commons, the policy of the ministy on the Greek question was sustained by a majority of 46. The Queen was rudely assaulted while riding in her carriage, by a person in the garb of a gentleman, who struck at her face with a stick. The blow fell upon her bonnet, and the Queen was uninjured. The assailant was seized by the police—he is believed to be insane.

It is reported that the Spanish Government intends to hold our government responsible, for not preventing the invasion of Cuba, and our minister had been rudely treated by Narvaez. It is, however, improbable that any serious difficulty can arise from this affair.

An extensive conspiracy has been discovered in Oran, Algeria. It was the intention of the conspirators to seize on Fort Lamonne and the Treasu[ry], and to establish a Provisional Government. [The] plot was discovered by a letter addressed to one [of] the principal conspirators, falling into the hands [of] another person of the same name.

The recent accounts relate the death of the Sia[mese] ese twins. From the post mortem examinat[ion], it appears that one of them could not long if at [all] survive the other. They died in England.

By the latest accounts from Havana, it appe[ars] that the Captain General has agreed to release [the] Contoy prisoners; and this appears to have b[een] done without the presentation of the demand [en]trusted to Commodore Morris.

Late accounts from the City of Mexico, state t[hat] the cholera was prevailing there to a frightful [ex]tent. Three hundred deaths are said to occur da[ily]. A number of cases of cholera are also repor[ted] from the Western States; viz.; at Chilicothe a[nd] Columbus, Ohio; at Frankfort and Lexington, K[y.], and other places.

The Indians in Texas still continue their inc[ur]sions, and many murders have been perpetrated [by] them on the white inhabitants. Much excitem[ent] still exists in regard to New Mexico.

An extensive conflagration occurred in Brookl[yn] on the morning of the 10th inst. A large num[ber] of firemen were on the ground, shortly after [the] alarm was given, and would probably soon have s[uc]ceeded in extinguishing the flames, when the wh[ole] city was thrown into consternation by the explos[ion] of several barrels of saltpetre stored in the buildi[ng]. This obliged the firemen to recede to some dista[nce] to save themselves from destruction; and the flam[es] raged for a considerable time with great fury, ca[us]ing an immense loss of property. Many vess[els] were lying at the wharves in close vicinity, [but] were saved with but little damage.

In consequence of the death of President Tay[lor] little business was transacted in Congress dur[ing] the past week. Wm. R. King of Alabama, [was] appointed President pro tempore, of the Sena[te]. The members of the cabinet have offered th[eir] resignation to President Fillmore, and he is repor[ted] to have requested them to retain their places [for] thirty days; but several of the members who h[ad] made their arrangements for a change of residen[ce] signified that their private concerns would not [per]mit of so long a delay. They were disposed, ho[w]ever, to afford him the benefit of their counsel a[nd] co-operation for a more limited time. The lat[est] accounts state that the new cabinet is formed. T[he] names given, are, Robert C. Winthrop, Mass., S[e]cretary of State; S. F. Vinton, Ohio, Secretary of [the] Interior; Thomas F. M'Kennon, Penna., Secreta[ry] of the Treasury; —— Graham, Secretary of W[ar]; T. B. King, Georgia, Secretary of the Navy; —— Morehead, Ky., Post Master General; —— Ho[pe]kins, Md., Attorney General.

A California paper of the 27th of 5th month, [re]lates, that a coloured man, claimed as a slave, h[as] been brought before one of their judges, by a w[rit] of habeas corpus, and discharged; the judge ma[in]taining, that under the Constitution of the Sta[te] and under the Mexican laws previously existi[ng] the supposed master had no right to detain hi[m]. It appears that an attempt to arrest him, was aft[er]wards made on behalf of his master, which [he] resisted; and being subsequently charged wi[th] assault and battery, was again released, on t[he] ground that the arrest was unlawful, and the resi[st]ance a justifiable act of self defence.

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ELIZABETH COLLINS.

(Concluded from page 691.)

In the year 1809 her health became much impaired; in reference to which she says,

"I have been afflicted of late with inward weakness, and sometimes great difficulty of breathing, but preserved in quietness of mind; and, the overshadowing wing of Divine love, even as a canopy, has covered it. I feel entirely resigned to the disposal of Him who has strengthened me to press through many difficulties, to perform what I have believed has been required of me, which is now a comfort and a support, in time of weakness, when the poor body is much reduced.

"When I consider Thy abundant mercy and goodness towards me a poor worm, how Thou hast delivered out of many evils: yea, preserved out of many snares and temptations, that have been laid to draw my soul from following Thee; am led to adopt the language of thy servant,—What shall I render unto Thee, O Lord, for all thy benefits towards me? Oh! may I be fully given up to Thee! In thy presence there is life; and at thy right hand, are rivers of pleasures for evermore!'

In the year 1810 she made the following deep-affecting and instructive memorandum:

"In the Seventh month, I met with a severe trial indeed, by the sudden and unexpected death of my oldest son. I knew not of his illness until late in the afternoon; I went that evening to see him, and found him nearly speechless, though I believe sensible. He departed next morning, aged about thirty-seven years, leaving a widow and four children.

'Oh! the trial such an unexpected event must bring upon a tender mother, having no opportunity of conversing with him to know his mind, or afford any advice or encouragement. I thought could be favoured with an evidence, that all was well with him, I could freely give him up. Through Divine mercy I was favoured beyond what I could have expected, and may with some propriety adopt the language of Job, when he said, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.' Thus he sustains the minds of his children and people who are looking to him, and calling upon him; he will be unto them as a shadow of a great rock in a weary land; yea a covert from storms and tempests; retire there, O, my soul! for there the righteous flee and find safety."

After this it pleased Divine Providence to take from her a beloved daughter, three sisters, and a brother. She bore these bereavements with humble resignation, and, in allusion to them she writes,

"My state of health being feeble, those losses were no doubt more sensibly felt. I was the only one left of our family, and as I was sitting pensively alone, reflecting on my stripped state, the language of the Psalmist came fresh into my mind: 'Although my father and my mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up.' This expression was comforting, and I was made renewedly sensible, that although I was thus stripped, without father and mother, brother or sister, yet I was not forsaken by the Father and Fountain of all our sure mercies, who in condescending love, was pleased to comfort my mind, yea, to favour with his holy presence; that I was led humbly to commemorate his goodness, his love and mercies extended from season to season, and secretly to implore the continuance of his blessing through time, that I might not become a dry and withered branch. O! it is a blessed state to be preserved alive in the Truth, bringing forth fruit in old age; fruits of holiness of life, fruits of dedication of heart to the will and service of God: that this may be my happy experience, is the breathing of my soul."

She was several times much reduced by indisposition. In the Fourth month, 1821, she says,

"My health is better, so as to be able to attend meeting; it is comfortable to sit with my friends again. I feel very desirous that I may keep my place, that I may be just what the Almighty would have me to be, that his will may be done in me, by me, and through me. These lines have been so sweetly revived when in a feeble state, and feeling a peaceful calm and quiet, I

thought I could with propriety adopt them as the present state of my mind.

'How are thy servants blest, O Lord!
How sure is their defence;
Eternal Wisdom is their guide;
Their help, Omnipotence.'

"How comfortable, when we can rightly number and appreciate our blessings! knowing 'our place of defence to be the munitions of rocks, bread to be given us, and our water to be sure:' receiving all from the Divine hand, and experiencing that wisdom which is from above, and is profitable to direct in all our movements. May this be more and more my happy experience through the remaining days of my life, that when the evening comes, the work may be so completed, that I may receive the answer of, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.' O blessed change, glorious triumph! to be admitted into the mansion of eternal rest, there to sing praises unto the most high God, and the Lamb, who is worthy forever and ever."

"First month, 1825. I am more than seventy years old; an age I did not expect nor desire to attain unto, but thus it has proved; my days have been lengthened out in best wisdom no doubt, to take care of my dear husband in his afflictions, he having been in poor health for upwards of three years, which he has been favoured to bear with patience and Christian fortitude. At one time after a season of silent retirement, he expressed to me: 'I think I have never been more willing to put off this poor tabernacle of clay, than at the present time, though no merit of mine. In looking over, I can see many imperfections through life, that I have nothing to trust in, nothing to build my hopes of salvation upon, but the mercy of a gracious and bountiful Creator, and the merits of a glorious Redeemer, who laid down his precious life for us, paid the ransom of his own precious blood, and has ascended up on high, and sitteth at the right hand of the Divine majesty, making intercession for poor fallen men.'

"I think I have scarcely ever experienced those expressions of the Apostle nearer realized, than in my present feeble state; when he said; 'For to me to live is Christ, but to die is gain.' As the will becomes fully subjected, and every thought brought into the obedience of Christ: when his will becomes ours, and we have no will contrary to his Divine will, then may we with propriety express: 'To live is Christ, to die is gain;' great gain to put off mortality, and to be clothed upon with immortality, and eternal life. When the mind is thus centered, we are enabled to acknowledge, "Sweet is thy voice and thy countenance is comely." Thy name is as precious ointment poured forth, therefore do the virgins love Thee; the pure in heart, they that are weaned from every other beloved, and their affections set upon the Beloved of souls. These experience in truth, that one hour in thy courts or p sence, is better than a thousand: they can testi Thy name is as a precious ointment, a savour life unto life, which strengthens to offer the trib of worship, adoration, and praise, unto the gr Jehovah, who is worthy, with his beloved S our blessed Saviour and Redeemer, who paid t ransom for us, and who is one with the Fath to whom be glory, honour, thanksgiving, a high renown, forevermore. Amen."

In the Second month, 1827, she says: "M dear husband departed this life in the seven fifth year of his age, after a long and tedious c finement and affliction of nearly five years an half. His suffering at times was very gre which he was favoured to bear with much Ch tian fortitude and patience. He attended me ings as long as he was able to go, and encourag my going whenever I was easy to leave him. different times, he said: 'The faith in whic have lived, in that faith I hope to die;' an fully believe he did, and that his departed sp is now at rest in the arms of Redeeming Merc this is my comfort, my great consolation.

"Third month, 1829. I am now quite feel and it looks most likely 'my departure is hand.' Be that as it may, the Divine will done! I feel neither wish nor will; and n with some degree of propriety adopt the langu of the apostle: 'I have fought the good fight have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lo the righteous Judge, will give me at that da and not to me only, but unto all them also, w love his appearing."

"Eleventh month. Mostly confined to room, but favoured with a quiet composed mi wherein I have been enabled to breathe, 'Gl to God in the highest: on earth, peace and g will to men;'—to breathe glory, honour, than givings, and praise unto the great Jehovah, w with his dear Son, our blessed Redeemer, is w thy forever. Oh! the preciousness of the Tru how it strengthens and supports the mind; t I may say with the poet:

"'My life, if Thou preserv'st my life,
Thy sacrifice shall be,
And death, if death shall be my doom,
Will join my soul to Thee.'

"O blessed union, and communion! to join heavenly host in singing praises and halleluja unto the Lord God and the Lamb, who is wor forever. Amen.

"'If ye love me, keep my commandmen said Christ our Lord. 'This is my comma ment, that ye love one another, as I have lo you. Greater love hath no man than this, t a man lay down his life for his friends. Ye my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command yo Oh! the excellency of this love; it does aw all malice, hard thoughts or resentments, a brings us where we can rejoice in the comf and happiness of each other. In a degree of t

love, I have been led secretly to intercede for the whole human family, that all might come to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, and be saved with an everlasting salvation."

Here her own memorandums close. She became subject to much disease and bodily infirmity, which confined her generally to her own house; but "In the Ninth and Tenth months of 1830, her health a little recruited, so as to admit of attending, pretty generally, the meeting to which she belonged, where her company imparted comfort and encouragement to her friends. Her ministry on these occasions was very impressive, both on account of the clearness of the doctrine, and the authority which accompanied it. She preached Christ Jesus, and him crucified, as the means of redemption from a fallen state, and from the power of the prince of darkness.

From this period she was confined to the house, her feeble frame gradually giving way to the influence of frequent indisposition and natural decay.

In a visit made by one of her junior friends, who considered it a privilege to be with her, and witness her patient submission to the Divine will, the liveliness of her spirit in old age, and the assurance of that blessed hope which reaches within the veil, she observed: 'I am here yet; may I be favoured with patience to the end. I feel as one waiting the change, and believe the day's work has been done in the day time.' To the same friend, at another period: 'Time is not tedious; I am favoured with a calm mind, and though the poor body suffers much at times, I dare not murmur nor complain.'

In the last few weeks she conversed very little, appeared to be almost entirely abstracted from worldly objects, and her mind collected in a state of waiting and fixedness upon the Lord, that she might be ready at his coming.

She maintained the same patient, enduring spirit under suffering to the end, being clothed with that love and serenity which gave evidence to those around her, that it was in participation of those joys, into the full fruition of which, we believe she was permitted to enter.

THE FACTORY GIRLS OF LOWELL.

Four years ago, in a hasty visit to Lowell, I was at the Boott Corporation in company with Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, the calm, devoted leader of the Democracy of England, and my friend Lt. Renshaw, of South Carolina, and more recently a missionary in Jamaica, among the newly emancipated blacks of that island. As the bell was ringing, and the crowd of well-dressed, animated and intelligent young women passed by us on their way to their lodgings, the philanthropic Englishman could not repress his emotions at the strong contrast they presented to the degraded and oppressed working women of his own country; and the spectacle, I doubt not, confirmed and strengthened his determination to consecrate his time, wealth, and honorable reputation, to the cause of the labourer, at home. My friend Renshaw, who was banished from his mother's fireside, and his father's grave, for the cause of abolitionism, deeply impressed with the beauty of Freedom, and hope-stimulated industry, exclaimed—"Would to God my mother could see this!" At home, he had seen the poor working women of the South driven by the whip to their daily tasks; here with gaiety and hope, and buoyant gracefulness, he saw the women of New England pass from their labours, making industry beautiful, and throwing the charm of romance and refinement over the dull monotony of their self-allotted tasks. Not in vain then, are the lessons of Free Labour taught by the "Factory Girls." The foreign traveller has repeated them in aristocratic England, in Germany, in France, and Prussia—and thus have the seeds of democratic truth been sown in the waste places of the Old World. The slaveholder dragging his languid frame from the rice region and the sugar plantation, full of contempt for the labourer, and bitter in his scorn of Yankee meanness, has been awed into reverence for Industry in the presence of the working women of Lowell; and, painfully contrasting the unpaid and whip-driven labour of his plantation, with the free and happy thrift of the North, he has returned home,

"A sadder but a wiser man,"

feeling from henceforth that woman may "labour with her hands," and lose nothing of the charm and glory of womanhood by so doing—that it is only his own dreadful abuse of labour, attempting to reverse its just and holy laws, and substitute brutal compulsion for generous and undegraded motives, that has made the women of his plantation mere beasts of burden.

Thus is it, that our thousands of "Factory Girls," become apostles of Democracy, and teachers of the great truth, which even John C. Calhoun, slaveholder as he is, felt constrained to recognize in his controversy with Webster: "The labourer has a title to the fruits of his industry against the universe." They demonstrate the economy of free and paid labour. They dignify woman, by proving that she can place herself in independent circumstances, with out derogating from the modesty and decorum of her character:—that she can blend the useful with the beautiful, and that, instead of casting herself as a fair, but expensive burthen upon the other sex—its plaything and its encumbrance—she is capable of becoming a help-meet and a blessing.

Yet, I do not overlook the trials and disadvantages of their position. Not without a struggle have many of these females left the old paternal homestead and the companions of their childhood. Not as a matter of taste and self-gratification have many of them exchanged the free breezes, and green meadows, and household duties, of the

country, for the close, hot city, and the jar and whirl of these noisy mills. In the midst of the dizzy rush of machinery, they can hear in fancy the ripple of brooks, the low of cattle, the familiar sound of the voices of home. Nor am I one of those who count steady, daily toil, consuming the golden hours of the day, and leaving only the night for recreation, study and rest, as in itself a pleasurable matter. There have been a good many foolish essays written upon the beauty and divinity of labour, by those who have never known what it really is to earn one's livelihood by the sweat of the brow—who have never, from year to year, bent over the bench or loom, shut out from the blue skies, the green grass, and sweet waters, and felt the head reel, and the heart faint, and the limbs tremble with the exhaustion of unremitted toil. Let such be silent. Their sentimentalism is a weariness to the worker. Let not her who sits daintily with her flowers, "herself the fairest," looking out from cool verandahs on still, green woods and soft flowing waters, to whom Music and Poetry and Romance minister, whose slightest wish is as law to her dependents, —undertake to sentimentalize over the "working classes," and quote Carlyle and Goethe, concerning the romance and beauty, and miraculous powers of work—in the abstract. How is it with such admirers of labour, the labourer is so little considered? How is it that they put forth no hand to pull down that hateful wall of distinction that pride has built up between the labourer and the laboured for? Excellent was the advice of Dr. Johnson to Boswell: "My dear sir, clear your mind of CANT."

My attention has been called to a neat volume just published in London consisting of extracts from the Lowell Offering, written by females employed in the mills, to which the English editor has given the title of "*Mind amongst the spindles.*" Thousands will read it, and admire it, who will not reflect upon the fact that these writings are only an exception to the general rule, that after twelve or more hours of steady toil, mind and body are both too weary for intellectual effort. "MIND AMONG THE SPINDLES!" Let all manner of Factory Agents, and "Corporations without souls," consider it. The mind of the humblest worker in these mills is of infinitely more consequence in the sight of Him who looks on the realities of his universe, than all the iron-armed and steam-breathed engines of mechanism. It is a serious fact, gentlemen, that among your spindles, and looms, and cottons, and woolens, are thousands of immortal souls—children of our Great Father—fearfully dependant for their bias towards good or evil, for their tendency upward or downward, upon the circumstances with which they are environed. Think less of your monster mechanisms, and more of the "SPIRIT WITHIN THE WHEELS." The one may wear out with constant friction, but it is only dead matter. It may be restored. But, who shall repair the worn out body, and renovate that spirit, the life of which has been exhausted by toil too protracted?

Yes—let the unpractical say what they will there is much that is wearisome and irksome in the life of the factory operative. All praise then to those, who, by the cultivation of their minds and the sweet influences of a healthful literature have relieved this weariness, and planted with flowers the dusty path-way of toil. Honour to those who have demonstrated to the blind aristocrats of Europe and America, that the rich and the idle cannot become the entire monopolists of refined taste—that in the temple of Nature, which is open to all, the Beautiful stand side by side with the Useful—Grace throwing her oaken garland over the sun-brown brow of Labour—with the same soft skylight of OUR FATHER'S blessing resting upon all.—J. G. W.

EPISTLE FROM LONDON YEARLY MEETING TO ITS JUNIOR MEMBERS.

Beloved Younger Brethren and Sisters,—In the renewed feeling of deep interest on your account, we offer you the word of affectionate counsel and exhortation; with the earnest prayer that He who knows the secrets of all hearts may be pleased graciously to bless that which is thus communicated, and direct it to its designed end.

We look to you, our dear younger Friends, with lively hope, yet not unmingled with fear; we sympathize with you in your besetments and temptations; and fervently do we desire that nothing may be permitted to interfere with, or to mar, the Lord's gracious work in your hearts. May those of you who are, from season to season, made sensible of the renewal of the Lord's mercies to your souls (and which of you are not made sensible of this?) diligently improve the time of your visitation, and, in the strength graciously afforded, earnestly seek to know your covenant made sure with your God and Saviour. Let nothing turn you aside from the drawings of his love, neither grieve his Holy Spirit, we tenderly intreat you.

Not a few of you have had the advantage of an enlarged and liberal education, and are entrusted in various ways with much for which you will have to account. Let not the consciousness of your gradually maturing faculties, or any ideas of your own powers or attainments, draw you away from the alone safe ground of Christian humility. Already, in looking back to what were your feelings and opinions a few years ago, you are prepared to acknowledge that you see many things now in a very different light from that in which you then saw them. And is it not reasonable to conclude that a few more years of increased experience will, in like manner, make you feel how narrow and incomplete are even your present views? May considerations such as these lead you to be wisely diffident of yourselves, and to cherish a true respect for superior age and

xperience. How much of safety and instruc-ion for us all is there in the words of the in-pired Apostle, "Likewise, ye younger, submit ourselves unto the elder: yea, all of you be ubject one to another, and be clothed with hu-nility: for God resisteth the proud, and giveth race to the humble." Whatever be our attain-nents, it is very profitable to consider how limited re our capacities, and how much lies still beyond he narrow bounds of our knowledge. Frequently neditate upon your own ignorance and helpless-ess in the divine sight. Remember that none f us have any thing to glory in; that neither ur time, our opportunities, nor our faculties are f our own creation; that we have nothing which e have not received. Live, therefore, in the ontinued reverent sense of your obligations to our Creator and Preserver, ever bearing in mind hat, being his creatures, you cannot be inde-endent.

Dear younger Friends, we feel a lively concern hat none of you may be in anywise beguiled rom the simplicity which is in Christ. And we ould affectionately desire that, in your intellec-ual pursuits, you may be guarded against publi-ations, or any other vehicles of opinion, of which here are so many in the present day, in which he deep questions of moral truth are so treated hat the natural depravity of man, and the abso-ute need of redemption, as set forth in the Gos-el, are almost, if not altogether, set aside or verlooked. In however captivating a form the pinions thus set forth may appear, and however early in some instances they may seem to ap-roach to those glorious views of Gospel freedom hich, as a Christian Church, we have ever main-ained, we are persuaded that no sound or perma-ent reformation, either in ourselves or in others, an be expected from them. Depraved and cor-upted in the fall, the human heart cannot cleanse itself: and they that would thus work upon it in s unregenerate state, without regard to the great ruths of Christian Redemption, however plau-ible may be their professions, can do no more han propose the substitution of one mode of elfishness for another. The evil may change its orm, but it is not eradicated. The soul, still eary and restless, is drawn no nearer to its od.

If, in meditating upon our being, upon the hortness and uncertainty of life, and upon the wful certainty of death, and if, in feeling the orkings of that immortal spirit that still extends s longings beyond the bounds of life and time, e find within ourselves questions, bound up as were with our very existence, which may fill he greatest and the wisest with solemn awe, hat need is there of reverence and fear in our editations and our words concerning the Infinite od! What is poor, finite, dying man, without hope beyond the grave? And what hope can here be beyond the grave but in Him "who only ath" essential, uncommunicated "immortality?"

May we, then, bow under an awful sense of the reality of his being, and of our entire dependence upon Him. May we reverently adore his mercy in giving us such a revelation of his will and infinite love as is made known to us in the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;—a revelation not given to satisfy a vain curiosity, but to teach us all necessary truths in regard to our relation to our Creator, and the means whereby we may become reconciled unto Him. You know these truths, beloved young friends. They are abundantly declared for your instruction in the Holy Scriptures; they are witnessed to you in the gracious communications of the Lord's Spirit to your souls. Dwell, we intreat you, under a deep sense of their blessed reality and unspeakable importance. Let nothing be substituted in their place. Beware of wasting your precious time and strength in mere empty speculations; but under the solemn conviction that Christianity alone is the truth of God, be earnestly engaged to be conformed in all things to its holy requirings. And be not disturbed if, with your limited experience, all is not, at once, made plain to you. Rather, be concerned to make a diligent use of what you already know to be the Truth. It is only in following on in the way, that either the way itself can be fully known, or its difficulties overcome, or the eye enabled to see the prospects opening beyond. May you then reverently submit yourselves to all the operations of the Holy Spirit. Open your hearts wide to the love of Christ. Neglect not the blessed privilege of the daily private perusal of the Holy Scriptures with your minds turned unto the Lord. Be frequent and fervent in prayer. In attending our religious meetings, be concerned above all things to present your hearts before the Lord, that by the help of his Holy Spirit you may have access unto Him through Jesus Christ. In all things cultivate a holy self-denial; be faithful to convictions; be not ashamed to confess your Lord before men. So shall your knowledge increase in the things of God, and your hearts shall be enlarged in your Saviour's love. You will feel and know for yourselves, that his Truth is truth indeed.

Some of you are blessed with abundance of the things of this world: may these be on their guard against the enticements of ease and pleasure, and, according to their ability, seek habitually to yield themselves to a right concern for the help and comfort of others, and especially for the alleviation of the wants and sufferings of the poor. May all of you be kept watchful, upright and consistent in your varied pursuits and engagements; and may nothing draw any of you aside from the simplicity which is in the Truth. We would affectionately warn you, dear younger friends, against all self-indulgence and worldliness. None of these things will suffice for you. Giving up to them will only increase the feverishness of your desires. Your thirst cannot be quenched at any earthly springs. Christ alone

can give the weary rest, and satisfy the longings of your immortal souls.

It is as you come to know Christ for yourselves, that your eyes will be opened to see, with increasing clearness, the value and importance of those principles and practices which have ever distinguished us as a religious society, esteeming them, as we do, to be precious testimonies to our allegiance unto Christ and to his glorious sufficiency and supreme authority in the church. Baptised with the one baptism of the Holy Ghost, you will increasingly feel this to be not only essential, but all-sufficient. Having your hearts sprinkled by the precious blood of Christ from an evil conscience, you will, in the exercise of living faith, witness Him to be your only passover sacrificed for you, your ever-living Mediator, Intercessor and High Priest. Thus gathered unto him, and rooted in his love, He will be more and more known as your heavenly Teacher and Prophet; the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls. Greatly do we long that all of you may be thus brought to an experimental sense of the preciousness of these truths. May none reject them in haste or ignorance, or lay aside any of those restraints, which, as they are yielded to, will be increasingly seen to flow from, and to lead to, the Truth.

Beloved younger brethren and sisters! may you more and more feel that you are not your own; that you are bought with a price. Where much is given, there, in the great day of final account, will much be required. May all your talents be freely offered unto the Lord, and consecrated to his blessed service. May every crown be cast at the feet of Jesus. Bear in mind that the unfaithfulness or infirmities of others, whatever be their age or station, will furnish no excuse for you; and that with the Gospel liberty, which it is your privilege so peculiarly to enjoy in this religious society, the inconsistency of others, real or apprehended, will not excuse you, as you grow in Christian experience and attainment, from the faithful exercise of all those gifts which it may please the Lord in his mercy to bestow upon you, to your own comfort, to the help of the church, and to the praise of his great and worthy name. The prize is before you: it is a prize not of earth but of heaven; not a corruptible crown, but an incorruptible: to be obtained, not without conflict, through deep repentance, through the forsaking of sin, through the way of the cross, through the life of faith, looking unto Jesus. Press on towards this prize, we intreat you. Shrink not from the warfare: yield up your hearts unreservedly unto Him who will fight for you, the Captain of your salvation. So shall the crown immortal be yours: so shall you for ever rejoice in God your Saviour, and adore his abundant mercy who hath prepared for those that love Him "an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

Given forth by our Yearly Meeting, held in London by adjournments from the 22nd of the 5th month, to the 1st of the 6th month inclusive, 1850, and in and on behalf thereof, signed by

JOHN HODGKIN,
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

TONAWANDA INDIANS.

The subjoined letter, from a member of the legal profession, who has been a number of years engaged as counsel for the Indians in the western parts of New York, has been handed to the Editor for publication. It is no doubt known to many of our readers, that in 1838 a treaty was professedly negociated with the natives for the sale to the Ogden company, of the four reservations to which this letter refers; that the Indians expressed great dissatisfaction with this transaction, and the manner in which it was conducted; that the committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting used considerable efforts to procure a rejection of this treaty; and that while the matter remained in suspense, a supplementary treaty was obtained in 1842, through an agency which it is not designed now to explain, confirming the sale of two reservations, those of Buffalo and Tonawanda; and placing those of Cattaraugus and Alleghany in the same situation as they were in prior to 1838. The writer of the letter in question has given us *his* estimate of the value of the lands thus surrendered, or claimed to be surrendered, by the treaties referred to; for the correctness of the estimate he alone is answerable. If the calculation is a tolerable approximation to the real worth of the Indian lands, it furnishes a forcible illustration of the kind of equity maintained in the purchase of the native titles.—ED.

TO HENRY M. ZOLLICKOFFER.

RESPECTED FRIEND:—You ask me to give you a statement of the amount of acres in the Seneca Reservations—the amount they were sold for under the Treaty—and their probable value.

The Buffalo and Tonawanda Reservations situate in Erie county, and near Niagara River, contain 66,000 acres.

The Alleghany and Cattaraugus Reservations, near Cattaraugus Creek, and Alleghany River, contain 53,000 "

In all, 119,000 acres.

The Treaty money for the whole under the Treaty of 1838, was $202,000

Which would stand the speculators comprising the Company at but about $1 69 cents per acre.

Under the Compromise Treaty of 1842, they profess to surrender back, (still holding the preemptive right to purchase) the Cattaraugus and Alleghany Reservations, together 53,000 acres, and retain the Buffalo and Tonawanda of 66,000 acres, these would cost the Speculators but $3 06¼ per acre.

Now as to their value. These lands are admitted to be amongst the most fertile and valuable in the State of New York, and may be safely put down at $40 per acre; at that price they would be worth Two Millions Six hundred and forty thousand dollars, say $2,640,000
From which, deduct the price given, 202,000

Leaves a profit to the speculator of $2,438,000 taken from the Indians.

The shares of the Company are 20 in number, which yields each shareholder on this calculation of value, believed not to be estimated too high, $121,900,—and to one proprietor holding 6 shares, a profit of $731,400 on the lands alone.

The improvements will yield a great additional profit, as it is but fair to presume that the appraisements are much below their value, which if added to the estimated loss above mentioned, sustained by the Indians on the lands, it could not be less than from Two Millions and a half, to Three Millions of dollars worth of property; their all, under the Compromise Treaty of 1842, based as it is, upon the contracts contained in the fraudulent Treaty of 1838, to which it is a Supplement, and which could have been defeated, had those who professedly acted for the Indians, exercised the wisdom and moral firmness requisite in such a case.

I will here mention, that I have put down the whole amount of acres in the Reservations at 119,000 acres; though in the documents of the Indian Department, the agents of the Land Company state their contents to be 116,958 acres; and, again by the Deed, purporting to convey them to the company, the amount is reduced to 114,869 acres; but, as the suspicious circumstances which relate to these treaties generally, appear to *taint* all that pertains to them, I have taken the amount of 119,000 acres, as mentioned in all the memorials of the Indians themselves, in preference to either of the amounts mentioned above, as most likely to be correct.

It may be useful and instructive to state, in connection with these Treaties of 1838 and 1842, that the Indians owning the Tonawanda Reservation, one of those which the Treaties of 1838 and 1842 unjustly despoil them of, having steadily and unflinchingly remonstrated against both, as tainted with fraud and deception; as destructive of their rights, cruel and unjust in their operations; have since, with *signal success*, under the advice of a friend, and of counsel at Philadelphia, and elsewhere, refused the surrender of their ownership to the speculators, denying the legal operation of the treaties upon them, or their lands and homes; they having never become parties to the treaty contracts—having never assented to *either treaty*—never consented to sell their lands, or a foot of them, or received one cent of consideration money for them; *now have* upon legal, equitable and technical grounds sustained their refusal to surrender their lands to the speculators, both before the Executive branches of the government, and the Judiciary; and though eight years have elapsed since the treaty of 1842, by which their lands were made the subject of *pusillanimous* sacrifice; and six years from the time fixed for the final consummation of the Treaty contracts, the Tonawanda Indians still live on their reserved lands, exercising absolute ownership over them, and their homes and improvements, cultivating and improving their farms.

Yours respectfully,
WM. LINN BROWN,
Counsel for Indians.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1850.

THE PACIFIC SURF.

No one can be in Monterey a single night, without being startled and awed by the deep, solemn crashes of the surf as it breaks along the shore. There is no continuous roar of the plunging waves, as we hear on the Atlantic seaboard; the slow regular swells—quiet pulsations of the great Pacific's heart—roll inward in unbroken lines, and fall with single grand crashes, with intervals of dead silence between. They may be heard through the day, if one listens, like a solemn undertone to all the shallow noises of the town; but at midnight, when all else is still, those successive shocks fall upon the ear with a sensation of inexpressible solemnity. All the air, from the pine forests to the sea, is filled with a light tremor, and the intermitting beats of sound are strong enough to jar a delicate ear. Their constant repetition at last produces a feeling something like terror. A spirit worn and weakened by some scathing sorrow could scarcely bear the reverberation.

When there has been a gale outside, and a morning of dazzling clearness succeeds a night of fog and cold wind, the swells are loudest and most magnificent. Then their lines of foam are flung upwards like a snowy fringe along the dark blue hem of the sea, and a light, glittering mist constantly arises from the hollow curve of the shore. One quiet Sunday afternoon, when the uproar was such as to be almost felt in the solid earth, I walked out along the sand till I had passed the anchorage, and could look on the open Pacific. The surface of the bay was comparatively calm; but within a few hundred yards of the shore it upheaved with a slow, majestic movement, forming a single line more than a mile in length, which, as it advanced, presented a perpendicular front of clear green water, twelve feet in height. There was a gradual curving in of this emerald wall—a moment's waver—and the whole mass fell forward with a thundering crash, hurling the shattered spray thirty feet into the air. A second rebound followed; and the boiling, seething waters raced far up the sand

with a sharp, trampling, metallic sound, like the jingling of a thousand bars of iron. I sat down on a pine log, above the highest wave mark, and watched this sublime phenomenon for a long time. The sand hills behind me confined and redoubled the sound, prolonging it from crash to crash, so that the ear was constantly filled with it. Once a tremendous swell came in close on the heels of one that had just broken, and the two uniting, made one wave, which shot far beyond the water line, and buried me above the knee. As far as I could see, the shore was white with the subsiding deluge. It was a fine illustration of the magnificent language of Scripture: "He maketh the deep to boil like a pot; he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment; one would think the deep to be hoary."—*Taylor's Travels in California.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, SEVENTH MONTH 27, 1850.

VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES.

(Concluded from page 699.)

Although the wages paid to the full labourers, are so low as to furnish but slender means of support, it is to be remembered that these wages are rather supplemental to their means, than the means themselves. Besides being able to perform their day's work in five or six hours, the labourers, in addition to the food which they obtain from their tenements, and which generally is more than a supply for their families, often raise pigs, poultry, &c., for sale, which they dispose of to the planters. In Barbadoes where the land is highly cultivated, and where its price is too great to allow the emancipated labourers to purchase it, many of them obtain small allotments on rent, for which they pay as much as five pounds sterling, or nearly twenty-five dollars an acre; and yet, by industry and care, they not only pay this rent, but derive a profit for themselves. In the English islands in general there was an appearance of cheerfulness and comfort, among the labouring classes, which is scarcely to be found among the peasantry in any part of Europe. Our friends attended a meeting in one of the colonies, where a thousand of these emancipated labourers were supposed to be present; and among them they brought together two hundred and eighty horses. Candour, however, requires the admission, that their riders were chiefly *men;* their degree of refinement not having risen high enough to afford the superior accommodation to females.

The general state of morals among the coloured people, including those of unmixed Africans, appears quite below the standard which their friends would desire; and in this respect the example of the whites is far from correct. During the existence of slavery, the standard of morals is admitted to have been exceedingly low; but it is believed that the emancipated slaves, have considerably improved in some important particulars. At the time when slavery was abolished, the freed labourers were ready to attribute the change in their condition to the exertions of the missionaries resident among them. This of course gave those missionaries a powerful influence over them; and that influence was wisely employed in giving a devotional direction to their emotions. The houses of worship were therefore crowded by the grateful recipients of freedom; and and the disposition thus excited continues to manifest itself among them. The emancipated people of the British colonies, are pronounced a church-going people; they love to assemble in large numbers; and this is especially done at church and chapel. In regard to education, it is stated, that almost all the Episcopal clergymen in the English colonies, and nearly all the missionaries, have either a daily or sabbath school attached to their respective cures, in which the elements of a good education are taught. Some of the teachers are white men from England; but they are generally coloured persons, who have received their education in the Mico, or some other normal establishment. It is supposed that about one third of the children of the emancipated class, are in the way of receiving instruction at those schools. The consequence is that a considerable number of the rising generation, read and write well.

It is, however, to be observed, that no public provision has been made there, for the maintenance of schools for general education. The seminaries are supported chiefly, and almost wholly, at private expense; and as the slaves were almost all uneducated, the great mass of parents among the labouring classes, have little knowledge of the benefits of education, and may therefore be presumed to feel less anxiety to procure instruction for their offspring than they would, if they had been properly educated themselves.

The coloured, that is those of mixed blood, have been long accustomed to receive some education, of which the blacks were nearly all deprived. This circumstance has given advantages to the former, and they in consequence consider the latter as their inferiors; yet as the prejudice respecting colour which is so prevalent in this country, has still a strong hold among the Whites in the British West Indies, the browns* and the blacks are naturally united in defence of their social rights, and they appear to be rising in general estimation, and the antipathy to colour is now conceived to be dying away. As an evidence of the progress of the black and coloured race, it may be noted, that in the Legislature of Jamaica, which includes fifty-six

* This is the general term used to designate persons of mixed blood.

iembers, there are fifteen coloured men and two lacks, and the speaker was a coloured man, once a ave. There are many coloured magistrates, in ie colonies, and in Kingston, Jamaica, there is one lack man in that office. Many coloured men are lvocates, and our friends became acquainted with vo coloured judges; and these men are found ipable of occupying their stations with all proper lf-respect. In these colonies the right of suffrage limited, not to colour but to freeholders, or renters, hose rentals amount to six pounds sterling; and any of the emancipated slaves have thus acquired e right of voting at elections. As their numbers crease, their political influence must be proportion-)ly augmented.

The declaration so often repeated in our southern ites, that the slaves, if emancipated would spread in and massacre among their former masters, is tisfactorily answered by the experience of the itish Islands, where a small military force is ually maintained, under the command of the gov-ior; and the police force is generally a large one; t both the military and police forces are chiefly mposed of black men. In Jamaica there are o regiments of blacks.

Though the superintendents of the larger prisons e generally white men, those who have charge of e smaller ones are frequently coloured; and the nkeys are generally coloured or black; the pri-iers are generally of those classes; yet our friends re of the opinion, from what they could learn, it the white prisoners composed their full share, cording to their ratio of the whole population. imes are supposed to have diminished materially ce the abolition of slavery; but as small offences re then punished in a summary manner, and no ord was kept, the criminal returns furnish no per data, on which to found a correct compari-i.

The boarding houses are kept by coloured women. ere is scarcely a single hotel in the British West lies.

After John Candler had given his statements, of ich the preceding may be regarded as a brief line, his companion, George W. Alexander, took place; and besides giving his assent to the re-sentations which had been made, proceeded to lain the leading objects in view by the English lanthropists when they urged their government he measure of emancipation.

The first evil to be redressed was the frightful ste of life which the slave system produced. It s proved beyond the possibility of contradiction, t the slave population in the sugar islands was stantly wasting away under the existing system. e statistics establishing this fact were briefly en. Another crying evil to be redressed was the rmous amount and the severity of the punish-ments inflicted. Both these objects had unques-tionably been attained by the measure.

With regard to the supposed injury to the colonial interests, both he and John Candler clearly showed that the difficulties experienced were actually less than they are generally supposed: and were owing to causes unconnected with the abolition of slavery. In some of the islands long continued drought had greatly diminished the amount of produce. In Antigua they were visited by an earthquake. In some cases difficulties arise between the planters and their labourers in regard to wages.

During the days of apprenticeship, while the late slaves were required by law to labour a certain num-ber of days in the week for their former owners, they had the privilege of buying an exemption from this service, or a part of it, by paying the estimated value of the service thus remitted. When any of them were desirous of making this purchase, the value of their day's work was usually charged at about three shillings sterling. This they were of course required to pay as a commutation for a day's work; but when these apprentices became free, and consequently entitled to receive their wages themselves, many of their employers insisted on re-ducing the compensation for the labour of a day to less than one shilling; and in some cases as low as sixpence or eightpence. It is therefore no cause of surprise that the labourers should hesitate to accept such conditions, and direct their attention to the cultivation of ground for themselves. The produce of these tenements being used chiefly by the labourers and their families, contribute largely to their comfort; yet they add little to the exports, and consequently do very little towards supporting the visible commerce of the islands.

Many of the estates belong to owners residing in England, and are managed by agents and sub-agents. And the Act of 1846, which admitted the slave-grown sugars of Cuba and Brazil into competition with those of the British islands, reduced the price of sugar too low to afford remunerating returns to farms conducted as they usually were. For it is admitted that with the large share of fertile and virgin soil in Cuba and Brazil, sugar may be raised there with less expense than in the British islands. The plan of working the slaves to death in a few years, may also reduce to some extent the price of sugar.

It is also to be remembered that the cry of com-mercial embarrassment in the West Indian colonies is not new. It was familiar to those acquainted with those colonies long before slavery was abolished. And when the report of our friends comes out in full, there is ample room to believe that the aboli-tion of slavery will be shown to have promoted the interests of the proprietors, and advanced the pros-perity of the colonies as highly as it has augmented

the comforts, and elevated the character of the labouring population.

The most unfavourable account of the result of this important experiment, which the voice of truth and soberness can pronounce, appears to be, that the evils engendered by slavery during nearly two centuries, were too great and too inveterate to be suddenly remedied by emancipation itself. The evils of slavery were the growth of time, and time will be required to correct them.

PENN'S MAXIMS AND REFLECTIONS.—In the notice of this valuable volume, which was inserted in our 43d number, we omitted some particulars which we now subjoin at the request of the publishers.

The prices are for the enlarged work: Single copy 25 cents; six copies, $1; 100 copies, $15; the Maxims alone, single copy, 15 cents; 10 copies, $1; 100 copies, $9.

As before remarked, we shall be glad that Friends avail themselves of the opportunity of supplying every member of their family with a copy of this work; the publishers will supply them in more durable binding at an advanced price.

MARRIED,—At Friends' meeting house, Mill Creek, Hendricks Co., Ind., on the 10th ult., AHIMAAZ KENDALL, of Westfield, to ELIZABETH ANN CARTER, daughter of the late John Carter, deceased.

DIED,—In Lynn, Mass., on the 27th of 5th mo. last, DANIEL JOHNSON, in the 83d year of his age, for many years an esteemed elder of Salem Monthly Meeting. As his mental powers abated, and bodily strength failed, he was favoured with great quietness and composure, and his mind appeared to be clothed with that peace which is an earnest of acceptance with the Father, through his beloved Son.

——, At his residence in Jefferson Co., Ohio, on the 9th of last month, JAMES RUSSELL, a member of Short Creek Monthly Meeting, in the 90th year of his age. His upright and consistent life gained for him the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends; and during a protracted illness he greatly desired that he might be supported in patience to the end; often alluding to the peace of mind he felt in having done his days' work in the day time—saying death had lost its sting, and the grave its victory. He gave much weighty counsel to those around him, desiring them to dwell in love, as God is love—adding, "I see nothing in my way—it is all through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus."

——, On the 20th of 5th mo. last, aged 34 years, SALLY CARTER, daughter of the late John Carter, an elder of Mill Creek Monthly Meeting, Hendricks Co., Ind., who deceased in 1844, aged 73 years; and sister of Benajah Carter, aged 31 years, who deceased 8th mo. 20th, 1849.

A Friend is wanted to fill the office of Superintendent of Haverford School. Information in reference to the duties of the station, may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS KIMBER, No. 50 North Fourth street.
JOSIAH TATUM, " " "
ALFRED COPE, Walnut street Wharf.
JOHN FARNUM, No. 26 South Front street.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 5th. tf.

For Friends' Review.

ABSTINENCE FROM THE PRODUCTS OF SLAVERY MEETING AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

The following account is forwarded for insertion in *Friends' Review*, if approved by the Editor. It will doubtless be interesting and encouraging to many readers, to be informed that the subject of avoiding the purchase and use of the fruits of slavery was introduced on two occasions to the late Yearly Meeting of Friends in New England, and received its favourable consideration. Near the close of one of the sittings the Clerk read a notice of the Free Produce Meeting to be held on the evening of the next day and added some remarks in approbation of the object, and encouraging a general attendance. Other Friends expressed similar views.

At the last sitting of the Yearly Meeting, the subject was again introduced in a very impressive manner by a minister from another Yearly Meeting, who expressed his belief that slavery is mainly supported by the use and consumption of the products of slave labour, and that a faithful maintenance of our testimony against slavery leads to abstinence from them. The concern seemed to take deep hold on the meeting, and several Friends united with the sentiments which had been expressed. R.

"At a Free Produce Meeting of Friends, held in their meeting house in Newport, 6 mo. 18th, 1850, agreeably to an adjournment of last year.

The minutes of last year were read and the Committees therein named, with a little addition, were appointed to the same services for the ensuing year; and the committee of each Monthly Meeting is requested to report particularly, next year, relative to the amount of Free Labour goods procured for the use of their respective locations, and they are desired to transmit written reports embracing these particulars to the Clerk of the meeting some weeks before our next annual meeting.

The Committee are as follows, viz.—Central Committee, Nathan Breed, of Lynn; Wm. J. Howland, New Bedford; Silas Cornell, Providence; Alden Sampson, Hallowell, and Tobias Meader, Dover.

To carry into effect the objects of this meeting in their respective Monthly Meetings, the following friends were appointed, and the first named in each Monthly Meeting is a correspondent to communicate with the Central Committee for such aid and information as may be procured through such means. [The first named only are given in the following list.]

Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting.—Rhode Is-
nd M. M., Jonathan Dame; Swansey, Thomas
. Gifford; Providence, Silas Cornell; Greenwich,
erez Peck; South Kingston, Timothy C. Col-
ns.

Salem Quarterly Meeting.—Salem M. M.,
'illiam Chase; Seabrook, William Rogers, Jr.;
'eare, Moses Sawyer.

Sandwich Quarterly Meeting.—Sandwich
. M., Stephen Dillingham; Pembroke, Calvin
epherd; Nantucket, Herman Crooker; Westport,
hn Macomber; Dartmouth, George W. Francis;
ew Bedford, Henry T. Wood.

Falmouth Quarterly Meeting.—Durham M. M.,
mos F. Lunt; Falmouth, Henry M. Minott;
'indham, Oliver Pope; Limington, Abraham
'inslow.

Vassalborough Quarterly Meeting.—Vassal-
rough M. M., Thomas Frye; China, Augustin
. Jones; Unity, Joseph Taber.

Dover Quarterly Meeting.—Dover M. M.,
enjamin H. Jones; North Berwick, Benajah
uffum; Sandwich, Alvin Hoag.

Smithfield Quarterly Meeting.—Smithfield
. M., Smith Battey; Uxbridge, Edward Earl;
ichmond, Samuel D. Allen; Bolton, John E.
rye.

Fairfield Quarterly Meeting.—Sydney M. M.,
muel Taylor, Jr.; Litchfield, Daniel R. Bailey;
. Albans, David Douglas.

By the reports of the several branches of the
mmittee of last year, it appears that more or
ss attention has been given to the subject in
ost of the Monthly Meetings, inducing us to
lieve that the concern is increasing amongst
iends, and that its advancement since last year
encouraging.

The meeting was favoured with several very
teresting communications from Friends present,
nding to impress on us the duty of using those
aceful means within our reach, to lessen the
ount of human suffering, and of withdrawing
m the use of those articles, for the production
which the whole system of slavery is sustained.
While the perfect consistency of such means
th Christian principles is presented to our view,
e potent efforts of united action in them is no
ss striking. When the momentous question of
olishing the British slave trade shook the coun-
s of that nation, three hundred thousands of
subjects, by the silent and peaceful means of
thdrawing from the use of its products, impe-
tively demanded that that trade should cease,
d the demand was granted.

As members of the Society of Friends, our
rticipation in the support of slavery presents a
tter of painful interest. Authentic statistic
formation gives us to believe that in the gene-
. consumption of the productions of slavery in
r country, at a very low estimate, one slave is
quired to raise what twenty persons consume.
om these premises we may reasonably infer,
at if the whole Society of Friends partake freely,
two thousand slaves will be required to supply their demand. There is but too great reason to believe that as great a number as five thousand are daily driven to their toil and deprived of the inalienable rights of men, to supply the demand of the Society of Friends. While we should revolt at the thought of supporting the unrighteous claim of man on the flesh and blood of his fellow man, we can but admit the supposition, that if these unfortunate sufferers were producing the same amount under our immediate care, we could very much diminish their sufferings.

We rejoice at the information received from our friends of New York and Philadelphia, that their increased stock of free labour goods, both Dry and Grocery, is sufficient to supply increasing demands, and that their variety of cottons now in market embraces more than sixty patterns of printed goods of good quality and fast colours. These goods may be furnished at prices nearly as low as those of slave labour, and we are encouraged with the hope that Friends will renew their exertions and open channels of communication for the supply of all. Although there are occasionally West India and Southern productions of free labour sold in our markets, yet we may be deceived; it is desirable, therefore, to procure from those sources which our friends have guarded with the greatest care, and on which they have bestowed much labour and expense with but a scanty remuneration. These establishments require our support, and it would seem to be our common interest and duty to join in one common effort to diffuse the benefits of these exertions to all. And should we occasionally pay a little more for free goods, it will be but sacrificing to that worthy cause, a part of what we have got, perhaps, involuntarily, by the gain of oppression.

The places that may be recommended as deserving of entire confidence are the stores of Robert L. Murray, No. 377 Pearl St., New York, and George W. Taylor, N. W. corner of Cherry and 5th streets, Philadelphia; and as a reliable source of important and interesting information relative to the subject now before us, the 'Non-Slaveholder' may be recommended to every family.

The meeting was numerously attended, and after a free and harmonious expression of sentiment on the several subjects that engaged its attention, it adjourned to meet at the same place, at 7½ o'clock, on 3d day of the Yearly Meeting week, next year.

Printed by direction of the Meeting.

SILAS CORNELL, Clerk."

SEED WHEAT.

The late Henry Colman, some years since, in his "Notes by the Way," related the following anecdote of a farmer in Vermont, who always obtained a high price for his seed wheat, which he called "barrel wheat"—his neighbours resorting

to him for their seed, and paying as high as $3 per bushel. The wheat was, in fact, superior in appearance, productiveness, and early maturity. The secret was at last discovered, when those who had been in the habit of paying him three prices, availed themselves of his practice of making "barrel wheat" for themselves, and they saved the difference in price.

The farmer in question "used, before threshing his wheat, to select the best sheaves, and strike them over the head of an open barrel three or four times before laying them down to be threshed, obtaining in this way a superior seed. As, in this way, the largest and earliest white kernels would be shaken out and fall into the barrels, he obtained what might be considered a select seed, which he denominated his 'barrel wheat,' and which the farmers, until they heard how to do it for themselves, found their advantage in purchasing."

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Chronicle and Register*, in quite an elaborate and very interesting article on the Mississippi River, embracing a mention of the discovery of its mouth, and an account of future explorations upon its shores, details with some particularity the final ascertainment of its main source, in Lake Itasca, by Mr. Schoolcraft in the year 1832. This was more than three hundred years after the period in which its outlet into the Gulf of Mexico was first discovered, by the Spaniards.

Mr. Schoolcraft had been a zealous and active member of the expedition in search of the sources of the Father of Waters, under General Cass in 1820, and well understood the work he had to perform, when he started out with his company to resume the explorations. The *Chronicle and Register* says:—

"He began at the precise point where Pike in 1806, and Cass in 1820 had dropt it. He reached the large island in upper Red Cedar or Cassina lake, early in July of that year, where he encamped his escort of soldiers, extra men and heavy baggage, and taking five small hunting canoes with Indian guides and steersmen, he traced the Mississippi through all its involutions and expanding lakes and rapids, by its longest branch to its most remote source in Itasca Lake. About forty-five miles above the Red Cedar, he reached the summit of the Cross water or Lac Traverse—a large and beautiful lake, surrounded with maples and other hard wood. He found the river to fall, by a series of small rapids, forty-six feet aggregate in this distance. The north end, or head of this lake, was ascertained to be the most northerly point of the main channel of the Mississippi. It is in latitude 47 deg. 28 min. 36 sec. The traveller or voyager, above this point, ascends exclusively south or west to its source.

In the course of four or five miles above La Traverse, the Pamidjeguma, or Crosswater of th Chippewa, the Mississippi has its primary fork; Schoolcraft took the shortest or left hand fork leading through Lake Plantagenet, to its sourc in Assawa or Perch lake—a route by which h avoided many rapids. From this lake he crosse the highlands of the Hauteur des Terres, the me carrying his five small two-fathom canoes and bag gage on their backs. The utmost altitude of th above the ocean is 1680 feet. In this route, i which every one carried something, he was ac companied by the late Dr. Houghton and Co Allen, (then Lieut. Allen,) of the Army, tw gentlemen who subsequently distinguished then selves in their several departments, and by Mr Bentwell, a clergyman from New Hampshire, an Mr. John Stone, of Michigan; with Ozawindib or Yellow Head, a Chippewa chief, as the princ pal guide. After passing about six miles ove fallen timber and bog, now passing through clos thickets, and then ascending lofty sand hill covered with dwarf funeral looking pine, (th Pinus bansiamus) he reached Itasca Lake, th the actual source of the longest and main fork o the Mississippi, (the Lac la Biche of the French on the 12th of July, 1832, being just 305 year after the Spanish had first, incidentally, descrie its mouth. This beautiful lake, which is som five to seven miles in length, reposes amidst hill of marine sand of the drift epoch, and consists o pure springs of water, gushing out in copiou rills, within a visible basin. The Indian term o Tot-osh-ca, (written Itasca in the narrative) an denoting a characteristic property of the femal breast, imparts a vivid idea in which these infan sources of the father of rivers gush from thei sandy elevations. Its distance from the Gulf o Mexico he estimated at 3,160 miles—the distanc from Cass lake at 125 miles, in which it has on considerable fall, the Ka-bi-ca—and many rapids during which there is a total descent of 119 feet The whole journey, out and back, was 290 miles The entire altitude of the lake above the ocea as determined by Mr. Nicollett, in 1836, is 157 feet—which is 105 feet below the summit of th environing hills, and its altitude at Schoolcraft' island, the only island in it, at 47 deg. 13 min 35 sec., which is 25 min. 11 sec. south of th summit of Lac Traverse. From this time th source of the Mississippi has remained a fixed fact in our geography.

Schoolcraft hoisted a United States flag, on a firm staff, which was saluted by the Chippewas a it went up, and which he left flying, when he took his departure down the main fork of the stream—the fork to which the Indians constantly appl the name of the Mississippi.—*N. A. and U. S. Gaz.*

If we would amend the world we should amend ourselves, and teach our children to be not wha we are, but what they ought to be. W. Penn.

THE REMINGTON BRIDGE.

To satisfy the curious as to many particulars elating to the mode of constructing the new kind f bridge called the Remington Bridge, now oming into vogue. We copy the following from he New York Courier and Enquirer:

Bridges on this principle, have already been onstructed by the inventor, for practical purposes, n England, and in some of our Southern States; mong them one in Alabama, his native state, of 00 feet span; the dimensions of its stringers, r sustaining timbers, being ten by twelve inches t their junctions with the abutments, and thin- ing down gradually to the thickness of less than alf a foot at the center of the span. Its total ength is four hundred and thirty-six feet, and ost two thousand dollars.

The one now being erected here for exhibition, one hundred and sixty feet in the clear, the otal length of the stringers being about one hun- red and eighty-five feet. These are four in num- er, and are two and three-eighth inches square n their greatest dimensions at the abutments, nd taper to scant one inch square at the center f the span. They are made of several pieces of hite pine joined together by a scarf joint; their nds, when they are joined, being bevelled at a ery slight angle, and the bevelled parts lapped ver each other, and attached with glue, so that hen united, each stringer appears to be a con- nuous and single piece. These joinings are so rranged as that only one of them ever occurs in ne same cross section of the bridge, and they are either bolted nor clamped, but depend entirely pon the glue for their adhesion. Each of these ringers has about nine feet bearing on the butments or suspension piers to which they are rmly attached by iron bolts.

The upper surface of the abutments upon which ney rest is not perfectly level, but rises with a ery slight angle from its exterior to its interior ce. The stringers are not framed with, or ad- sted to a chamber or arch, but are put together n a false work or centering, having a uniform earing surface of the same level as the abutments n which they rest. Upon removing the false ork, this structure of one hundred and sixty et span deflected in the centre, about sixteen ches, and presented a waving outline of great eauty, formed by slightly vaulting curves near ther abutment, connected by a long reverse rve, having its greatest depression at the centre the span. The track of the bridge is about three nd a half feet wide, formed by strips of boards aced transversely on the stringers, and fastened them by screws. It has no side supports, nor y lateral or diagonal bracing. In the practical idge these are used, and they are all so applied to add to the sustaining power of the bridge.

This "magic" bridge is a light, airy and beauti- l structure, to the eye so frail, as to cause a eling of doubt as to its capability of sustaining s own extended form, which gives place to sur- prise and astonishment as groups of men pass and repass upon it, without its manifesting the least indication of weakness. Its cost, including the abutments, or suspension piers, is about two hundred and fifty dollars, much of which is occa- sioned by a nicety of finish and of ornament, which would not only be unnecessary but out of place in a bridge designed for practical purposes. This plan of bridge, from its capability of span- ning long distances, and from its cheapness, is well worthy public attention.

THE PRISONER AT HOME.

The following is an interesting episode in the life of a criminal, related by Her Von Wedderkop, Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, (Germany.)—

I am judge of the criminal court, and all pri- soners come under my notice, being connected with them through my office and love to their souls. There is a man in one of our gaols con- demned to imprisonment for life, for murder, committed when attempting robbery, and whose former life was one of unmitigated crime. He came to us at a time when our prisons were a complete pest—the school for all iniquity. What he there saw and heard excited in him, at length, a horror for his former deeds which he had never felt before. He became thoughtful, showed symptoms of a repentant spirit, and chose the way of salvation. He now worked day and night in order to earn some dollars to purchase Bibles, which he gave to his fellow-prisoners. On account of this, he was hated, despised, mock- ed, beaten, and spit upon; but he nevertheless, continued his labours of love. He acted in this way during *twelve years*. A new governor of the prison was appointed, in order to reorganize it, and he soon found out the worth of this prisoner, and made him his right hand. The Governor did not hesitate to say of this criminal, "I stand ashamed of myself in his presence." This man is now fifty-six years old. His chains were at length taken off him, and the Grand Duke made him a present of fifty dollars, which he expended in enlarging his library. As he received the permission to go where he liked in the prison, he collected the juvenile prisoners about him, and continues till now to instruct them, and to show them the right way through word and deed. He received, a few years ago, a letter from a brother in America, entreating him to ask of the govern- ment his pardon, and offering to support him in America. After many days of inward combat, he asked the director for his advice. He would immediately have received permission to emigrate, if he had requested it. At last he declared, that notwithstanding the great temptation, he felt it his duty to labour for the poor prisoners, and not to lead a life of idleness in America. He is now happy to be without the dress of a prisoner, and that he wears clothes like other persons. He

goes alone in the city, in order to labour and care for the prisoners under him, and is never happier than when among them, directing them to our Lord and Saviour. The power of the Gospel in his conduct, works with great effect on others. As an instance of this, it may be mentioned that another prisoner has fifteen under him, to whom he shows the way of salvation.—*S. S. Journal.*

SECESSION FROM THE ROMAN HIERARCHY.

There was a large meeting held yesterday afternoon, in the lower saloon of the Chinese Museum, on the occasion of a number of intelligent Germans of our city and county having expressed a desire to secede from the Church of Rome. This subject, one of the most important now in agitation, brought together a large number of intelligent men, who were desirous of ascertaining the reasons for the movement. There were about fifteen hundred men, women and children present. At about thee o'clock, the Rev. L. Giustiniani, and the Rev. Charles Kast, of Baden, Germany, ascended the rostrum. After a silent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Giustiniani, the congregation joined in devotional exercises, and the proceedings progressed. Rev. Mr. G. addressed the assembly in English, and set forth the nine following reasons why the congregation wished to secede from the Roman hierarchy, and to establish a free Catholic Church.

First—Freedom of conscience.

Second—Because we and our children are deprived of the Holy Bible.

Third—We cannot recognize the Pope as the infallible head of the Church, or Vicar of Christ.

Fourth—We do reject that the priests, through their ordination, receive power to rule over God's inheritance, to traffic in souls, enslave conscience, and stupify the mind with superstition.

Fifth—We reject celibacy.

Sixth—We reject Auricular Confession as unrighteous and demoralizing.

Seventh—We reject purgatory.

Eighth—We reject calling on the saints, veneration of images and relics.

Ninth—We reject indulgences and pilgrimages, because they tend to self-righteousness, and make commerce of human souls.

The above nine reasons made the subject of the speech of the Rev. Mr. Giustiniani. He fortified himself with ample proof taken from the Scriptures. His appeals to the audience, to stand steadfast by the Holy Bible, and to put their trust in the Lord, were quite eloquent and impressive. There was a disposition to applaud, on one or two occasions, which he promptly checked, and hoped that the sacredness of the day would be observed. There was no attack upon the Roman Catholic Religion; the speaker, rather than go into an argument, gave his reasons why he could not concur in the peculiar tenets of that institution. He wished it distinctly understood, that while he renounced all allegiance t the Pope of Rome, he was not opposed to th Catholic religion.

He exhorted his hearers to be watchful an prayerful; to clasp the Bible to their bosoms, t read it, to put their trust in it, and as long as single star blazed in the American Flag, the would be safe. If, however, this blessed countr should be blasted by the influence of the Roma priesthood, then he would exhort his hearers t take their Bibles in their arms, gather themselve together, and die in its defence rather than sub mit.

The Rev. Charles Kast, of Germany, addresse the congregation. He spoke in German, an was eloquent. After he had concluded, the Rev Mr. Giustiniani descended to the floor, and, takin a lighted candle in his hand, pronounced the congre gation as having seceded from the Church of Rom and, on blowing out the candle, introduced in it stead the never-failing light that comes from th throne of Heaven.

During the meeting, a body of men and wome suddenly arose and left the place. Eight or te of the females were dressed in white. Why the left we know not. Taking the meeting all in all it was a happy one. The congregation seeme to be exceedingly well pleased with the proceed ings, just as if they had burst the bonds of slavery and were about to enjoy that freedom of con science, which is known and cherished in th American bosom.—*From the Philadelphia Sun 7th mo. 8th.*

DISSOLVING THE UNION.

We recollect an account of a circumstance which occurred in a neighboring town, many years since which is so apposite to the state of political mat ters at the present day, that we cannot forbea the temptation to repeat it.

A worthy citizen happened to have for his partner a lady of very exacting disposition, and withal not of the most mild and agreeable temper. Whenever she had a desire to be gratified and failed to obtain her husband's assent to it by any other means, she had an unfailing resource in threatening to commit suicide. The poor man got along with this, as well as he could, for a long time, till he found his ability to comply with all that was required would soon be exhausted, when he formed the desperate resolution, to leave madam to her own course, and see the result. The opportunity soon occurred, and the usual threat was made. He very quietly offered her any assistance she might need in the accomplishment of her purpose. She seized a knife and fled to an adjoining room, where she had previously placed a dish of water for the occasion, and fastened the door after her. Soon, a sound was heard as of a liquid falling upon the floor in a moderate stream, then the falling of a person upon the floor, succeeded by groans and kicking,

at first violent, but gradually subsiding, till all was still. The husband then called his oldest son, John, and sent him to inform the neighboring women of what had happened, and to ask their assistance on the melancholy occasion; and also to call on the undertaker and bespeak a coffin for his mother.

At this juncture, just as John was about starting, the door flew open, and madam came forth in a towering passion. She denounced her husband and the whole family, as unfeeling brutes, who would stand by, and could see a fellow being shuffle off this mortal coil, without lifting a finger to prevent it. She gave full vent to her rage, till it exhausted itself and she became calm. Her husband then gave her some salutary advice, appropriate to the occasion, and the result was, a perfect cure. The threat was never afterwards repeated, and peace and harmony were restored to the family.

When our politicians, instead of spending their breath in needless eulogies on the benefits of the Union, and thus inviting these threats from the South, shall content themselves with simply doing right, dispensing justice with an equal hand to both north and south, and leaving each to its own course—to disunion if they choose—it will soon bring things to a crisis. It will then prove that those who enjoy the chief benefits of the union, those to whom it is a matter of almost life and death, will come to see it in its proper light, and will never commit the suicidal act, which, for effect, they have so often threatened.—*Mass. Spy.*

STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION.

Those who know anything about the magnificent strawberries and the immense quantity of them raised in a bed about thirty feet by forty, for several years past, in the garden formerly owned by me in King street, may like to know the process by which I cultivated them. I applied about once a week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation—of Nitrate of Potash, Glauber Salts, and Sal Soda, *each one pound*, of Muriate of Ammonia *one* quarter of a pound, dissolved in 30 gallons of rain or river water; one-third was applied at a time, and when the weather was dry, I applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation—as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid that unless well supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering pot, and made the application towards evening. Managed in this way, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed or setting it out anew. Beds of ten years old are not only as good, but better than those of two or three years old. But you must be sure and keep the weeds out.

C. A. H.

WATCHING IDLE BOYS.

Perhaps the following little anecdote may suggest to some of those who have left school, the reflection that if they are sufficiently watchful over their own conduct, they will not find leisure to scrutinize very censoriously the errors of others.

"When I was a boy, we had a schoolmaster who had odd ways of catching idle boys. Says he one day, 'Boys, I must have closer attention to books; the first one of you that sees another boy idle, I want you to inform me, and I will attend to the case.' Ah, thought I to myself, there is Joe Simmons that I don't like, I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book, I'll tell on him. It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book, and immediately I informed the master. 'Indeed,' said he, 'how do you know he was idle?' 'I saw him,' was my reply.' 'You did! and were your eyes on your book when you saw him?' I was caught, but I did'nt watch for idle boys again."—*Christian Observer.*

For Friends' Review.

"My spirit shall not always strive with man."—GEN 6 : 3.

Art thou turning with a restless heart
From the false and fleeting joy,
Sipped from the worlds delusive cup,
Embittered with alloy?

Is there within thy inmost soul
An aching, yearning void,
Where once were shrined ephemeral hopes,
Earth's idols, all destroyed?

Dost thou not hear a still small voice,
That bids thee bear each crown
Unto the dear Redeemer's feet,
And meekly lay it down?

And strive against the world and self,
Until the prize be won,
The faith and love calmly to *feel*,
Thy will, O! God! be done!

What is it thus in earnest tones
Is pleading now with thee?
'Tis the spirit of Eternal Truth,
The Truth that doth make free.

Then listen to this Spirit's call,
Oh! turn thou not away!
Followed in faith 'twill lead thee forth
Into the perfect day.

Resisted, 'twill forsake thee;
Then too late thou may deplore
The Spirit that in mercy strove,
Neglected, strives *no more*.

E.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on on the 21st inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th.

Sir Robert Peel was killed by a fall from his horse on the 28th ult. He was in the 63d year of his age. Much speculation exists as to the effect which his death will have upon the politics of the country. The ministry have suffered another defeat

in the upper House, by a majority of 22, on the Irish Franchise Bill. There is an increase in this year's revenue, as compared with that of last year, of £561,404. The growing crops of grain throughout the kingdom continue promising. The Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III., died on the 9th inst., aged 78 years.

Dates from Lisbon to the 9th ult. have been received. Great excitement prevailed there in consequence of the arrival in the Tagus of an American squadron to enforce the payment of $70,000, claimed by the United States. Twenty-one days were allowed by the American commander for a final reply.

The Schleswig difficulty between Prussia and Denmark has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Accounts from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult. state that the cholera was still raging there to a frightful extent, two hundred dying daily. During the month there had been eight thousand cases and twenty-seven hundred deaths. It was also committing frightful devastations at Vera Cruz, Zacatecas, &c. A number of cases are still reported in St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c.

The treaty with Peru for commerce in guano has been concluded, and submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The ship Martha, taken as a prize by the U. S. ship Perry, on suspicion of being a slaver, arrived at New York on the 17th inst., in 59 days from Ambriz, coast of Africa. She had on board, when captured, the implements usually employed in the slave-trade. Her crew, thirty-four in number, were put in irons.

Intelligence has been received at Washington that Gov. Letcher has concluded a treaty with the Mexican government, securing the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and guaranteeing protection to Garay, Hargoos, and others, while engaged in the construction of a railroad across it.

In Congress, the Senate is still engaged in the discussion of the Compromise Bill. The House has refused to admit the delegates from New Mexico and Deseret.

It appears that our report of the new cabinet at Washington, given last week, though conformable to the then latest information, was premature. From more recent intelligence we learn that on the 20th instant, the president sent to the Senate a list of the members proposed to constitute his cabinet; who were all with one exception unanimously confirmed; and in the excepted case there was a decided majority in its favour. They are,

Secretary of State, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury, Thomas Corwin of Ohio.

Secretary of the Interior, James A. Pearce of Maryland.

Secretary of War, Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Secretary of the Navy, George Graham, of N. Carolina.

Postmaster General, A. R. Hall, of New York.

Attorney General, J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

But it remains a question whether they will all accept of the proffered appointments.

Samples of cotton grown in Alta, California, have been received by late arrivals. The balls are large, and the cotton of a very long staple and of a fine color.

The storm of wind and rain on the night of the 18th inst., was one of the most violent that has visited this city and its vicinity for many years. A number of houses were unroofed, unfinished buildings blown down, fences levelled, and signs forced from their fastenings. The walls of many of the houses in the burnt district were prostrated, and a number of the finest shade-trees in the city and suburbs blown down or much injured. Great damage was done to the shipping and boats in both the Delaware and Schuylkill, several vessels being sunk, capsized or blown from their moorings, and a number of persons drowned. The freshet in the Schuylkill is said to be the highest from rain, within the memory of the oldest residents. The water at Fairmount was as high, within two feet as in the great freshet of the winter of 1839, which was caused by melting snows and the sudden breaking up and jamming of the ice. The storm appears to have prevailed very extensively and to have caused much damage at New York, Albany, Oswego, &c.

The Governor and State Council of Massachusetts have decided against granting a commutation of punishment in the case of Professor Webster. The 30th of the 8th month is fixed upon as the day of execution.

It is said that the Siamese twins, whose death was announced in our last number, on the authority of some European papers, are still living and in health.

The steamer Asia arrived at Halifax on the 22d inst., having left Liverpool on the 13th, but owing to the interruption of the telegraphic lines, little was known, when our paper went to press, of the intelligence which she brings.

The Crescent City, which arrived at New York on the 22d from Chagres, has brought intelligence from San Francisco to the 18th ult. From this we learn that the town of San Francisco has suffered another tremendous conflagration; by which three hundred houses are said to have been consumed. The loss is set down, perhaps vaguely, at three millions of dollars or upwards.

By the U. S. S. steamer Vixen, which arrived at Norfolk from Havana, on the 22d inst., we are informed that the American prisoners, forty-two in number, have been given up by the Spanish authorities.

A letter from Benares, dated on the 1st of 5th month, received by the overland mail, reports that a fleet of thirty magazine boats, containing, as was supposed, 3000 barrels of gunpowder, took fire near the old fort in the vicinity of that town, and the explosion which ensued produced very great devastation among the buildings; many of which were shattered to pieces, burying the inhabitants in their ruins. The number of persons killed on the spot has been variously estimated, but supposed to be nearly, if not fully, five hundred. The number seriously injured is probably much greater.

The jury engaged in the examination of the cause of the explosion at the great fire in this city, have closed their inquiries, and are expected to make their report in a few days.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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MEMOIR OF ISABELLA HARRIS.

Isabella Harris, a minister much and justly esteemed in our religious Society, was born in Dublin, in the year 1757. During her minority she appears to have been subjected to many disadvantages and temptations, and to have known but very little of the transforming work of Divine grace. About the 21st year of her age she was married to Anthony Harris, a master mariner, and settled with her husband at Maryport, in Cumberland. There is reason to believe, however, that this change in her situation and circumstances, did not at first abate her natural love of gay company; and for a considerable time, her conduct furnished no evidence of much sense of the cross of Christ, or of submission to its holy influence; yet, through the extension of heavenly love, and the blessing of a pious example in a beloved husband, she had, previous to his decease, so far bowed under the power of Divine visitation to her soul, as to have admitted a firm belief, that she should be called upon publicly to bear testimony unto others, concerning those things which pertain to life and salvation.

During some of the conflicts and baptisms which she had to endure on this account, she felt as if she could give up everything but her husband, in order to obtain peace of mind; and she often remarked afterwards, that he was taken, and all besides was left.

The death of Anthony Harris occurred in a very affecting manner, in the year 1795, after they had been married about seventeen years. His vessel was bound for Waterford, and after proceeding some way on their voyage, the wind proved adverse and very rough; so that the mate suggested their putting back to Maryport. Anthony Harris replied, if the wind did not become more favourable, by a certain time which he mentioned, "We will put about." After this he retired to his cabin, and employed himself in reading W. Penn's "No Cross, no Crown," appearing to be in a solid frame of mind. Coming on deck again, and just before the time fixed was expired, he was struck overboard by the main boom; and it is thought he was stunned by the blow, as he made no effort to save himself. Thus his valuable life was terminated, and Isabella Harris was left with a charge of six children, and in expectation of a seventh that was born a few months after. She was involved, as in an instant, in the deepest affliction of widowhood; an event to which she often alluded in after life, as the heaviest trial which could have befallen her. There is ground however to conclude, that He who permitted this trial to overtake her, was pleased to sanctify it; causing it to prove a means of furthering that great work which he had mercifully begun in her soul.

Her health suffered considerably, but that Divine arm with which she had now become acquainted was her support; and in a Quarterly Meeting at Cockermouth in 1798 she stood up with these words, "Stand in awe and sin not, commune with your own hearts upon your bed and be still." Her ministerial communications being approved, she was acknowledged as a minister by Holme Monthly Meeting in First month, 1800.

Having visited one of her children at Ackworth school in the early part of the year 1799, a conviction settled upon her mind that some portion of her future life should be passed in that institution: and upon being invited, having previously passed through much mental exercise, she repaired thither in the autumn of 1803, taking with her her two youngest children.

Of her residence in that interesting family, the Friends of Pontrefact Monthly Meeting thus speak in the records of the same: "She entered on her office of principal mistress in the school with great distrust of her own abilities; but recurring to the opening which she believed had first pointed out the way thither, and which she trusted, had been in the ordering of Divine wisdom, she was encouraged to look forward with hope, and to apply for daily assistance to the one Source of all effectual help. Thus was she gradually prepared for the superintendance of her tender charge, and it was not long before her qualifications were found to be of a very superior kind. Her affectionate interest in the welfare of the

teachers endeared her to them all, and her tender solicitude for the improvement of the girls in their learning and domestic habits, and above all, in the things which belonged to their everlasting peace, is fresh in the grateful remembrance of many who were under her care. In the exercise of her gift as a minister, she was often engaged in lively and pertinent counsel to the flock over whom she presided; and in more public opportunities in our religious meetings, she was frequently engaged to bear a living testimony to the goodness and mercy of Him who had been her refuge. But though the weight and responsibility of her station in the school induced a constant care lest any of her duties there should not be fully performed, she held herself in readiness to obey the call of others, when clearly pointed out to her view." And under such feelings she was at different periods in, and subsequent to the year 1804, engaged to travel in gospel love, visiting Friends in their meetings and families, and appointing meetings for those not in membership with us; especially in Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Durham. Her last visit of this kind was to Brighouse Monthly Meeting in 1830, in which she seems to have been enabled to labor much to the comfort of others and her own peace. She felt deeply concerned for the maintenance of our religious principles on their original foundation; she was a lover of integrity and simplicity, and was often engaged in warning her young friends of the danger there was (as she could testify from her own experience) in letting fall any of our peculiar testimonies, even those which some Friends were ready to consider unimportant, and conforming to the manners and customs of a vain world. "She was a true nursing mother to many who were seeking the way to Zion, and often feelingly dwelt on the advantage of early dedication to the Lord's service. In the course of her sojourn in this part, she was tried with domestic affliction, and at different times with the loss of property to a considerable amount; and it was truly instructive to her friends to witness how she was enabled to bear these privations with Christian resignation. In the spring of 1826, feeling an increase of bodily infirmity through advanced age, she retired from the service of the institution at Ackworth, in which she had resided for upwards of 22 years, sincerely regretted by the Friends in the school."

Her ministerial communications at this period were very acceptable, evincing a deeply exercised and experienced mind, and attended, as her friends apprehended, with much of the unction of her divine Master. The trials she had to endure from the state of her health and various outward circumstances, cannot be easily conceived, yet she appeared to be preserved in great patience, and though under much discouragement from these causes, she very generally got out to meetings: being upon one occasion, about four months previous to her close, prevented, she alludes to it, and her many provings, in a letter to her daughter, saying, "yet can we not bear testimony to the goodness and mercy of Redeeming love, that hitherto he hath helpeth us? Oh, saith my soul, may we be humbled under a sense of the Lord's goodness and our unworthiness of the least of all his mercies, and daily query, what shall I render unto thee O Lord for all thy benefits? What can we render but that which is his own preparing, even a broken and contrite spirit, which he hath graciously promised not to reject."

This dear aged friend, being then with her daughter at North Shields, was taken ill on the 19th of Third month, 1832, and on the 22d becoming alarmingly worse, was asked how she felt; she replied, "nothing but peace, not a cloud in the way." For two or three days her state was fluctuating and she did not appear to apprehend her end was very near; she spoke during this period very affectionately of her long since departed husband—of the exercises attending her early appearances as a minister, and of the unsearchable wisdom of the Almighty; referring to various texts of Scripture, and distinctly repeating the 16th and 17th verses of the 3d chapter of Malachi—also expressing that she had nothing to depend upon but the mercy of God in Christ Jesus.

Her patience and the sweet state of her mind were very striking—her heart overflowing with love to those around her, which she frequently manifested by the most endearing expressions. On First-day morning, the 25th, she did not appear materially worse, but made many pointed inquiries concerning one of her children, on whose account she was particularly interested, but did not at all allude to herself. On her medical attendant inquiring if she had any pain, she answered "No, not any where;" adding, "this is a great favour." About one she appeared pleased to see some young friends, calling them by their names. About three her pulse was observed to sink, and she gradually declined until a few minutes after five, when without any expression, she peacefully breathed her last.

In meditating upon a closing scene so tranquil and so unclouded, and upon the goodness and mercy to which she could testify as having followed her all her life long, we feel the consoling conviction that she is joined to that blessed company that "came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

EXTRACTS FROM CARPENTER ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Among the *first* effects of the ingestion of Alcoholic liquors, in sufficient amount to produce their characteristic influence, are, in most persons, an increase in the force and rapidity of the heart's contractions; producing a full, frequent, and

strong pulse. With this, there seems to be a general exaltation of the organic functions; the appetite and the digestive power being increased, and the secretions augmented, especially those of the skin and kidneys. But it is obvious that the encephalic centres of the nervous system are specially acted on by the stimulus, for we observe all the manifestations of an excited action in them,—such as talkativeness, rapidity and variety of thought, exhilaration of the spirits, animation of the features and gestures, flushed countenance, and suffusion of the eyes. During slight intoxication, the prevailing dispositions and pursuits are often made manifest; and hence the saying "*In vino veritas.*" The irritable and ill-tempered become quarrelsome; the weak and silly are boisterous with laughter and mirth, and profuse in offers of service; and the sad and hypochondriacal readily burst into tears, and dwell on mournful topics. It sometimes happens, however, that men habitually melancholy become highly mirthful, when they have drunk enough to excite them; but this seems rather to be the case, when the melancholy results from external depressing influence, than when it is constitutional; and hence it is, that too many persons in circumstances of distress or difficulty, have recourse to the bottle for temporary solace from their cares. If no more liquor be taken than is sufficient to produce this condition, it gradually subsides, and is followed by a state of the opposite character; the appetite, the digestive power, and the organic functions in general, being lowered in activity, the skin dry, the secretions diminished, the spirits depressed, and the power of mental exertion for a time impaired. For this condition, sleep, and abstinence (not merely from removal of the stimulus, but from more food than the stomach really demands,) are the most effectual remedies.

The state of mental excitement just described, very similar to the incipient state of Phrenitis or Mania. It is not a *uniform exaltation* of the mental powers, but in some degree a *perversion* of them; for that voluntary control over the current of thought, which is the distinguishing character of the sane mind of man, is considerably weakened, so that the heightened imagination and enlivened fancy have more unrestricted exercise; and whilst ideas and images succeed each other in the mind with marvellous readiness, no single train of thought can be carried out with the same continuity as in the state of perfect sobriety. This weakening of the voluntary control over the mental operations must be regarded, then, as an incipient stage of insanity.

If the first dose of alcohol be such as to produce more potent effects, or if (as in ordinary intoxication) it be renewed after the first effects have already been manifested, the *second* stage is induced, in which not merely the intellectual but the sensorial apparatus is disturbed. The voluntary control over the direction of the thoughts is completely lost, and the excitement has more the character of delirium;—the ideas becoming confused, the reasoning powers disordered, and hallucinations sometimes presenting themselves. At the same time, vertigo, double vision, tinnitus aurium, and various other sensory illusions occur; the muscular movements become tremulous and unsteady, the voice thick, the eyes vacant, and the face commonly pale. Vomiting frequently occurs in this state; and when it does, the consecutive stage is usually either cut short, or is abated in intensity. The poisonous effects may proceed no further than this; the drunkard falling into a heavy sleep, from which he awakes to feel the consequences of his transgression. These consequences differ in some degree with the previous habits. Those unaccustomed to such excesses usually suffer from head-ache and feverishness, with a dry and furred tongue, complete anorexia with a particular loathing for alcoholic drinks, inability for mental or bodily exertion, and depression of spirits; and only recover from this condition after prolonged repose and abstinence. On the other hand, the man to whom it is habitual, although his general condition is nearly the same, craves for a further dose of his stimulant; and when he has obtained it, he is able to take food and to proceed with his ordinary avocations.

The *pathological* character of intoxication by alcohol, and the *modus operandi* of the poison, have been fully made out from experiments and observations, and it is very important for our future inquiries, that the results of these should be rightly understood. That alcoholic liquors, when introduced into the stomach, should undergo rapid absorption into the sanguiferous system, is precisely what might be anticipated from our knowledge of the conditions under which that absorption takes place; and there is ample evidence that such is really the case. Thus Dr. Percy was always able to detect the alcohol in the blood of the animals, which he had poisoned by injecting alcohol into their stomachs, provided they did not live too long afterwards; and MM. Bouchardat and Sandras have more recently determined its presence in the blood of the gastric veins. The rapidity with which this absorption takes place, may be judged of by the fact, that in one of Dr. Percy's experiments, in which the animal fell lifeless to the ground immediately that the injection of the alcohol into the stomach was completed, (the respiratory movements and pulsations of the heart entirely ceasing within two minutes,) the stomach was found nearly void, whilst the blood was strongly impregnated with alcohol. Hence it may reasonably be inferred, that in all cases of ordinary intoxication, and in the greater number of cases of death from the introduction of alcohol into the stomach, the effects are produced by the passage of the alcohol into the current of the circulation, so as to exert a direct action on the nervous centres. And this

influence is confirmed by the fact, that Dr. Percy has demonstrated its presence, in considerable amount, *in the substance of the brain;* thus confirming Dr. Ogston's assertion (which had been called in question by Dr. Christison and others) as to its presence in the fluid effused in the ventricles of the brain.

The *general* stimulant action, which is for a time exerted by alcohol introduced in small quantities, and diluted by admixture with the general mass of the blood, is easily explained upon the basis of the observations first detailed (p. 723); but its special power of exciting the *nervous centres* to augmented activity, can only be accounted for by the idea of some special relation between alcohol and nervous matter. And this idea is fully borne out by the fact, that Dr. Percy found alcohol to exist in the substance of the brains of the dogs poisoned by it, in considerably greater proportion than in an equivalent quantity of blood. This fact is one of fundamental importance, as showing us how directly and immediately the whole nutrition and vital activity of the nervous system must be affected by the presence of alcohol in the blood; the alcohol being thus specially drawn out of the circulating current by the nervous matter, and incorporated with its substance, in such a manner as even to change (when in sufficient amount) its physical as well as its chemical properties. It is important also to observe, that this affinity is obviously such, as will occasion the continual presence of alcohol in the blood, even in very minute proportion, to modify the nutrition of the *nervous* substance more than that of any other tissue; for the alcohol will *seek out* (as it were) the nervous matter, and will fasten itself upon it,—just as we see that other poisons, whose *results* become more obvious to our senses, (although the poisons themselves may exist in such minute amount as not to be detectible by the most refined analysis,) will localize themselves in particular organs, or even in particular spots of the same organ.

The selective power of Alcohol appears to lead it in the first instance to attack the *cerebrum*, the intellectual powers being affected before any disorder of sensation or motion manifests itself; and to this it seems to be limited in what has been here described as the *first* stage of intoxication. But with the more complete perversion of the intellectual powers, which characterises the *second* stage, we have also a disturbed function of the *sensory ganglia*, upon which the cerebral hemispheres are superposed; this disturbance being indicated by the disorders of sensation, and also by the want of that control over the muscular movements which require sensation for their guidance. In the *third* stage, the functions of the cerebrum and sensory ganglia appear to be completely suspended; and those of the *medulla oblongata* and *spinal cord* now begin to be affected, as we see to be indicated by the difficulty of respiration, the strabismus, the dilated pupil, and the tetanic spasms. As already stated, the admixture of alcohol with the blood has a tendency to give venous character even to that of the arteries; and when this tendency is augmented by imperfect respiration, the blood will become more and more venous, until its influence upon the medulla oblongata is so directly poisonous, that its functions are completely suspended, the respiratory movements are brought to a stand, and death takes place by asphyxia, precisely as in narcotic poisoning by other substances.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF ELIHU BURRITT,

At the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, 4th mo. 4th, 1850.

I propose to address to you some reflections upon the progress and prospect of the Peace movement, as connected with the recent Peace Congress at Paris. That Congress is an observation point, from which we may not only contemplate the ground which has already been gained to the cause, but also, that which still remains between us and that better and happier day promised to universal humanity. It was an illustrious, but *not* an unexpected event, first to dazzle and then to blind the vision of those who beheld it. Its light revealed its path of progress, both past and future, and not only its path, but its ratio of progression; and it was as clear as the sun, and inevitable as the simplest convictions of sense, that that progression had been, was, and was to be geometrical to the full consummation of the idea—a condition of universal Peace. And there were those present, who could trace back that path to the day of small things in the history of the cause, who had been favoured to see "the good time coming," from that Pisgah of the new revelation, the Mount of Olives, by those paths of progression, by which the idea of permanent and universal peace had arrived at its sublime inauguration at Paris, as a world's movement, and it lay spread out before them like a stream widening from a thread-like rill to a mighty river.

It is natural and inevitable in such a movement, to revert to certain progress points from the time when it first began in this country. And there was one member of the Paris Congress, an American delegate, the Rev. Joseph Allen of Massachusetts, who was present at one of the first peace meetings held on this side of the ocean, or perhaps, in the civilized world. It was convened in the month of November, 1815, in the vestry of one of the churches in Boston. Then and there a handful of earnest men, discussed the morality of that system of violence, which had just reaped its last sheaves of *human* slaughter upon the field of Waterloo, whilst the earth was still rocked as it were with the thunder of battle, and they conferred together upon the possibility or practicability of banishing war from the society of nations. This was a stage in the movement

easily to be remembered at Paris, by one who had witnessed it. Then the organization of the first Society in America or England, was another progress point of pleasant and natural recurrence to the mind. Then followed twenty-five years, like the stream of time; and at their close came the first *World's Peace Convention;* it was held in London in 1843. A goodly number of delegates from the United States, England, and several from the continent of Europe, were present on the occasion.

The idea of permanent and universal Peace, seemed to expand into practicability—to be named with warm inspiration, as they discussed it in different terms. At the conclusion of their deliberations, they ventured to invite the public into the great Exeter Hall, to hear the new doctrine. The people came by hundreds and thousands to it, gladly, and two or three members of the British Parliament came in and addressed them in its favour. This was another advanced stage in the movement, to contrast with the small conventicles of Peace in the early years of their experience; it seemed to me a term of a miraculous series of progression. Then succeeded five years of educational activity, sowing broadcast the seed of the principles of Peace and human brotherhood, on both sides of the Atlantic. Then another great harvest-day came. For the first time in the history of the cause, the friends of Peace ventured to unfurl their banner upon the continent of Europe, and that too at a time, when the bestial emblems of antagonistic nationalities were floating on the breeze in mutual defiance. Many true, but timid friends, deemed it hazardous and unwise, to make a venture in the face of such unauspicious circumstances. Wait a little longer, until the clouds that seem reddening with anger be overblown. Wait until affairs are more settled. Such were the counsels dictated by their prudence and solicitude; but what if the children of this world should do the same in their day and generation? What if the hireling soldiers of brute force, should wait for soft skies and balmy breezes, and cloudless fields, in order to show their courage and prowess? No! if Peace has her victories no less than war, she has her courage too, no less than her sanguinary antagonist; courage to do and to endure, and is never without that courage. The friends of Peace unfurled her banner, on the 20th of September, 1848, in the city of Brussels, almost within sight of the sanguinary field of Waterloo.

Then it was, that a more novel expedition than that of Jason's after the golden fleece, was witnessed by the world, as the avant courier of a new era in the social condition of nations. I verily believe, that at no previous time, have the waters ever borne upon their bosom a more precious expedition, than that steamer, the Giraffe, which conveyed across the English Channel, 150 missionaries of Peace from Great Britain and the United States, to attend the Brussels Congress, (for the world would have it, that it was a Congress,) although its members tried over and over again, for months, to call it a Convention. That Congress was virtually organized in the palace of the Prime minister of Belgium, Augustus Visschers, a man high in office and in the esteem of the Belgian government, who took an active part in the demonstration, and was President of the Congress. On the right of the President, sat a member of the British Parliament, as Vice President, from England; and on the left an honourable member of the French National Assembly, as Vice President from France. For two days, the true principles of Peace, and practical measures for the abolition of war, were discussed in a beautiful spirit of fraternal sympathy.

These measures were—first, that all governments should enter immediately into solemn and special treaties, by which they should oblige themselves and the world, to refer to arbitrators, any question of difference which they could not settle by the natural process of negotiation. The second, was a measure for a simultaneous disarmament among the nations. The third, the convocation of a Congress of nations, and the creation of a permanent court of nations, to which should be referred all those questions arising between them, which could not be settled by negotiation or otherwise.

Then, my friends, were developed and discussed with distinguished ability by eminent jurists from France, Italy, Belgium, England, and other countries, those eternal principles of Peace; and who that was present on that occasion could fail to be impressed with the conviction, that the cause of Peace had advanced by an accelerated ratio of progression, since the Convention in London in 1843; and what wonder, that that and kindred Conventions, inspired the Friends of Peace in England and the United States, with new hopes and new activities. What wonder, that it was decided on the spot, that another Congress should be held the very next year at Paris, or at some other continental metropolis! And did not that resolution fix the terms of a geometrical progress? What! a Peace Congress every year—Annual Peace Parliaments of the people! Yes;—in that very idea, there was progress of intense acceleration.

Well, immediately on the return of the Delegates from the Brussels Congress, a Convention of the Friends of Peace in Great Britain, was held at London, at which a special committee was organized, to act for one year; not only preparing for that Congress in Paris, but also for instituting an agitation of the public mind throughout England, in favour of some of the measures proposed and adopted at Brussels. *It was resolved that twenty-five thousand dollars be raised at that Convention,* to carry on the movement during that year; and I am happy to say, that nine members of the Society of Friends, subscribed each one hundred pounds, or five hundred dollars.

Such a movement as the world never saw, to indoctrinate the whole nation in the spirit of Peace and human brotherhood, was set on foot in England. During the space of four months, more than one hundred and fifty public meetings were held, in different parts of the kingdom; more than one thousand petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of arbitration; and these signed by 200,000 individuals. And at the conclusion of this moral agitation, came the momentous debate in the House of Parliament, on the 12th of June 1849, upon the motion of Richard Cobden, for these Arbitration treaties; and that too at a time, when Continental Europe was rocked with revolutionary emotions; and there were eighty members of that House, who voted with Mr. Cobden for that motion; and these not only represented the largest constituencies of the Empire, but a majority of the population of Great Britain. And there were many of them who could remember, when a few years before, a petition for permanent Peace was received in that body with shouts of derision and laughter. Was there not geometrical progression here? Well, what next! Why, before the issue of Cobden's Bill was known throughout England, delegates were being appointed to the Peace Convention at Paris. On the 20th of August last, that great demonstration inaugurated a mighty event in the French metropolis. Three steamers freighted with missionaries of Peace from Great Britain and the United States, conveyed across the English Channel such a host, as never before landed upon a foreign shore; seven hundred strong they entered the martial capital of France, to unfurl amidst ensigns of war, the white banner of Peace and human brotherhood. On their way, they walked straight over all the restrictions that hedge about the nations—the Custom-house—the Octroi—the Police—the Passport system—all suspended their inquisitions and opened wide their doors to let the strangers pass without impediment. On their way to Paris, they were greeted with acclamations of welcome by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed. The restrictions imposed upon public meetings, the press and the people, were virtually raised to let the men of Peace speak to the world from the centre of European civilization.

And when they were thus prepared to speak to the people,—what a spectacle they presented—who that witnessed it, will ever displace it from his memory, to make room for anything fraught with more variety and novel interest,—the brotherhood of all nations was represented on the platform. All languages, races and religions,—all the differences that ever separated the great communities of the earth, were there blended in beautiful fraternal concord. In the centre sat the President of the Congress, Victor Hugo, one of the most splendid orators and poets of France—a member of its National Assembly; and immediately on his right, sat the Abbé Duguerry, Curé of the great church of the Madeleine i Paris, a most eloquent representative of th Roman Catholic church; and on the left of th President, the statesman and orator, M. Coquere as Vice President for France: thus representin in their persons, the union of two of the mo antagonistic of creeds under the same banner peace and fraternity. Next, on the right, s Richard Cobden, on the left Charles Hindley members of the British Parliament, as Vice Pr sidents for England. The chairs of Holland an Belgium, were respectively filled by M. Suring and the Hon. Augustus Visschers, of Brussels the President of the Congress, held in that m tropolis the preceding year. The extreme rig was occupied by Professor Carovie of Heidelbur as Vice President for Germany, and the extrem left by the Hon. Charles Durkee, member of t United States Congress, from Wisconsin, an Hon. Mr. Walker from Massachusetts, as Vi Presidents from the United States. And for thr days that Hall was filled with echoes of eloquenc which plead with irresistible pathos and pow for a permanent Peace and brotherhood of nation Great and glowing words of human brotherho were uttered—were comprehended with all t fervour of their inspiration, when the words i which those sentiments were conveyed, expresse no meaning at all to half of the Assembly. If may so say, and say it reverently, there was kind of Pentecost in that three day's experienc The English and Americans understood t French, and the French understood the Amer cans and the English; although each spoke i his own native tongue.

(To be continued.)

SLAVE-LABOUR IN CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.

Extract from a letter dated Washington, June 1 1850.

Hon. Horace Mann,—I received a note fro you some days ago, making certain inquiries, b which, up to this time, I have been unable to a swer. I desire to take no part in the questio now dividing the country; but as you have aske my judgment upon a matter which appears to b a disputed point, I cannot, consistently with th law of courtesy, refuse you an answer. Th answer will be in conformity with what I hav frequently said, heretofore, in private convers tion with gentlemen on this subject.

The point of inquiry seems to be, whether slav labour could be profitably employed in Oregon California, Utah and New Mexico. If the natur of the climate and resources of these countrie are such as to furnish a profitable market for slav labour, it appears to be conceded, on all sides that it would be introduced, if left free to see profitable investment, like other capital. Th whole point at issue, then, is dependent, as it i conceived, upon the determination of the firs

point of inquiry. Hence to that point, only, it s necessary for me to confine my answer.

I need not remind you of the law regulating he investment of capital. It will always go where, under all circumstances, it will yield the greatest return to the owner. Upon this principle I am very clear, that slave labour, if unrestricted, could be employed in Oregon, with at east double the profit to the owner of the slave hat it now yields in any State in the Union. I hink, therefore, that the point is settled so far s Oregon is concerned; and that slave labour, if t had been left free to seek profitable employnent, would readily find its way to that territory.

As to California, I am equally clear. California will always be a mining country, and wages will range high. At present, slave labour in Californa would be more profitable than in Oregon. And I have always been of the opinion, that wherever there is a mining country, if not in a climate uncongenial to slave labour, that species of labour would be profitable. That it would be n the California mines is evident. A good, able bodied slave would have commanded in Californa, during the past year, from eight to ten hundred dollars per annum. When it is considered hat one hundred dollars per annum, upon an verage, is considered a good compensation for heir labour in the southern States, it is idle, in ny judgment, to contend that slaves would not e carried to the California market, if protected by law.

The greatest impediment which white labour as to encounter in the mines is the intensity of he heat and the prevalence of bilious disease. The one is almost insufferable, while the other s pestilential. Against both of these the negro s almost proof. Now, while white labour is so igh, it is evident that no one can hire a white abourer, except at a rate that would consume his rofit. Not so with negro labour. That species f labour might be obtained for half the amount hich you would have to pay for white labour. The result will be a profit alike to the hirer and eller of slave labour. There is no doubt, in my idgment, that almost any number of slaves ight be hired out in California, were the whites illing to allow it, at from eight to ten hundred ollars a year. This is pay so much above what heir services command in the States, as to satisfy ny one that, could this species of service be prcted in California, it would rush to the Pacific almost any quantity.

Let us turn our attention to Utah and New exico. I have no doubt, from what knowledge have of those countries, that they will turn out be filled with the richest mines. I clip the llowing from a recent paper, containing the ws from Texas and Chihuahau:

"Mr. James was informed by Major Neighurs and Mr. Lee Vining, that they had been own by Major Stein, some gold washed out by his troops, on the Gila river, in a short excursion to that stream.

"It is reported that, at the copper mines above El Paso, there are about 100 tons of pure copper lying upon the ground. This had been got out by Mexicans, and abandoned when attacked by Indians.

"There are at El Paso, in the hands of different persons, several large amounts of silver ore, taken from the mines in that neighbourhood. With guaranties of titles to lands, and protection from Indians, only a short time would elapse before all these mines would be well worked, and we would have large quantities of metal seeking a market through this place."

And if you consult Fremont's map, printed by order of the Senate in 1848, you will find, near the source of one of the branches of the Gila river "copper and gold mines" laid down. And if I am not greatly mistaken, it will turn out that the Mormons are in possession of the richest kind of mines, east of the Sierra Nevada. It is known, too, that silver and copper mines have, for many years, been worked in New Mexico, and I am informed by Hugh N. Smith, Esq., that there are in that territory gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mines of the richest quality, and that the reason why they have not latterly been worked more extensively, is that it is prevented by the incursions of the Indians. He is of the opinion, and he is borne out by what history we can get on the subject, that when these mines shall come to be explored, their wealth will turn out to be enormous.

When you have once cast your eye over that country lying west of the Rocky Mountains, and east of the Sierra Nevada, and are informed of the peculiarity of the gold-bearing region, you at once become convinced that the United States is in possession of mineral wealth so vast, that ages will not be able to measure its extent. And when these mines shall begin to be developed, and their unquestionable riches known, population will set that way, attended with the usual consequences—high prices and a demand for labour. If slave labour is like other capital, if it will go where it is best paid, then we have a right to say it will seek those mines, and become a part of the producing capital of the country where those mines are located. That these whole regions are filled with rich mines, is little less than certain, and that they can be profitably worked by slave labour is sure.

I am, sir, with due consideration, yours truly,
SAMUEL R. THURSTON.

If this account is to be relied upon, it must be evident that the slaveholders of the South have not been contending, as some of our congressional orations would represent them to have done, merely for a shadow or a name. Much as we justly condemn the policy as well as the iniquity

of slavery, we do not consider our Southern brethren destitute of common sense; or suppose that they would raise the opposition they do to the Wilmot Proviso, if the purpose which it was designed to accomplish, had been already secured by the laws of nature. The tenacity with which they maintain their claim to the unrestrained permission to take their slaves into the territories acquired from Mexico, and to retain them there, is itself a sufficient answer to the oft-repeated assertion that slavery, if left free from legal or constitutional restriction, can never obtain a lodgment in California or New Mexico. Ardently as every well-wisher to the United States must desire to see harmony restored, or rather established, between the different sections of the Union, it is not to be forgotten that slavery and freedom are irreconcileably antagonistical; and that the question at issue is not one of policy, but of principle. To leave these regions without some legal or constitutional provision for the exclusion of slavery, is to open them to the system; and to give a fresh impetus to the internal traffic in the persons of our fellow-men.—Ed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 3, 1850.

The Plain Language consistently used.—A letter recently received at this office, from a distant correspondent, adverts to some observations on the correct use of the plain language, contained in the first volume of "Friends' Review," pages 173 and 402, in a manner which indicates that although his attention was not called, until quite lately, to the remarks in question, his mind had long ago been considerably exercised on that account. It is probable that many among us, who regard the use of the plain language as a necessary part of their religious duty, and who would consider the adoption of the customary phraseology of the world, in the application of the pronoun *you* to a single individual, as a dereliction of their principles, still view the difference between the correct scriptural use, and what we may justly term the fashionable use of the plain language, as a matter of trivial importance. If we were to judge of the opinions of men from their practice, we must admit that the difference between the customary phraseology in regard to the second person singular, and the language of Friends, is according to general estimation a subject of very trifling importance, and scarcely connected at all with religious duty. Probably there are few who would pronounce Friends fools and idiots for using the singular pronoun in preference to the plural,* yet there are unquestionably many who do not comprehend what connection exists between this practice and the doctrines of the New Testament. But to George Fox the case was clear enough; for he clearly believed himself commanded to use the correct scripture language of thee and thou to all men and women, without respect to rich or poor, great or small. In his account of his practice in respect to language, there is no intimation that he used the words *thee* and *thou* in any other than a grammatical manner. He discarded the custom in which he was educated, and adopted, as far as we can discover, the correct scripture phraseology. And perhaps few of us will venture to deny that he would have lowered the dignity of his profession, as far as his language was concerned, if he had minced his expressions according to the habits so prevalent among Friends of the present day.

As the letter to which reference has been made contains some notice of the exercises through which the writer passed in regard to the use of the plain language, a few extracts are subjoined by which the reader will readily perceive how the mind of a piously disposed young man, was stumbled and discouraged by the practice which he observed to be generally prevalent among Friends of the highest standing in the Society. The writer in question appears to have been a Friend, and the struggle seems to have been, not between the use of the singular and plural pronoun, but between the correct and customary use of the singular pronoun.

"A number of years ago" says he, "I believe it is no boasting to say, that I was powerfully visited with the day spring from on high, which I was at times very anxious to follow. But in the progress thereof I was plainly shown that I ought to use the correct pronoun *thou*, wherever it was grammatically required, as well as to make some other sacrifice perhaps more trying to my evil nature, and equally singular. This apparent singularity was the most trying, from the apprehension that no other person was similarly impressed. Our most valuable ministers, whom I believed to be filling the places assigned to them by the Head of the church, were accustomed to speak in the old incorrect manner, and for a youth, such as I then was, to be divinely called to differ from them, or to commence a reformation, seemed too unreasonable for my understanding to comprehend."

The writer goes on to relate, that although the impression of duty in this respect was often too clear and conclusive to admit of doubt, his reluctance to the adoption of such an apparent singularity, induced him to listen to the reasoner, and withhold his compliance; by which means he became involved in darkness and mourning.

"But," he adds, "a short time ago I resolved to take up the cross and abide the result. And from

* This was the language used by a priest to George Fox in 1665. See his journal, page 396. Philadelphia Edition.

few months, I feel that I can only say, partial ɔmpliance, I have the satisfaction to hope, that the eble effort if persevered in, and all other required ɛrifices made, will yet be owned by Him who has ɛen truly of long suffering and of great mercy, and ho is ever willing and ready to be the leader and uide of his people.

I am constrained to make this ackuowledgement ıder the hope that others who may feel a similar ıpression may be encouraged to give close attenon to these light and gentle leadings, and by no ieans to give any ear to the powerful reasonings the enemy. For I believe if I could have known believed that there was but one other person in l the world impressed as I was, it would have afrded me the greatest encouragement if not actually ɔnfirmed me therein."

Indian Troubles in the West.—We frequently ieet, in our public papers, notices of Indian aggresons and massacres in the vicinity of the Rocky ıountains; and many who read these accounts are ɔ doubt induced to believe that these uncivilized ıd wandering tribes, are untameable savages, hose trade is war and rapine; and with whom the lations of peace can never be safely established or ng maintained. There is, however, reason to appreend, that these Indian depredations are generally, not always, the consequence of injuries received ɔm the whites. To the wandering Indian who res by the chase, an encroachment upon his hunt- g grounds is an injury of no trivial amount; and course the half-civilized hunter or trapper that vades the domain of the native, must be viewed nearly the same light by the latter, as the man ıo steals the swine or cattle of the farmer.

Yet the native tribes, slightly as their intellects e cultivated, are generally shrewd enough to perive the superiority, in arts and arms, which the ıropean races possess. Hence they may readily er that in a contest with such enemies the greatshare of suffering must fall upon them. It may refore be supposed that unless goaded to despeion, they will rather suffer than contend.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in etter dated at Sacramento, about two months ago, nishes a revolting portrait of the injuries inflicted the poor degraded and helpless Indians of Calia, by lawless and unprincipled white men. e natives are said to have been roused to revenge insult and abuse; and that depredations upon perty, the stealing of horses, cattle, and mules, efly perpetrated by whites, have been charged n them, and retaliated by an exterminating war-

Large bands," says the letter, "of armed white commenced a general warfare, and wherever ıd, the Indians were shot down without mercy, butchered while fleeing for their lives, or after had yielded as prisoners. The daily papers of past month present the sequel to these unfortuevents, usually under the caption of 'Indian Outrages.'—At present the U. S. troops are engaged in the contest; and as these poor creatures are neither brave to fight, nor prepared to resist, they will be either speedily exterminated, or driven from the country.

I do not hesitate to say, that the cruelties perpetrated by the whites, in numberless instances, towards these defenceless people, are unparalleled in the history of savage warfare."

Died, At her residence in Westmoreland, N. Y., on the 20th of 6th mo. last, Lydia, widow of Nathan Peckham, in the 76th year of her age: for many years an elder of New Hartford Monthly meeting. She was of a cheerful disposition, and beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends. In the latter part of her life, she spent much of her time in reading the Holy Scriptures, and Friends' writings, deriving much comfort therefrom. The day previous to her decease she expressed resignation to the Divine will, and said "it will all be well:" and near the close, seemed in readiness, awaiting the final change. Although this dear friend will be much missed in the small meeting of which she was a member, yet we mourn not as those without hope, but rather trust, that all is indeed well.

——, Of dropsy, at her residence in Utica, N. Y., on the 13th ult., Mary, widow of Seth Peckham, in the 81st year of her age, sister of the above mentioned friend, and member of the same monthly meeting. She was when able to do so, a diligent attender of our religious meetings; but in the latter part of her life, her situation mostly deprived her of that privilege: she however was careful to do her day's work in the day time, greatly desiring that all might live in harmony and love.

A Friend is wanted to fill the office of Superintendent of Haverford School. Information in reference to the duties of the station, may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned.

Thomas Kimber, No. 50 North Fourth street.
Josiah Tatum, " " "
Alfred Cope, Walnut street Wharf.
John Farnum, No. 26 South Front street.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 5th. tf.

ELOQUENT PARALLEL.

The progress of the free and slave States is indicative of the merits of their respective political and social systems. In this view the following comparison is of great value:

	Free States.	Slave States.	Maj.
By the 2d sec., art. 1, of the Constitution, the representation in the House stood:	35	30	5
By the 1st census, . .	57	47	10
By the 2d census, . .	76	63	13
By the 3d census, . .	103	78	25
By the 4th census, . .	123	89	34
By the 5th census, . .	141	99	42
By the 6th census, (1840)	135	88	47

It must be remarked that since the last census, Wisconsin, with three members, Iowa, with two, Florida, with one, and Texas, with two, have been admitted, thus making the majority of the

free States 49. The present census will no doubt largely increase the disparity. The admission of California will of itself increase the majority to 51.

THE GOLD-CRESTED WREN.

The notes of the Gold-crested Wren,* the smallest of British birds, can hardly be called a song, but they salute the ear in the beginning of February, and the beautiful little bird, with its elegant nest and pale-brown eggs, weighing nine or ten grains each—the bird weighs no more than eighty—must not pass unnoticed. A pair, which took possession of a fir-tree in Colonel Montagu's garden, ceased their song as soon as the young were hatched; and, when they were about six days old, he took the nest and placed it outside his study window. After the old birds had become familiar with that situation, the basket was brought within the window, and, afterwards, was conveyed to the opposite side of the room. The male had regularly assisted in feeding the young ones as long as they remained outside the window; and, though he attended the female afterwards to that barrier, he never once entered the room, nor brought any food while the young were in it. But the mother's affections were not to be so checked;—she would enter, and feed her infant brood at the table where Col. Montagu was sitting, and even while he held the nest in his hand. One day he moved his head as he was sitting on the edge of the nest which he held. She instantly retreated—so precipitately, that she mistook the closet for the open part of the window, dashed herself against the glass, and lay apparently breathless on the floor for some time.

Neither the fright nor the hurt could, however, overpower her maternal yearnings. Colonel Montagu had the pleasure of seeing her recover, and soon return, and she afterwards frequently fed her nestlings while he held the nest in his hand. The little mother's visits were generally repeated in the space of a minute and a half, or two minutes, or, upon an average, thirty-six times in an hour; and this continued for full sixteen hours in a day, which would amount to seventy-two feeds daily for each, if equally divided between the eight young ones, amounting in the whole to five hundred and seventy-six. "From examination of the food," says the Colonel, "which by accident now and then dropped into the nest, I judged, from those weighed, that each feed was a quarter of a grain upon an average, so that each young one was supplied with eighteen grains weight in a day; and, as the young birds weighed about seventy-seven grains when they began to perch, they consumed nearly their weight of food in four days at that time. I could always perceive by the animation of the brood when th old one was coming; probably some low no indicated her approach, and, in an instant, ever mouth was open to receive the insect morsel."

When we made our annual pilgrimage last ye to Mr. Waterer's, at Knapp Hill, we we attracted, even surrounded as we were by th wilderness of sweets—that assemblage of all th is rich and delicate in colour, when the azali and rhododendrons form one splendid mass bloom, almost too beautiful for this earth—l one of these little birds that had her nest in yew hedge skirting one of the paths. An inte ligent lad pointed out the "procreant cradle," p in his hand, and took out one of the young on then nearly fledged. After it had been view and admired—for it was very pretty, as mo birds are not—he replaced the tiny creature, an to the inquiry whether the parents would n forsake the nest if so disturbed, he replied in t negative, adding that they were old acquaintanc and "did'nt mind," for he often took the you ones out to "see how they got on." As soon the nestling was returned to its happy hom the parent, that had been watching the proce ings from a neighbouring rhododendron, gorgeo with flowers, among which her small bright stre of a crest still shone brilliantly, repaired to h family, and covered them with her wings, as nothing had happened. We trust that M Waterer's noble collection has been spared by t ruthless season which, even now, chills us as write; but we shall go to Knapp Hill under t fear that his lovely and rare hybrids have be sadly scathed. The air is pure and mild the it is true; but his Americans—

"All unfit to bear the bitter cold,"

must have had a severe trial, when hardy, in genous plants have suffered.

Although the Gold-crested Wren braves o severest winters, it appears to be very susceptil of cold, as well as the common Brown Wren our hedges. W. Herbert informs us, that, confinement, the least cold is fatal to them. a wild state, he says, they keep themselves wa by constant active motion in the day, and at nig secrete themselves in places where the frost c not reach them; but he apprehends that numb perish in severe winters. He once caught hal dozen Golden-crested Wrens at the beginning winter, and they lived extremely well upon e and meat, being exceedingly tame. "At roo ing-time there was always a whimsical confl among them for inside places, as being t warmest, which ended, of course, by the weak going to the wall. The scene began with a l whistling call among them to roost, and the t birds on the extreme right and left flew on t backs of those in the centre, and squeezed the selves into the middle. A fresh couple from t flanks immediately renewed the attack upon t centre, and the conflict continued till the lig

* Regulus cristatus. There are two species, viz., Regulus aurocapillus (Gold-crested Regulus,) and Regulus ignicapillus (Fire-crested Regulus.)

egan to fail them. A severe frost in February illed all but one of them in one night, though a furnished drawing-room. The survivor was reserved in a little cage, by burying it every ight under the sofa cushions; but having been, ne sharp morning, taken from under them be- re the room was sufficiently warmed by the fire, hough perfectly well when removed, it was dead ten minutes."—*Broderip's Zoological Re- reations.*

AGRICULTURAL.

The Horticulturist, for July, has two or three ticles on that pest of the gardens, the curculio. communication from G. Gabriel, of New aven, expresses the opinion that this imper- nent insect will have to give out and 'surrender s claims on the plum.' He says:

"My experiments at present are based upon is simple theory, viz., that the curculio is en- wed with sufficient reason or instinct to pro- de, like other animals, for the continuance of s race, and will deposit its eggs *only* where its ung may reach the ground and make their ay into it." If this be true, paving, iron avings, or a cloth suspended from stakes under e tree, or any thing else that will prevent the ung from entering the ground, will determine e curculio not to lay its eggs there. A gentle- an told me not long since that he had plum es standing by the side of water, the branches which hung partly over the water and partly er the dry ground, and that the fruit over the ter was never attacked by the curculio, while it over the dry ground was; so that those not ing the other remedies, may use water, if they n. It is not a very numerous army to contend th; a large portion must perish from the eggs the perfect insect. Judge Darling, (an ex- ienced entomologist,) used to say they depo- d about thirty eggs each. Where their marks numerous, they themselves are but seldom n. I believe their eggs are deposited during day, as I have several times caught them at s business. These eggs may be destroyed, ., the punctures cut, with any pointed instru- nt, and the plum will heal and mature.

Another writer, A. Spalding, of Lockport, in- s that paving the ground under the tree will the business. He gives the following narra- of his success with this method.

'In the spring of 1834, I set out several rows lum, peach, cherry, and apricot trees, twenty apart in the row. My apricots are on plum ks. Up to 1846, I had not a single fair crop pricots from any of my trees. Some varieties plums bore—the egg plum did not have but fair crops in that time. At any rate, I was ouraged in trying to raise apricots and plums. On a lot on Main street, in this village, re I resided from 1823 to 1835, I had an cot tree, near the garden fence, outside of which was the side walk of the street, and inside was a brick wall leading to the rear of the garden. This tree bore uniformly fine crops to maturity, until it was destroyed about four years ago. I was puzzled to account for the fact, that my trees at my present residence should not bear to maturity, with all my pains of thumping and destroying the curculio, picking up and feeding the fallen fruit to the hogs—while the tree on my old place hung full. In 1846, I saw a statement that to pave under apricots, plums, and nectarines, would prevent the ravages of the curculio. This gave me a clue at once to the wherefore of the bearing of my apricot on my old place—and I resolved at once to pave under my trees. In the spring of 1846, I spread leached ashes under my apricots and plums. Those paved bore abundant and fine crops to maturity, in 1846, '47, '48, and '49, while the egg plums, which were not paved under till the spring of 1849, for fourteen years had but two good crops. In 1849 I paved under them, (the egg plums,) and they bore a fine crop. They are in one of the rows, and I know of no reason why they should not bear, but because they were not paved. They were bearing trees when set in 1834, and have ever been thrifty—the fruit uniformly falling off before maturity, excepting as stated.

"I have a fine nectarine which always hangs full of green fruit, and it never yet produced a ripe nectarine—this was set out in 1835, in a row of peaches, and is not paved. I have this spring spread a coat of leeched ashes under it and paved it. It hangs very full, and I have no doubt I shall have a fine crop of ripe nectarines.

"I usually sweep up the fallen fruit and feed to the hogs—about one-third of my apricots are stung and drop, but more remain on the tree than I usually allow to ripen. Every year since I paved, my apricots are loaded with ripe fruit. I sprinkle salt freely on the pavement to destroy the grass and weeds which spring up between the edges of the flat stones I used, and to fertilize the ground.

"Persons may theorize as much as they please, but I have the fullest confidence, that paving must produce the same results every where. I have neighbours who attempt to raise plums and apricots without paving, and complain of losing their fruit; and fruit falling from my trees show, that the curculio exists here in great abundance. It is not the absence of the insect that saves my fruit, but in my opinion its instinct, which leads it away from paved trees, because the chance of reproduction is destroyed, and its labour of love lost. Its darling maggot cannot burrow in the ground under the paved trees. Be it instinct, or desire to perpetuate the race, or what it may, I know that since I paved, I have fine apricots and a great abundance of them—at a season, too, when such fruit is a great luxury. The surplus commands a great price in our market, and pays better than any other fruit.

"The expense of paving is more than liquidated the first year. Hard bricks, flat stones, or even cobble stones would do the job. Salt destroys the weeds and grass. Leached wood ashes, two or three inches thick, on which to lay the paving, is important, as being a substance in which no maggot would burrow, in dodging the stone or brick."

LAURA BRIDGMAN.

Probably most of our readers have heard of this interesting girl, who is both deaf and blind, and thus knowledge is shut out from her by its most available avenues.

The following extracts from the late annual report of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, will probably be interesting to such as have not seen them before.

At the period when the last mention was made of her in our Annual Report, she had gained a sufficient knowledge of language to converse freely, by means of the finger alphabet, on all topics which would be understood by girls generally of twelve years old. She had begun to come into relation with a variety of persons; with the teachers and pupils in the school for the blind, all of whom could converse rapidly and easily with her. She had become intimate with several instructed deaf mutes; and had formed quite an extensive circle of acquaintance, with ladies for the most part, who had taken pains to learn the manual alphabet, and with whom she was very fond of talking.

These influences were found to be favourable to the development of her character, and she was left to them. I thought it better to pursue this course than keep her as strictly under the influence of her teacher's mind as she had been in the early period of her instruction. She needed, however, and has continued to have, special instruction. Miss Sarah Wight has continued to give all her time and attention to her education. She has been to her a constant companion, friend, teacher and exemplar.

She is fond of exercise in the open air, and walks from four to six miles daily, besides taking care of her room, and occupying herself about the house. Her diet is spare and simple. She eats rather to satisfy hunger than to tickle her palate.

Her life is very uniform. This is found to be necessary, because departure from her usual habits causes excitement, which is sometimes injurious.

She is a light sleeper, and wakes at an early hour. Her capacity for perceiving the lapse of time seems uncommonly good, and, with the aid of certain regularly occurring events, enables her to ascertain pretty accurately the hour. For instance, she often perceives, by a slight vibration of the floor and walls, when any of the domestics are astir, and she rises immediately. She then takes her bath, arranges her hair very neatly and with much care, for the day, puts on a common dress, and proceeds to put her room in order. Not a scrap of paper, not a particle of dirt escapes her notice. She puts up every book in the case, places the furniture in order, and makes everything tidy. If she completes this task before it is time to go to breakfast, she sits down and sews diligently during the few moments there may be to spare.

At the table, she helps herself to her food, and manages her fork and spoon very dexterously. She eats moderately and with great deliberation, sitting a long while at her meals, and never likes to be hurried. She loves to have some one within reach with whom she can occasionally exchange words.

After breakfast, the teacher reads to her portions of the Scriptures, and then takes a sort of review of her conduct and actions the day before, making such remarks in commendation or criticism as may be desirable. Her diary is then examined, and criticised. Her letters are also examined (for she has many correspondents), to see if they are legibly written, for she writes a legible hand.

She is aware that the countenance is an index of the state of the mind, and the expression of her own changes with varying conditions of bodily or mental well-being; hence, after this morning self-examination, she sometimes asks her teacher what her countenance expresses.

Her lessons now begin, and continue through the morning simultaneously with the lessons for the classes in the Institution, being each three quarters of an hour, with a recess of a quarter or an hour between them.

At this time she is studying algebra, geography, and history. She is very intent upon her lessons; she continually asks questions upon various subjects connected with them, and is willing at any time to forego a recess rather than break off.

After dinner, she takes her work and sews, or knits, or makes purses, bags or chains, as the case may be, and works very busily and very neatly. She is a good needle woman, and is very expert and dexterous at making various articles of female handicraft. If her teacher, or any one of her friends, sits within her reach, she frequently holds out her hand to exchange a word; but, notwithstanding this interruption, she is as diligent and nimble at her work, that she performs a good task.

This over, she goes out to walk with her teacher, and spends two or three hours in exercise, either taking a long stroll into the country or through the streets. Sometimes she takes a few pennies or some fruit, and requests her teacher to give to any poor woman or child she may meet. She is fond of going into town "shopping." She is expert at examining patterns, and

affering about bargains, though she is too guile-
ss to think of "beating down" the seller.
She returns home to supper, after which she
rites in her diary, or attends to some correspon-
nce, for an hour or so. She then takes her
ork and occupies herself busily. She seems
rfectly cheerful when by herself and unnoticed;
e is better pleased, however, to have any one
t near her, even if they do not speak together.
ut she is most happy when her teacher sits
ithin her reach, so that she can occasionally ex-
ange a word and a laugh with her, and, when
y emotion arises, can throw her arms around
r neck and kiss her, which she often does, in
e most earnest and touching manner. Usually,
wever, she is interrupted in the evening by
me "callers"—a neighbour, one of the blind
holars, or a domestic.
She receives every one, however simple or
mble, with an earnest welcome, and busies
rself equally for all in getting them seats, and
eing that they are pleasantly occupied.
A humble domestic sometimes comes up to
ke lessons in reading, which Miss Wight is kind
ough to give her, and Laura is as glad to meet
r, and as ready and happy to aid her, as though
e were the richest lady in the land.
She has not been indoctrinated into any par-
ular creed or form of religious belief. Faith
e has in God, and love, too—that love which
teth out fear. Her veneration, which showed
elf spontaneously, has been so directed upwards
the Creator and Governor of all things, that
e lives in consciouness of his protecting pre-
nce and loving care. His laws are His angelic
ssengers, ever hovering over us—charged to
n us upward by love and persuasion. Laura
gins to understand and revere those laws, and
is her religious nature is developed without the
of catechism. More than once it has been
n that the thought of God's presence and love,
urring in moments of irritation and discontent,
soothed her into placid peace and content.
e often says, with a joyful and loving look,
ur Father gives us all these things."
In childhood, while her mind was beginning
grow up toward the light of knowledge, and to
forth its timid tendrils to twine around some
nts of belief, which should be its support
ough its after growth, then I wished that those
drils should cling only to what was firm and
able. I tried to keep out of her reach all
tilent catch-words and sectarian shibboleths.
ied to train her up according to what seemed
ne the will of her creator, whether written in
ook or manifested in nature; but I did not
e that she should know too early the name
ch men give their notions of his attributes. I
ld no more doubt that, with the growth of her
d, the religious capacities and dispositions
ld show themselves, than I could doubt that
acorn I had planted would grow to be an oak
er than an hemlock. I was not anxious to
pull it up to look at its roots, or to twist and
bend its twigs that it might grow in any particu-
lar form. I wished to encourage in her the
growth of those virtues which seem to be the ele-
ments out of which the religious character is after-
ward formed,—veneration, trust, and love.

With regard to her means of support, it is
stated that her father is a farmer possessed of
some property, and that he would willingly afford
her a home, but being in a remote village she
would not then enjoy the means of improvement
and culture, which she ardently craves, and
which appear so essential to her happiness. The
report continues:

Laura will do what she can, diligently and cheer-
fully, to perform those duties and labours of life,
of which every conscientious person should dis-
charge his proper share. She asks no one to do
for her what she can do for herself. She wishes
no one to be her menial or servant. She has
already done some service in her day and gene-
ration, by setting forth in her deportment, under
her sore afflictions, the native dignity of the
human character. She has shown in what degree
the spirit is dependent upon the senses for its
manifestation and enjoyment. She has shown
how little the factious and arbitrary distinctions
of life are necessary to happiness. She is, how-
ever, utterly dependent upon human sympathy
and aid for the continuance of her happiness, and
even of her life. She can appeal only as she has
done, by the mute exhibition of her helplessness,
for that sympathy and aid. Hitherto it has been
proffered with eagerness and abundance: May it
never be withheld; may an hour of need never
come to her; but may new friends be raised up
to her, when those who now watch over her with
the tender solicitude of parents, can watch over
and comfort her no longer upon earth!

A WILD DEER IN THE CITY—A DEAR CHASE FOR A DEER.

Yesterday afternoon a deer came into the city,
and in the chase rushed into Main street among
the large and fashionable stores, causing quite a
sensation among the *bucks* there. It came down
Court street, and over the fences of the gardens
on Hammond street, and made a leap and dash
at the back window of Mullay's crockery store
into and through the store; then across the street
and dashed into the large and brilliant window
of Messrs. Hemmenway and Hersey, each pane
of which cost $75, and smashing a large astral
lamp, and trotting across the glass show case.
When headed off, it leaped through a side light of
small dimensions, and made his escape across the
street, jumping over a large load of lumber, into
the dry goods store of T. G. Stickney, leaping
through the window and under a railing, and on
taking a hurried survey, was attracted by the large

mirror in the rear end of the store, and rushed against it, smashing it to atoms.

This shock caused it to sally back, but it immediately recovered and trotted along the glass show-case, and when headed, it glibly dodged and escaped from the same place at which it entered. In the chase it pushed ahead into West Market place, and into the store of J. A. Whitmore, where it made itself exceedingly busy among the barrels and boxes, until in its fright it dashed against the back window, carrying the whole sash, and striking upon the wharf below. But not yet overcome, it rallied and made its way along the wharf to the store-room of Messrs. Fisk & Dele, in the window of which it was caught, and then slaughtered.

We learn that Mr. Stickney's mirror cost over one hundred dollars, and the destruction caused by this deer's visit to the city, and the exciting chase, was not less than $400.—*Bangor Courier 3d ult.*

THE CENSUS OF 1850.

The Deputy Marshals appointed for the purpose of taking the census, have already, in many cases, entered upon the discharge of their duties. We trust that every facility will be afforded them by the community. It is important that the census should be as complete and comprehensive as possible—but such a result can only be secured by vigilance on the part of the officers, and courtesy on that of the citizens. The provisions of the law require, first, an inventory of the free inhabitants, with the number of dwelling houses numbered in the order of visitation; the number of families; the name of every person abiding in each family, age, sex and color being indicated, and the occupation of each male person over 15 years of age; the birth-place of each; those married within the year; those attending school; those over 20 who cannot read or write; the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.

Second—All information in relation to slaves and their owners; the age, the sex, the colour; the fugitives, the number manumitted; the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the insane and idiotic.

The third relates to the productions of agriculture, and calls for the name of the owner, agent or manager of the farm; number of acres of land improved; number unimproved; cash value of the farm; value of implements and machinery; the live stock, including horses, mules, asses, working oxen, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and swine; the value of live stock; value of animals slaughtered during the year; bushels of wheat produced; of rye, Indian corn and oats; pounds of rice and tobacco; bales of ginned cotton; pounds of wool; bushels of beans and peas.

The fourth calls for the products of industry, with the name of the corporation, company, or individual producing articles to the annual value of five hundred dollars; the name of the busine manufacture, or product; capital invested in r or personal estate in such business; the quanti kind and value of raw material and fuel c sumed; the kind of motive power, machine structure, or resource; the average number hands employed, male and female, with the a rage cost of male and female labour; the annu quantities, and kinds, and value.

The fifth embraces social statistics, the na of the town, county or city; the aggregate val tion of real and personal estate, separately; gregate taxes assessed; the colleges, academi free schools, other schools, school houses, mon raised by tax for schools last year, money rais in other ways, and money received from public funds for schools; the public libraries a number of volumes; the name, class, times issue, and circulation of periodicals, includi newspapers.

The sixth calls for the name of every pers who died during the year ending 1st June, 18 whose usual place of abode at the time of death was in the family visited; with the a sex and colour of such person, whether free slave, married or widowed; with the nativi month in which the death occurred, occupat and disease, or cause of death.

The law provides that "each and every f person more than twenty years of age, belong to any family residing in any subdivision, and case of the absence of the heads and other m bers of any such family, then any agent of s family shall be, and each of them hereby is quired, if thereto requested by the marshal or assistant, to render a true account to the b of his or her knowledge, of every person belo ing to such family, in the various particulars quired in and by this act, and the tables ther subjoined, on pain of forfeiting thirty dollars be sued for and recovered in an action of debt the assistant, *to the use of the United States.*"

We repeat the hope that the agents of the vernment in this important matter may be kin received, and that every proper facility will afforded them in obtaining accurate informati

Pa. Inquirer

THE PURCHASE OF NEW MEXICO.

The Hon. Truman Smith, in his speech in National Senate on the 8th inst., produced and official statistics, to show that the territo of New Mexico and California cost the Un $124,038,353 65 in the expenses of the war the indemnity paid for the territory acquir Besides which, we have the following statistic the loss of human life in the war:—The num of deaths returned by the officers of the army 12,878; 9,749 were discharged for disability whom at least half have died, say 4,874; 73,2 men were mustered into service during the w and 50,573 were mustered out; of the resid

nounting to 22,687, 20,072 were returned as ead, discharged, or deserted, and the difference, 615, are supposed to be dead; of those mustered ut of service, it is estimated that 10 per cent. or ,114, have since died; thus making, in the ggregate, a loss of 25,481 lives through this ar. Mr. Smith rightly asks whether, with this xpenditure of life and treasure, the United States ave not purchased New Mexico, and whether e are to be obliged to purchase it a second time. -*N. A. and U. S. Gaz.*

DVENTURES OF A YOUNG LADY ENDEAVOURING TO EMIGRATE TO AMERICA.

An interesting story is told by the Glasgow aturday Post, of the adventures of a young lady, iss Mary Brown, daughter of a gentleman tely dead, and from whom her brother, who ad been disinherited, and turned cab driver, was the habit of extorting money:

Having friends in America, she determined to migrate, and took her passage by the "City of lasgow" steamer, which left on Tuesday. Her other, disappointed and vexed at her intended parture, formed a scheme to detain her. A umpery claim was reared up, and a *meditatione gæ* warrant applied for. He sneaked on board e vessel, and caused his sister to be apprended. Violence was resorted to, and she was agged on shore, and, refusing to listen to her ends' proposals for letting her off, she was ried before Sheriff Bell. The sheriff, after aring the case, detected the trick, and dismissed e case. She left the sheriff's office and met r friends; she was now freed from her tormens. A new dilemma now arose. The vessel d sailed—Miss Brown's passage was paid, and her luggage on board. To overtake the vesseemed hopeless, but still she was resolved to ke the attempt. Hiring a cab, she drove to Greenock Railway station, and finding a train the point of starting, was speedily conveyed Greenock. Fresh misfortunes seemed to arise he "City of Glasgow" steamer had passed eenock nearly half an hour before the arrival the train, and was seen slowly steaming past urock. A Gourock steamer was leaving the y, and Miss Brown went on board of it. The urock steamer was rapidly overhauling the e "City of Glasgow," when all on a sudden latter was seen to "bout ship," and steam ards Greenock. The cause of this sudden nge arose from an accident which happened the oil cistern on board. A steam tug was patched to Greenock for a fresh supply of oil, hence the delay which proved so fortunate the persecuted orphan. Taking a small boat, s Brown was rowed towards the vessel, and ived on board amid the cheers of the passen. A new matter of consternation now arose: captain, thinking she would not get away, landed all her luggage at Greenock, and there was no hope of getting it. Further vexation was put an end to by the return of the tug carrying the oil, with all Miss Brown's luggage on board. Certain friends at Greenock had seen her luggage on the quay, and forwarded it with the tug. Thus were all further impediments happily got over.

NEIGHBOUR WILKINS' HINT.

A man having purchased a worn-out farm, and invested all his money in his real estate, tried hard to make it produce a crop. After a laborious summer's work, he signally failed. His crops of corn, oats, and buckwheat, were scarcely worth harvesting. Winter came on, and with it discouragement and despondency. He met his neighbour, and in the language of scripture inquired, "What shall I do?" His neighbour, in reply, in true Yankee style, answered this question by asking another. "Neighbour Wilkins, have you ever kept a hired man on your farm?" "Always." "How can you gain the greatest amount of labour in a season from his efforts?" "In the first place, give him a plentiful supply of food, for a full stomach for a labourer is a jewel; next, begin the day early, and keep steady at it." "You have answered truly; manage your farm as you do your hired men. Feed it with nourishment for vegetation; feed it full and keep it fed. Clear out the barn yard; dig up the muck from the swamps; sow on all the ashes you can get; cart sand from the drainage of the streets. When you begin upon a field, feed it; feed it full and keep it fed. Then go to the next lot, and feed in the same style. Such recollect the kindness of the owner, and they pay him for it more than fifty-fold. Then plough and dig, and the reward is sure." Neighbour Wilkins opened his eyes in astonishment at his own ignorance, and said, "I see! I see! A feeble, starved man cannot work much. A poor, starved field cannot bear much." Common sense might have taught him, but it had not. Thousands, like him, "scratch gravel" for naught all their days.

Neighbour Wilkins saw where he missed it. The next year he planted four acres of corn, after he had coated the field with all the fertilizing material he could gather in one short winter. November told a true story. Two hundred and sixty bushels of corn made him laugh; his wife made puddings without grumbling, and his children eat with pleasure. Thus, friend Wilkins went forth from field to field, and fed it as he went. In its turn it fed him, his family, his cattle. His barren farm became productive; his naked fields became clothed with herbage. He became rich. His farm was rich. Peace dwelt in his household, plenty filled his granaries, and fortune smiled upon him.

Are you an unfortunate farmer, burdened with poor land and stinted crops? Look at Mr. Wilkins, and in the language of the Bible, "Go thou and do likewise."—*Dollar Newspaper.*

THE CABINET MINISTERS of the United States, since the commencement of the republic, have been taken from the respective quarters of the Union as follows:

	Slave States.	Free States.
State Department, . .	14	4
Treasury Department, .	6	13
War Department, . .	12	15
Navy Department, . .	10	12
Postmaster Generals, .	5	8
Attorney Generals, . .	15	7
	62	59
Interior, . . .		1
		60

YOU ASK ME HOW I LIVE.

Living friendly, feeling friendly,
Acting fairly to all men,
Seeking to do that to others
They may do to me again;
Hating no man, scorning no man,
Wronging none by word or deed;
But forbearing, soothing, serving,
Thus I live—and this my creed.

Harsh condemning, fierce contemning,
Is of little Christian use,
One soft word of kindly peace
Is worth a torrent of abuse;
Calling things bad, calling men bad,
Adds but darkness to their night,
If thou would'st improve thy brother,
Let thy goodness be his light.

I have felt and known how bitter
Human coldness makes the world,
Every bosom round me frozen,
Not an eye with pity pearled;
Still my heart, with kindness teeming,
Glad when other hearts are glad,
And my eyes a tear-drop findeth
At the sight of others sad.

Ah! be kind—life hath no secret
For our happiness like this;
Kindly hearts are seldom sad ones—
Blessing ever bringeth bliss.
Lend a helping hand to others,
Smile, though all the world should frown,
Man is man—we all are brothers—
Black or white, or red or brown.

Man is man, through all gradations—
Little recks it where he stands;
How divided into nations,
Scattered over many lands;
Man is man by form and feature,
Man by vice and virtue too,
Man in all one common nature
Speaks and binds us brothers true.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The ship "Elizabeth," bound from Leghorn to New York, was wrecked on the south shore of Long Island, during the gale of the 19th ult., and seven of her passengers were drowned. Among them we find the names of Horace Sumner, brother of Charles Sumner of Boston, and the Marchioness D'Ossoli (better known as Margaret Fuller) with her husband and child. Margaret Fuller was well known in this country as an authoress, and for several years, as literary editor of the New York Tribune. the last four years she has resided in Europe, m of the time at Rome, and a number of her lett have been published in the Tribune over the sig ture of a star.

Accounts still continue to reach us of damages the late freshet. In the valleys of the Susquehan Lehigh, and Schuylkill, and of most of the la streams, the farmers have suffered severely. La quantities of wheat and hay, which were stand in shocks, were washed into the streams, corn oats completely ruined, fences swept away many fruit trees destroyed. It is estimated the loss to individuals in the valley of the Wyom alone, cannot be less than $200,000. A amount of lumber was also swept into the riv A portion of the borough of Danville was rende inaccessible except by boats. The embankm of the basin at the entrance of the Delaware ca were under water, and the whole of the lowla between the Lehigh bridge and South Easton w inundated. Most of the canals have been inju and several weeks will probably be required repair them.

The steamship Asia arrived at Bosten on evening of the 23d ult. She brings little new importance. Sir Thomas Wilde has been appoi Lord Chancellor of England.

The Pope has imposed an annual contributio 100,000 crowns upon the religious corporations the extinction of the Treasury bills.

The German Senate has complied in the r courteous manner, with the application to hold Peace Congress at Frankfort. The sittings of Congress will commence on the 22d inst., careful arrangements are making for the convey of the English delegates and visitors from Lo on the 19th.

The Governor of Ohio has appointed Tho Ewing, late Secretary of the Interior, to supply place in the United States Senate which vacated by the resignation of Thomas Corwin.

The Compromise bill reported by the commi of thirteen, continued, at the time of our la intelligence from Washington, to be the prin subject of debate. The probability of its pas by the Senate has become rather slender; and should even pass both houses, there is very l prospect of its giving satisfaction.

It appears that the governor of Texas has is a proclamation, calling an extra session of the l lature, to convene on the 12th inst. In this pr mation the object of the session is not explai but it is stated that "an occasion has transp since the adjournment of the legislature, such contemplated in the constitution, rendering i cessary and proper to convene the legislature o state in extraordinary session." The suppos necessarily is that the dispute respecting the b dary of Texas, is the important question, on count of which this movement is made.

Accounts from Mexico, as late as the 16t Sixth month, represent the cholera to be ra with increased fatality. Four weeks after its appearance, 7,846 cases were said to have occu of which 2,702 were fatal. The same disea reported to have prevailed to a considerable ex among the overland emigrants to California. Cincinnati 670 deaths from cholera are said to occurred from the 1st to the 23d of the Sixth m Some cases are reported at various places in ana and Kentucky.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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count of ABIGAIL KNOTT, *of Rathangan, Ireland, who died 6th mo. 26th*, 1846, *aged 84 years.*

As the memory of the just is blessed, whose th shineth more and more unto the perfect day, it may be well to record the loving kindness the Lord, through a long life, to our beloved end, whose end was peace.

She was born at Ballinclay, in the county of oxford, Ireland; the residence of her parents, hn and Abigail Wright. Being of a lively position, she early indulged in dress, and the iety incident to youth; but about the eighteenth ar of her age, she was favoured with a tender itation, in which she was given to see the sinness of sin, even in little things; she joined in rewith, and became an example in simplicity, l self-denial, "adorning the doctrine of God r Saviour," by her humble and circumspect lk.

She was united in marriage to William Knott, Dublin, in the 22d year of her age; and some- ie after, she felt a call to the ministry. Though lowed with many talents, improved by grace, m the natural timidity of her disposition, d the fear of man, she resisted it, and, as she en related with many tears, caused to herself a g wilderness journey; yet at different periods, whom she loved, renewed the call, but she rank from the awful work, endeavouring to lk in all the other commandments of the Lord, meless, and to bring up a large family in his rture and admonition, by early imbuing the der minds of her children, with his love and r, and pouring forth her secret prayers, that y might be preserved in the narrow way, that deth unto life.

In the year 1810, her husband having relinished the cares of business, retired to Rathana, in the county of Kildare; about which time was appointed to the station of Elder; but apprehending it was not *that* designed for her by the Great Head of the Church, she thought herself of little service therein. About the 62d year of her age, one of her daughters coming forth in the ministry, the call appeared again to be renewed to herself, as at the ninth hour; she no longer consulted with flesh and blood, but yielded herself to appear, even "as a fool for Christ's sake," and continued to the end of her life, in short, but lively communications in meetings, to acknowledge the goodness of the Almighty, and to invite others to love and serve him, which greatly tended to her own peace, and we believe to the edification of others.

She enjoyed good health, until her 83d year, and though feeling the infirmities of advanced age, was exemplary in the constant attendance of her own meeting, as well as those held at a distance; where the inwardness and exercise of her spirit were often preciously felt, as the holy unction which flows from vessel to vessel, helping to open the door of gospel communication in others. Her delight was in promoting the good work in all, and cherishing the least babe in Christ. She was favoured with a sound spiritual judgment, and clear perception of individual states; and whilst careful not to encourage untempered zeal in any, or that which she believed did not bear the impress of the holy anointing; she was grieved when any, through unskilfulness, or want of true spiritual discernment, put forth a finger to mar the precious cause, or hinder "the word of the Lord from having free course, and being glorified."

She had many trials, which she endured with resignation to the Divine will; her dear husband was removed by death several years before herself, and two of her daughters; one of whom left six children, claiming her tender care and oversight, which she lived to see blessed to them. She had the unspeakable consolation of an evidence, that those who were taken from her, were "accepted in the Beloved," witnessing her endeared partner, green in his old age, and in view of the heavenly Canaan, bringing forth from the treasury "things new and old," so that his cup overflowed in humble thankfulness to the God of his life. Amidst her domestic bereavements, she was enabled to adopt the language, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." For her dear children, her

deepest concern was, that their feet might be turned into the green pastures of life and salvation, desiring their growth in the unchanging truth as it is in Jesus; deeming it of incomparably more value to them than earthly riches, saying "she never coveted much of these for herself, seeing a snare therein."

She was frequent in reading the Holy Scriptures, and desirous that all should avail themselves of this privilege. She also read with much interest, the Journals of our early Friends, and having found them deeply instructive to herself, she endeavoured by appropriate selections, to encourage her family to cultivate an individual acquaintance with these valuable records, which set forth how our worthy predecessors were gathered in the power of God, to be a "peculiar people;" their devotedness to his cause, and how they also endured the spoiling of their goods, imprisonment, and other sufferings for conscience sake, "counting all things but as loss and dross, that they might win Christ and be found in Him," and have in heaven a better and more enduring substance; and when remarking how these "good soldiers of Jesus Christ" had made the way easy to us, in bearing the heat and burden of that period of persecution, she instructively inquired whether she herself, and others of her day, were so founded on "the Rock of Ages," as to have faith and zeal, to abide the same ordeal, were it permitted to come again upon the Churches.

She was much and generally beloved, especially by the youth, for whom she felt great tenderness under their peculiar trials and besetments, while her conduct and example impressively spoke the language of "Follow me, as I am endeavouring to follow Christ," and as her aim was to live the life of the righteous, so her "latter end was like unto theirs."

Though her health gradually declined, she was confined to her bed only one month; in the early part of her illness, she was fervent in supplication to the Almighty "that he would purify her, and prepare her, for even the least mansion in his kingdom," beseeching him "to blot out her transgressions for his mercy's sake," saying "thou knowest, O Lord! I have loved thee, and desired to serve thee, but I have only done it partially." Under a deep sense of her own unworthiness, she looked, for a time, tremblingly, to the final close, petitioning her Saviour "that before she was taken, he might be graciously pleased to grant her a full evidence of her acceptance with Him, the beloved of her soul, and that he would be with her, when passing through the dark valley and the shadow of death; adding, "if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the sinner and ungodly appear?"

Though favoured to be free from acute pain, she was frequent in supplicating for patience to bear her bodily weakness and suffering, that she might bring no reproach upon the name of Christ, and remarked, "I think Isaac Penington said near his end, 'if this be done in the green tr what shall be done in the dry?'"

About the 14th of 6th month, her daugh sitting beside her, she said, "I think I have sin unrepented of; I could leave this world joicing." Thus He who saw meet to hide hi self for a little season, as it were, to prove h love and allegiance, and try her faith, that stood not in words only, but in the power of G was graciously pleased to change the dispensati and give her "the oil of joy for mourning, a the garment of praise for the spirit of hea ness,"—"to lift up the light of his countenan upon her," so that her peace seemed to be seale and she said, "'Lord now lettest thou thy serva depart in peace according to thy word, for mi eyes have seen thy salvation,' 'My soul do magnify the Lord, and my spirit rejoiceth in G my Saviour'—'Sweet is his voice, and his cou tenance is comely.'"

On the 15th, our dear friend prayed, "th she might be enabled to forgive those who h trespassed against her," if, said she, "any ha done so, as I hope for forgiveness of my tresp ses." She expressed her love for all mankind t world over, and said "that she felt religio unity with those of every denomination, a kindred, under whatever name, that were in t unity of Christ,"—and continued, "O! gracio Father! be pleased to break the bands of th around us, who are in Papal darkness, give th to know repentance, with remission *from* s instead of 'penance,' with a continuance *in* sin be pleased to cause the Bible to be spread amo them, and give them to know that communi with thee, for themselves, is of more value in t sight than any outward observance or ceremony and in connection with this subject, she spoke how Luther had been "upheld among kings a potentates," and alluding to the Reformation England, quoted that declaration of Bishop La mer at the stake: "'I have lighted a can this day in England, which, with God's blessin shall never be put out.'" She then prayed f the conversion of the heathen, saying "th gods are no gods, there is but one true God."

From this time she was desirous of being r leased, and said, "Come Lord, I am ready."

Those around her could remember but a sm part of the heavenly expressions which dropp from her lips, seeming to flow as a living strea from the fountain.

On the 16th, she uttered a touching petiti for an absent child, and was much exercised, n only for her children individually, but for ma absent friends, to whom she left messages of lov to stir up the pure mind by way of remembranc also to some neighbours not in profession with u and to two of the latter, on the subject of usi or selling spirituous liquors; these expressed th grateful feeling for her concern on their beha She was much esteemed by those of all classes her neighbourhood, for her kindly dispositio

nd the pious regard she evinced for their wel-
are.

Being favoured to feel that "perfect love which
asteth out fear," the song of thanksgiving was
ut into her mouth, of "praises, high praises to
lis adorable name, who led me, and fed me, since
y 18th year, who supported me through the
aves of affliction, and comforted me; glory be
nto his name!" She earnestly petitioned for
ur religious society, "that the Lord would be
leased to turn his hand again and again upon it,
nd purely purge away the dross, and tin, and
eprobate silver, and refine as gold seven times
efined, even as the pure gold of Ophir; that he
ould raise up judges as at the first, and coun-
ellors as at the beginning, that many might be
repared, as vessels of use, in his holy house, to
how forth his praise:" and added, "I think
eorge Fox said, 'Friends, mind the Light, and
o all things in the Life,' that I believe is what
s right."

At another time she said, "some years ago, as
walked through the streets, it was sweetly
rought to my remembrance something of the
rophecy in Jer. xvi. 16: 'Behold I will send
or many fishers, saith the Lord, and they shall
ish them; and after, will I send for many hunters
nd they shall hunt them, from every mountain,
nd from every hill, and out of the holes of the
ocks,' which I believe will be accomplished;"
ccompanied with the language, "Why will ye
ie, O house of Israel?" On another occasion
he said, "Be careful for nothing, but in every
hing give thanks." She continued to utter
raises, growing weaker and weaker in body, but
'stronger in the Lord, and in the power of his
night." The morning of the 26th, she desired
ier sons might be called in, and taking each of
hem affectionately by the hand, thus addressed
hem on parting: "farewell, may the blessing of
he everlasting hills rest upon you." But little
more was heard from her from this time, and in
a few hours after, she peacefully breathed her
ast; and is, we humbly believe, entered into the
oy of her Lord, through whom she obtained the
ictory over death, hell, and the grave.—*Annual Monitor.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF ELIHU BURRITT.

(Concluded from page 726.)

Richard Cobden spoke his great words of common sense to the world, and four or five other members of the British Parliament uttered theirs with force and feeling. Victor Hugo spoke a great word for France—a speech of mighty eloquence and genius, and was followed by four or five members of the French National Assembly, with a power that moved the Congress to deep emotion;—all the conclusions were clear, unequivocal and strong, and carried not only with perfect unanimity, but with the liveliest enthusiasm—not a dissenting sentiment or voice was uttered or expressed upon that occasion.

The measures developed there, were substantially the same as those discussed at Brussels, with this addition made by Richard Cobden,—that the moral sentiment of the world should be concentrated, and directed against, the whole system of War loans throughout the civilized world, that no capitalist should hereafter loan money to a foreign government for carrying on war, without being pointed at by the indignant remonstrances of the world.

If you will permit me to digress one moment, to state a fact in connexion with this last measure, I think it will prove to you, that the measures proposed are not only practicable, but they are susceptible of immediate application.

Richard Cobden suggested that measure, in view, probably, that Austria would soon come to Western Europe, to borrow money to pay for the infamous and atrocious butcheries which she was perpetrating in Hungary. Well, a month had not elapsed after that Congress adjourned, before his anticipation was realized, and Austria came to Western Europe, to the capitalists of England and Holland, bidding for a loan, offering a great premium—a loan of seven millions of pounds sterling; but it very significantly announced in a postscript, that any person who would subscribe a certain amount, or induce his friend to do so, should receive a certain commission.

As soon as that advertisement appeared in the London Times, a meeting was called in the London Tavern, to denounce the loan and to deter any capitalist in England or on the continent, from taking a pound sterling of it. That Hall was filled at mid-day by the first merchants of London; and not only filled, but the flight of stairs leading to it was filled, and the streets outside, insomuch that the out doors meeting responded to the cheers that shook the Hall, as different sentiments were enunciated.

Richard Cobden brought into that meeting the books of Austria, its assets and liabilities, and proved that it was in a state of bankruptcy, or would be in that state; and it was not only immoral in the highest degree to lend her a pound to pay for that bloody butchery in Hungary, but also that if money was loaned, there was hardly any probability that it would be repaid.

Well, what was the effect? I have asked your permission to dwell upon this fact for a moment, because I want you to see, that some of these measures are susceptible of immediate application. Austria has only got to this day two millions of that loan, and most of this sum she has been obliged to force from her own subjects; and that loan has fallen 25 per cent. below par since, and in consequence of that meeting. There is not the slightest doubt, said Mr. Cobden, that Russia would be striving in a few months to borrow money to pay for her campaigns in Hungary. And in less than six months, sure enough, she

did appear in London, to bid for a loan, and offered five and a half per cent. for it, when money was not worth over two and a half per cent. in England. And under what pretence? Why, Nicholas had heard the echo of that London Tavern meeting; he had heard the statements made by Richard Cobden and the other speakers, and he had seen the effect that meeting had produced upon the credit of Austria. So Nicholas came to London with a meek face, under a false pretence of wanting money to complete the Railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, five million of pounds sterling, all at once, or in the course of three or four months. The Barings took the whole loan before a meeting could be called; but I think that we are safe in stating, that they will be obliged to keep the whole, when they did not intend to keep a pound of it. They will not be able to job it out to the small capitalists of that country; and perhaps it would not be wicked to hope that they may not get their pay—for some time to come.

I dwell upon this fact, because I believe that the whole system of war loans has received its fatal blow. I do not believe that any other country in Europe will ever dare to come before the world, and ask for a loan to pay for the human butcheries they are perpetrating.

In August next the friends of Peace propose to hold their third Continental Congress at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the metropolis of Germany; if no unlooked for accident occur to prevent, they will then and there meet under the most favourable auspices; for after our reception in Paris, and the result of our demonstration in that city, no capital in the civilized world could do less, than to afford to the friends of Peace every facility and every act of hospitality and courtesy, to which the spirit and cause of their assemblage should entitle them. It is almost certain, that there will be a greater number of distinguished statesmen and jurists, and orators, at Frankfort, than at Paris, for the movement has now acquired a power, which must ere long bring to it every liberal and enlightened representative of the people, who would keep pace with the progressive tendency of the age. It has acquired the cordial and hearty sanction of some of the most practical men of the age,—of the French National Assembly,—the German Parliament, and I think we may add of the Congress of the United States. In England, that man of common sense, Richard Cobden, who ere long may be called to the helm of the British government, to direct its policy and attitude toward the rest of the world, is with us, heart and soul; the very head of the Peace movement in that country. And there are at least one hundred members of that house, ready to sustain with their voices and votes, any practical measure which he may bring forward for the abolition of war;—and more, the great, middle and industrial classes, are with us, with all the energy of their affection. The largest and most enthusiastic public meetings, that ha ever been held in that country for the last thr years, have been convened to listen to the annu ciation of the principles of peace and hum brotherhood.

At the last session of Parliament, there we more petitions presented to that body in favour Peace, than on all other subjects. In Franc the great Lamartine, who for sixty hours oppos his breast to the maddened populace of Pari and held them back from blood by the migh wand of his genius—that magnificent man with us, with all the force of his genius. An his compeer, the poet and statesman, Vict Hugo, is with us; and the most practical, clea sighted philanthropist and political economist France, Frederic Bastiat, and others are with with all their talents. The first, the mo powerful Editor in all Europe, Emile de Girardi is with us. The Peace Congress of Paris, n only brought together many of the eminent me of France and England, in fraternal fellowship but it cemented a copartnership for life in them in the great cause of peace and human brothe hood; for they pledged their hands and heart before the world, to this cause in the world hearing. They called it our cause, and said now we will labour,—now we will do and endur for it.

Richard Cobden announced his intention, not only bringing before the present session Parliament, his motion for *arbitration treaties* but also another, for general and simultaneou disarmament among the nations. The whol country is to be agitated in favour of this mea sure; and there is some reason to believe, tha the British government will be constrained t yield to the pressure of public sentiment, and t take the initiative in the world, by proposing t the other governments of Christendom, the adop tion of some measure, which shall forever pre vent a resort to arms.

Now, in conclusion let me ask, if there is a friend of humanity in this house, who has a heart to love his country, or a mind to compre hend its duty and its destiny, who would be wil ling that Americans should occupy a second rank in the sublime enterprise, of banishing forever from the commonwealth of nations, that red and desolating scourge, that has beaten the people to the dust, and put into the hands of despotism its only engine of oppression? No,—it cannot be; there is but one path to greatness and glory for this mighty and ever expanding union of Anglo-Saxon republics, and this is the path of peace. The bubble of military glory has burst long ago with ruin upon the nations that followed hardest upon the trail. If it wore to day the same brilliant fascination to human ambition, that it did when it led Napoleon to Moscow, and left him on the field of Waterloo, it could possess no charms for Americans.

If there were other fields of martial glory

pening to the harvest, these fields have been
eaped clean by the nationalities of the old world,
ho found, that the crimson sheaves they gathered,
ere bundles of hissing serpents to their bosoms—
usters of cankering curses to their population,—
eding and preying like deathly vampires upon
eir substance and industry, from generation to
eneration. No—the day of military glory is
osed against our country forever. The desolate
ck of St. Helena lies athwart that sanguinary
ath—that career is forever barred against Ame-
cans, by the wreck of nations, that have fol-
wed it to the farthest verge of human ambition
nd human energy. No—the providence of God
as made it as clear as the sun, that if America
spires to be first in any distinction, she must be
rst in Peace. All other distinctions have been
re-occupied by her predecessors; and if she
ould be first in peace, she must enter upon that
blime movement now, or forever lose the golden
recedent!

EOLOGY—THE INTERIOR HEAT OF THE GLOBE.

In speaking of some Geological tours a few
onths since, we were led to make mention of the
nstratified rocks, and of their origin by cooling
nd solidifying from a previously heated and
elted condition. This sounds wonderful to all
—nearly incredible to some—and hence we now
ffer a concise view of the many CLASSES of FACTS
hich illustrate the interior heat of our planet.

I. THE VOLCANOES—These are three hundred
n number, and they are situated on every side of
ne Globe. If we take a round ball, and with a
encil mark on its outside 300 dots, we will per-
eive that the ball is very thickly dotted over.—
o with our earth: on every side it is pierced
ith some of these three hundred openings and
ne fiery interior shines out most brilliantly: often
s molten contents are expelled to the terror of
housands of our fellow-men. The large number
f volcanoes, their huge streams of lava, and the
fty mountains they have thrown up—all the
ork of the interior of our globe—announce that
ne amount of that heat is most intense—widely
iffused—and great beyond conception.

II. EARTHQUAKES.—The causes of these are
he same as the causes of volcanoes. This we
now, for all their phenomena are the same.—
irst, there are strange, alarming noises from be-
eath—then a quaking of the ground—often ri-
ings and fallings of the surface like long waves
f the sea—then violent rents in the solid earth—
hen emissions of flames, vapors, smoke and melted
ocks. If after a few weeks all ceases, and the
atural calm follows, then we say there has been
n earthquake; but if the emission lasts a while
onger, then we call it a volcano—often men are
n doubt whether to name it a short-hand volcano
r a prolonged earthquake. There are every
onceivable gradation and intermixture among
hese phenomena, and the interior heat of our planet in some way produces both these classes of terrific wonders. Permanent volcanoes are indeed thickly set around the globe, but not in every district; earthquakes, however, occur in every region, and hence they reveal the great fact that the internal heat of our globe is glowing beneath every spot of ground wherever we may tread.

III. HOT SPRINGS.—These also occur in every country on the globe. They abound most among mountains, because there the crust of the earth has been broken and elevated, and a more ready escape for the internal heat has been formed.—Hence in the United States they boil up numerously among the Alleghanies, the Ozark and Rocky Mountains. In Europe they mostly rise out of the Alps, the Pyrenees and the Appenines—although there, as well as here, they often spring up from level plains. It is the same in Asia, Africa, Oceanica, and both the Americas.—They are hottest when volcanoes are most active—sometimes reaching the boiling point, though in all cases they must be greatly cooled by the waters and rocks near the surface. The great numbers of these, and their universal diffusion, prove also the universality of the internal heat of our globe.

IV. ARTESIAN WELLS.—These have been bored in almost every country to the depth of many hundred feet for obtaining a copious stream. They are but a few inches wide, and a tube is let all the way down to prevent the lateral escape of the water. (This water which boils up is always warm.) At Wurtemburg in Germany, they are used to warm the water which drives factories, and this prevents their stoppage by ice in the winter. The same is the case in Alsace and Stutgardt. In China they are not uncommon. And everywhere the deeper they are sunk the warmer is the water they bring up, and they furnish an additional proof of the universality of the interior heat of our planet.

V. DEEP MINES.—After decending about 40 feet, the temperature of the earth remains the same both in summer and winter, below that depth it becomes warmer as we descend. This increase of heat downwardly advances with perfect regularity—a little faster in some places, a little slower in others, but in all without any exception there is an unvarying advance. On an average around the globe this increase is one degree of Fahrenheit for every 50 feet in depth. At the bottom of the mines in Cornwall, the thermometer stands at 88 degrees—this is 1200 feet below the surface, and much warmer than summer weather there. We can conceive of nothing calculated to stop this advance of heat in the direction towards the centre of the earth, and if it continues to increase according to the ascertained average rate, then all known substances must be in a melted condition 20 miles below the surface! At this rate we must cease wondering at the numerous earthquakes and volcanoes, for the crust of the earth must be a mere shell resting on a molten

flood! Earthy materials are non-conducters, and therefore this internal heat cannot escape, or affect us at the surface. In the same manner streams and pools of lava become cooled and hardened on the surface, and thus their heat is confined, and their interiors often remain many years in a fluid state.

VI. Fossil Remains of Plants and Animals.—These remains show that tropical plants and animals in former geological eras flourished in the Polar regions. The ivory of the elephant is dug up, and furnishes an important branch of industry on the extreme Northern shores of Siberia, and the delicate corals of the present warm and mild oceans, displayed their glories during former periods in what is now the ice-bound regions of the Artic zone. Thousands of facts like these from every department of animated nature, proclaim a former high temperature in all high Northern latitudes, and this elevated temperature can be accounted for in no other way than from the influence of the internal heat of the earth. It has cooled gradually by radiation to its present state, and further sensible cooling is prevented by the non-conducting crust in which it is enveloped.

VII. Extinct Volcanoes.—These by far outnumber the present active ones. In North America along the whole line of the Rocky Mountains, and through the West Indies, they stand thickly as monuments of the Past. Their craters are as symmetrically formed and they exhibit the same lava streams, though in a hardened state, as those now burning. In Germany along the Rhine travellers speak of "the castled crag of Drachenfels," the Eipel, and many others presenting the same phenomena. The centre of France is studded with them—especially about Clermont. In Italy the town of Cumea, founded a thousand years before the Christian era, is built in the centre of a volcano. In a space of sixty miles in length and 10 in breadth, there are sixty extinct craters, one of which is two miles in diameter. All these, with others in every quarter of the world, should be joined with the three hundred that are now burning, if we wish to have the full proof of the fiery wonders in the interior of our globe.

VIII. Igneous Rocks.—By these are meant all rocks that are not stratified, such as the granite, sienite and trap. They exist abundantly—the granite, as we have before remarked forming the great foundation rock around the whole globe! The evidences that they have their origin from a liquid fire, are complete. Their position is beneath, or rising from beneath, the very region of intense heat. Their *shape* shows a former liquid condition—having been ejected in veins, cracks and crevices of other rocks. Their *effects* on these other rocks have been of a burning nature—turning chalk into marble, sandstone into quartz, bituminous coal into anthracite, and slate into mica. Their *texture* is crystalline—such as molten liquid naturally assumes in solidifying. Their *composition* is identical with that which no streams from volcanoes—such as felspar, hor blend and silica. The *transition* is gradual ar perfect from modern lavas into all the varieties igneous rocks. And *artificial experiments* ha shown that these igneous rocks when melted great heat in furnaces assume on cooling in th open air the same characteristics as lava, and it known that lava cooling under great pressure, in a volcanic cone, and afterwards rent by earth quake forces, and exposed to view, presents th exact form of a trap. This latter fact is exhibite on a grand scale at Mount Ætna in the Val d Bove. Here then we have a grand and magnif cent evidence of the interior heat of the globe— the igneous rocks, entirely belting around our pl net, forming the foundation of the earth, rising i to lofty mountain peaks and mountain chains, an yet all having their birth from a former melte condition. In this all geologists are agreed an confirmed. The southern shores of that peninsu la presents similar appearances both of rising an of falling. Ancient temples standing on the shor have been so let down that the tops of lofty co umns now rise only a few feet above the water. Thi has happened in the Bay of Baice, both to th temple of Neptune, and the temple of the Nymphs The temple of Jupiter Serapis on the coast of Na ples was gradually lowered down beneath th waves, and shell-fish attached themselves thickl to the gorgeous marble pillars,—and again tha same temple with the adjoining coast has been s gently raised up that the marble pillars are stil standing, and the remains of the shell-fish stil attached, are now elevated thirty feet above th level of the sea. In South America the coas of Chili for distances of a hundred miles, has bee seen to spring up suddenly with tremendous com motion both of the land and of the ocean. Harbors have been destroyed, the soundings rendered shal lower, and as a proof that the interior of the country rose still higher, the streams and brooks show ed an increase of descent, and more violent rapids. The most noted of the upheavals occurred so late as the years 1832, '35 and '37.

Another class of proofs of these risings and depressions, occurs in mines. The strata are broken by a smooth crack, and on one side of this cleft they are sometimes raised up or settled down many feet, so that the beds of ore or coal come to a sudden stop, and the miners with much difficulty are obliged to search upwards and downwards to find their continuations.

A still more stupendous class of evidences are presented by both Continents and all large islands; for without exception they have all been repeatedly submerged beneath the ocean. And as the ocean cannot rise above its universal level, the continents must bodily have lowered down. And these astonishing undulations both of rising and falling, bespeak a fluid interior—a *heavy* fluid of molten rock on which the hardened surface may float, and admit of being elevated and depressed.

This external hardened shell would be too large from time to time, as the interior cooled and contracted, and hence, like an arch, it would press laterally against itself, rise up into mountains, sink down into valleys and ocean beds, and become fractured, for with so flat and thin an arch it could not bear its own weight.—*Newark Adv.*

DOES NATURE PROVIDE A COMPASS?

Our curiosity has often been excited by the fact that birds and different animals find their way so readily to parts far distant, though they are perfect strangers to the regions over which they pass, as well as the place to which they journey; their whole previous life having been spent, perhaps, within the narrow circuit of the place which gave them birth.

The swallow rears its young under our eaves. As soon as they can fly, they are busily engaged in seeking their food, and are ever on the wing. But they never wander very far from the neighbourhood where they entered upon life. Summer, however, draws to a close, and the chilly mornings and evenings of autumn give them warning that a warmer latitude must be sought, and soon these little philosophers hold a consultation, and after a few flights, as if to assure themselves of the requisite strength of wing, or learn something necessary to their success, they, like Abraham leaving his father's house, journey southward. But Abraham knew not where he went. We do not know, however, that we can say this of our little adventurers, for they appear to know well. They do not go as if they thought they would be pilgrims and aliens in a strange land. They seem to expect other towns, and perhaps larger cities, where they can pursue their honest calling, and feel equal, if not superior, to the citizens of their new-found home. If they were experienced mariners, aiming for a distant port, and having the compass for their guide, they could not steer their tiny barks through the stormy elements with greater precision.

The carrier pigeon is frequently taken hundreds of miles from its home, and then, with a billet attached, it is set free. It mounts high and makes several large circles, as if taking observations before it commences the journey; and then, at once, as if it had found a hidden track, it starts off in a straight line; and the rain may beat and the winds blow, but it never forsakes its course until it arrives at its wished-for home.

The camels of the desert are described by travellers as possessing a similar peculiar instinct; those used on frequented routes do not exhibit it. Though there be not the slightest sign of a track, they never fail to choose the right line. One of the camels, taking the lead, advances at first very cautiously, taking now one direction, then another, until he appears to have discovered a true course; and in this he proceeds, followed by the others, and never deviating from the chosen line, until he arrives at his journey's end.

The question presses itself upon us; must there not be some pole star to which these tiny voyagers of the air, as well as the larger wanderers of the desert look, which guides them to their desired haven? Can they know the points of the compass? Is the sun their guide by day and the stars by night? Or is that electric current which points the compass to the north, and furnishes the adventurous traveller with a guide through unknown paths, also the director of their course? Can they inform themselves of its existence, and can they use it, like the mariner, to tell the way?

We can prove that animals are susceptible of electrical impressions. Professors, profound in research, have turned their attention to the connection existing between electricity and the nervous system. We are not speaking of the mysteries of mesmerism, but of the experiments reported in leading scientific works. A small wire, having one end inserted in the nerve of a man's arm, and on the other end having a needle finely balanced, will communicate from the nerve sufficient electricity to render the needle magnetic, and cause it to turn to the north; or, brought into contact with very fine iron filings, will attract them. Take a number of frogs, cut off their legs, place these together, so as to form a voltaic pile, and with this connect a wire, on the other end of which is a needle nicely balanced, and the result will be the same. Such experiments at once prove the intimacy existing between electricity and animated nature.

The habits of birds and animals are studied by farmers and others; and from them they prognosticate an approaching storm. In such cases, is not the electricity of the atmosphere the principal agent in producing the peculiar effects which we observe?

Are we not even ourselves sensible of these influences? Nervous persons are much affected by atmospheric changes, which is owing to their susceptibility of electrical impressions. Some individuals are influenced by the electric current in a peculiar manner. We read of a physician who could only sleep with his head toward the north. The head of his bed was south, and when he retired, he was for a long time restless; and in the morning, when he awoke, he always found that in the night he had turned in the bed, and his head was north. He then had his bed reversed, the head being placed north, and he afterwards found no difficulty in obtaining sleep.

May not the short flights which the swallows, when collected for departure, perform in different directions, before they take their final leave, be their instinctive efforts to assure themselves of the direction of the electric current? And may not the circle made by the carrier pigeon, on the commencement of his journey, be for the same purpose?

And why that cautious exercise of some "mysterious sense" by the camel of the desert, before he takes his devious way over the trackless waste, if not to obtain a knowledge of that unseen power which takes the needle, and teaches it to guide the mariner over the briny deep? Does not the torpedo know at once whether a body is electric or not; and, unless it wishes to communicate a shock, avoid coming in contact with substances that would rob it of its electricity? Why, then, should not some birds and animals know the great electric current, and from it gain the knowledge of direction, which they possess in so superior a degree?—*Rochester Advertiser.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 10, 1850.

We have introduced into this and the preceding number, a copious extract from the speech of Elihu Burritt, delivered in the Fourth month last, on the subject of general and permanent peace. Without endorsing in full the sentiments of the learned blacksmith, or expecting from the conventions which have been or are expected to be held in the European capitals, all the advantages which he attributes to them, we can still find encouragement to hope that these movements will exercise a salutary influence on the opinions of the world.

There are probably very few, if any, of those who admit the divine authority of the sacred writings who will hesitate to acknowledge that the time will come when nation shall no longer lift up sword against nation, or the people spend their time and resources in learning the arts of war. The predictions of the evangelical prophet are too clear and specific, on this point, to leave room for doubt. The question respecting the accomplishment of these sublime predictions, must be, among the professors of the Christian name, one of time rather than of fact. With regard to the means by which wars are to be ultimately and completely extinguished, there is probably no great diversity of opinion. It would appear that the religion which was ushered in by the angelic anthem of glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to man, would neither be answerable to such an introduction, nor to the character of its Founder, as Prince of peace, if it did not contain, in its nature and spirit, the elements of universal peace. And admitting, as the Christian must, that wars will, at some time, come to an end, we may rationally enquire whether another dispensation is to be allotted to man for the accomplishment of this purpose; or whether the Christian religion, as taught in the precepts, and enforced by the example of its immaculate author, is not fully adequate to its completion. If the religion which has been offered to our acceptance should be deemed unequal to the extinction of wars in the earth, we may jus enquire what conceivable system can be suppos capable of effecting this desirable object. As t spirit of Christianity is completely antagonistic the spirit of war, it is manifest that the gene adoption of its principles, and their reduction practice, must be productive of general and perm nent peace; and it is hardly to be expected th anything less will completely effect it. Still, wha ever measures are calculated to fix the attention public men upon the miseries of strife and conte tion, and to hold up to view the rationality and th excellency of peace, may be considered as auxil aries in the great work of general pacification.

When we behold the numerous and powerful i fluences by which we are surrounded, that tend t foster the spirit of war, and reflect that publi opinion is the great lever that moves the world, w may justly take pleasure in beholding an extensiv effort to bring public opinion to bear more imme diately and efficiently upon the subject of peace. I experience should prove that the people of Europ are not yet sufficiently enlightened to carry int effect the great idea of Henry of France, and hi minister the Duke of Sully, the public discussion o the subject must operate favourably on the opinion of the age, and, to a greater or less extent, prepare the way for the adoption of pacific measures in th governments of the world.

As the Society of Friends, from their first rise have been more conspicuously than any others the advocates of inviolable peace, and bore for many years their testimony in this respect almost alone the progress which the cause appears to be now making in the world, may well afford encouragement to them to maintain, without wavering, their doctrines, not only in this but in other respects, under the conviction that truth, however unpopular it may sometimes appear, will eventually triumph.

Slavery on the High Seas.—Senator Clay in his speech of the 22d ult., has discussed the question whether a slave carried, with the knowledge and consent of his master, into the jurisdiction of a free state, becomes free or not; and arrived at the conclusion that "if slaves are voluntarily carried into such a jurisdiction, their chains instantly drop off, and they are free, emancipated, liberated from their bondage." But a question remains to which he adverts, rather cursorily, and seems to admit the conclusion with little examination, that an American vessel on the high seas, bearing a cargo composed wholly, or partly of slaves, carries with it a jurisdiction which legalizes their slavery. Such a vessel, he says, "on the ocean would be under the protection of the Constitution and government of the United States, because there is no separate jurisdiction existing there, in any nation; but there is a

mmon jurisdiction—common to all nations—and e flag which floats at the mast head of the ship, rries with it the laws of the nation to which the ssel belongs."

Admitting the argument, the inquiry remains, d it is an important one, what laws does the flag rry with it? Are they the laws of the Union, or e laws of a State? Upon this point there can rcely be a doubt. Crimes committed out of the nits of a State, are to be tried at such places, and nsequently by such laws, as Congress may have scribed. A vessel, whatever its cargo may be, ssing out of the jurisdiction of one State into that another, becomes, according to Henry Clay's own ument, entirely subject to the laws of the latter. t the jurisdiction of no State extends over the h seas. The laws of the nation alone, can be ried by the national flag which floats at the head he mast. Now it is admitted on all hands, and ticularly urged by the South, that slavery exists he States by State authority alone. "The con- ution no more instituted slavery, or is responsible its continuance or protection for a moment, ile it remains within the bosom of the States, n it is reponsible for the protection of any other sonal property, depending for its protection upon State and not upon Congressional law."*

here is no point more clearly settled than that very, where it has a legal existence in any of the es, owes that existence to the laws of the State. nsequently, any slave passing from the jurisdic- n of a slave State, into a free one, would have be- ne instantly free, without the intervention of any er power, but simply by the cessation of the ority which made him a slave, if the article of Constitution respecting fugitives from labor, had been introduced. Now that provision is limited he case of slaves who *escape* from one state into ther, and does not apply to slaves who are remov- vith the knowledge and consent of their masters. s case has been several times judicially decided. e laws establishing, or supporting the system of very, like all other laws, are powerless beyond jurisdiction of the State which maintained n. In the celebrated case of Negro Sommersett, ided in 1772, Judge Mansfield remarked, "the e of slavery is of such a nature, that it is inca- le of being introduced on any reasons, moral or tical; but only positive law, which preserves force long after the reasons, occasion, and time f, from whence it was created, are erased from nory. It is so odious that nothing can be suffer- o support it but positive law." He therefore, red the alleged slave to be discharged, not be- e a law was produced to secure his freedom, because there was no law in England to sup- port the authority of the master. And the princi- ple of this decision is of general application. When a man is claimed as a slave, the advocate who re- sists the claim, has a right to demand a distinct reference to the law on which the claim is founded. If no such law can be produced, the claim falls of itself. Personal freedom being the gift of the Creator equally conferred upon all the human race, remains entire, unless abridged or withheld by positive law.

Let us now advert to the case of a cargo of slaves, or a cargo composed partly of slaves, ship- ped at Norfolk or Alexandria, for New Orleans, or other southern port, to be reached by a voyage on the high seas. By the laws of Virginia, these per- sons are slaves, the property of their masters; and as long as they remain within the jurisdiction of Virginia, they continue, in a legal point of view, what the laws of Virginia declare them to be. But when they get upon the high seas, they are no longer under Virginia jurisdiction; and if they continue to be slaves, it must be by virtue of some other law than that of Virginia. If instead of a voyage by sea, necessity or choice had induc- ed the traders to make their transit by land; and the journey had led through a state in which slavery is not tolerated; there can be no doubt, as Henry Clay plainly declared, that they would have become free. And this freedom is not so properly the consequence of their passing *into a free* state, as of their passing *out* of one which de- clared them slaves. The laws of Virginia have become powerless, because they are beyond its jurisdiction. If they have got upon the high seas, they are as completely out of the jurisdiction of Virginia, and beyond the reach of its laws, as if they were in Pennsylvania, or Ohio. If the flag which floats at the mast head, carries the laws of the nation with it, these are no more the laws of Virginia, than those of Massachusetts or Vermont. The question respecting the legal condition of these quondam slaves, then, is not what it was under the laws of Virginia; or what it will be under the laws of Louisiana, in case of their arrival at New Orleans: but what it is under the laws of the Union, while out of the jurisdiction of any State, slave or free. Now, can Senator Clay, or any other advocate of southern claims, point us to the law of the United States, which declares that persons held as slaves in any State of the Union under the laws thereof, shall still be deemed, adjudged and held as slaves when car- ried beyond the jurisdiction of such State? If no such law is to be found, the persons in question are necessarily free, for "slavery can be support- ed only by positive law."

There certainly is nothing in the federal Constitu- tion to authorize the conclusion that such persons are

* H. Clay's speech.

slaves while under the exclusive jurisdiction of the general government. The provision respecting fugitives from labor, is limited as already mentioned, to the case of slaves *escaping* from the State in which they are held. The enumeration of the objects designed by the Constitution, as expressed in the preamble, includes no intimation that the support of slavery was contemplated. We have indeed ample evidence, as has been shown in our preceding numbers, that the framers of the Constitution intended merely to tolerate, not to encourage or extend the existing slavery. The Constitution was framed to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to the framers and to their posterity.

Independently, however, of the general meaning and design of the Constitution, to establish justice and secure domestic tranquillity, objects evidently incompatible with the maintenance of slavery, we may fairly plead the want of positive law, an indispensable ingredient, in support of the claims in question, upon the high seas. The removal of slaves from one slave State to another, by means of a voyage on the ocean, is a voluntary act on the part of the masters, and is done at their risk. If this transit carries the victims out of the slave-holding jurisdiction, they are entitled to the benefit of the change. If on the high seas, there is no positive law supporting their slavery, the persons thus held are detained only by the law of force, the right of the strongest, and not by legal authority. Their condition then, is that of freemen unlawfully deprived of their liberty.

Hence another question arises, of no trivial importance. What is the legal condition of slaves, thus transported over the high way of nations, after their arrival at a slave-holding state? Do they become slaves again upon being carried within the jurisdiction of such a state?

In several of the states, free colored persons are subjected to penalties which may reduce them to slavery in case of their voluntarily entering such state; but I believe, there is none in which they become legally enslaved, if forcibly brought within the jurisdiction. It has been adjudged in a southern court, that a slave taken by his master, to one of the states north of the Ohio, and there becoming free, did not relapse into slavery upon returning with that master to the state from which he removed. And if such would be the legal result, when the return was voluntary, much more, may we conconclude, would that freedom remain, when the removal to the slave jurisdiction was compulsive. In England, from which we have copied our great body of common law, it was a maxim in relation to the emancipation of villeins, the slaves of the middle ages: "free for an hour, free forever;" and we should not willingly believe that the peopl the United States are less liberal and enlighte now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, t our Anglo-Saxon ancestors were, during the d when the Plantagenets swayed the blood-stai sceptre of the realm.

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING OF WOMEN FRIEN

A printed copy of the Minutes of this meeting been recently received at this office. The proce ings on some of the most interesting subjects wh claimed their attention, are intimately connec with those of the men's meeting, and are, theref in substance embraced in the reports already p lished in the Review. The following minute the state of Society, expressive of the exercis women Friends, may be read with advantage. concluding remarks relative to the duty of moth to labour to impress upon the minds of their spring, during their tender years, the truth and portance of our religious principles and testimon are well worthy of particular regard. Probably, persons sufficiently appreciate the influence of thers in the formation of character. It has been that "never was a great man known to be the of a silly woman;" and many instances might cited to show that the lessons of piety and virtue stilled into the minds of children by religious thers, have often recurred in after life, as a pow ful counterpoise to vicious and corrupting exam The reproofs of instruction are often sealed upon heart by reviving in the memory the admoniti of maternal solicitude.

"As the state of Society passed under review, minds of many Friends were introduced into d feeling and exercise, for the restoration of those v in any degree have departed from the order of discipline, and the Christian principles we profes

"Believing this society was 'planted a noble vi wholly a right seed, we crave that it may never said, 'how then art thou turned into a degener plant?' and that we may be engaged in fervent tercession to the Dresser of the vineyard, that will spare it a little longer, and prune and dig ab it, that more abundant fruits of practical piety, a fervent devotion, may appear among us.

"A desire was expressed that we might app ciate the blessings we enjoy; and one of the m important, was felt to be the privilege of attendi our religious meetings; that in making this li offering of our time, we should often realize that who promised to be with the two or three gathe in his name, would be graciously pleased to imp a portion of heavenly bread, that would incre our faith, and strengthen us more earnestly to 'pr towards the mark for the prize of the high calli of God in Christ Jesus.'

"A solicitude was awakened that we who a making so high and holy a profession, might not wanting in the indispensable qualification of a tr disciple of our Lord, who said, 'by this shall men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have lo one for another,' that love which the apostle

bed as the greatest of the Christian graces, which
ll remain, when other gifts 'shall vanish away;'
unless we are in the possession of it, all our
d works shall 'profit us nothing.'

Mothers were tenderly addressed, and encour-
d to faithfulness in the trust reposed in them;—
nstruct their children during very early years, in
principles and testimonies we profess, and which
religion of the New Testament inspires—that
y may be so interwoven in their minds and af-
ions, that in after life the things of the world
y not be able to eradicate them; though some
y take, as it were, the wings of the morning, and
r away from the restraints of parental love, and
ve the witness in their own hearts; yet the pa-
ts of these may be sustained in the hope, that in
re mature years, they will recur to first princi-
s, and through the aid of the Holy Spirit, seek a
ding place from the wind, and a covert from the
m,' in the ark of safety."

)IED,—At her residence in South Kingston, R. I.
the 11th of 2nd mo. last, in the 88th year of her
, REBECCA SEGAR, a beloved friend and member
outh Kingston monthly meeting.

—, At her residence, in the same vicinity, on
23rd ult. of dropsy in the chest, AMY KNOWLES,
low of the late Henry Knowles, and sister of the
ve named friend, in the 82nd year of her age.
many years she acceptably filled the stations of
ler and Overseer in South Kingston monthly
eting.

A Friend is wanted to fill the office of Superin-
dent of Haverford School. Information in refer-
e to the duties of the station, may be obtained on
lication to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS KIMBER, No. 50 North Fourth street.
OSIAH TATUM, " " "
ALFRED COPE, Walnut street Wharf.
OHN FARNUM, No. 26 South Front street.
iladelphia, 7th mo. 5th. tf.

THE DISCOVERIES OF THE PRIMITIVE AGES.

To those who have given but little attention
the science of astronomy, its truths, its pre-
tions, its revelations, are astonishing; and but
their rigorous verification, would be abso-
ely incredible. When we look out upon the
ltitude of stars which adorn the nocturnal
avens, scattered in bright profusion in all
ections, without law, and regardless of order—
en with telescopic aid, thousands are in-
ased to millions, and suns and systems and
iverses, rise in sublime perspective, as the
ual ray sweeps outward to distances which
y the powers of arithmetic to express, how
erly futile does it seem, for the mind to dare,
pierce and penetrate, to number, weigh, mea-
e and circumscribe, these innumerable mil-
ns? It is only when we remember, that from
very cradle of our race, strong and powerful
nds, have in rapid and continuous succession,
t their energies upon the solution of this
nd problem, that we can comprehend, how it
is, that light now breaks in upon us, from the very confines of the universe, dimly revealing the mysterious forms, which lie yet half concealed in the unfathomable gulfs of space. When I reflect on the recent triumphs of human genius, when I stand on the shore of that mighty stream of discovery, which has grown broader and deeper, as successive centuries have rolled away, gathering in strength and intensity, until it has embraced the whole universe; I am carried backward through thousands of years, following this stream, as it contracts toward its source, till finally its silver thread is lost in the clouds and mists of antiquity. I would fain stand at the very source of discovery, and commune with that unknown but powerful mind which first conceived the grand thought, that even these mysterious stars might be read, and that the bright page which was nightly unfolded to the vision of man, needed no interpreter of its solemn beauties, but human genius.

Go with me, then, in imagination, and let us stand beside this primitive observer, at the close of his career of nearly a thousand years, (for we must pass beyond the epoch of the deluge, and seek our first discoveries among those sages, who were permitted to count their age, not by years, but by centuries,) and here we shall learn the order in which the secrets of the starry world slowly yielded to long and persevering scrutiny. And now let me unfold, in plain and simple language, the train of thought, of reasoning and research, which marked this primitive era of astronomical science. It is true that history yields no light, and tradition even fails, but such is the beautiful order in the golden chain of discovery, that the bright links which are known, revealwith certainty, those which are buried in the voiceless past. If then it were possible to read the records of the founder of astronomy, graven on some column of granite, dug from the earth, whither it had been borne by the fury of the deluge, we know now what its hieroglyphics would reveal, with a certainty scarcely less than that which would be given by an actual discovery, such as we have imagined. We are certain that the first discovery ever recorded, as the result of human observation, was on the *moon*.

The sun, the moon, the stars, had long continued to rise, and climb the heavens, and slowly sink beneath the western horizon. The spectacle of day and night, was then as now, familiar to every eye; but in gazing there was no observation, and in mute wonder there was no science. When the solitary observer took his post, it was to watch the moon. Her extraordinary phases had long fixed his attention. Whence came these changes? The sun was ever round and brilliant—the stars shone with undimmed splendor—while the moon was ever waxing and waning, sometimes a silver crescent hanging in the western sky, or full orbed, walking in majesty among the stars, and eclipsing their radiance,

with her overwhelming splendor. Scarcely had the second observation been made upon the moon when the observer was struck with the wonderful fact, that she had left her place among the fixed stars, which on the preceding night he had accurately marked. Astonished, he again fixes her place by certain bright stars close to her position and waits the coming of the following night. His suspicions are confirmed—the moon is moving; and what to him is far more wonderful, her motion is precisely *contrary* to the general revolution of the heavens, from east to west. With a curiosity deeply aroused, he watches from night to night, to learn whether she will return upon her track; but she marches steadily onward among the stars, until she sweeps the entire circuit of the heavens, and returns to the point first occupied, to recommence her ceaseless cycles.

An inquiry now arose, whether the changes in the moon, her increase and decrease, could in any way depend on her place among the fixed stars. To solve this question required a longer period. The group of stars among which the new moon was first seen was accurately noted, so as to be recognized at the following new moon, and doubtless our primitive astronomer hoped to find that in this same group the silver crescent, when it should next appear, would be found. But in this he was disappointed; for when the moon became first faintly visible in the western sky, the group of stars which had ushered her in before, had disappeared below the horizon, and a new group had taken its place; and thus it was discovered that each successive new moon fell farther and farther backward among the stars. By counting the days from new moon to new moon, and those which elapsed while the moon was passing round the heavens from a certain fixed star to this same star again, it was found, that these two periods were different; the revolution from new to new occupying 29½ days, while the sidereal revolution, from star to star, required 27⅓ days.

This backward motion of the moon among the stars, must have perplexed the early astronomers; and for a long while it was utterly impossible to decide whether the motion was real or only apparent—analogy would lead to the conclusion that all motion must be in the same direction, and as the heavens revolved from east to west, it seemed impossible that the moon, which manifestly participated in this general movement, should have another and a different motion, from west to east. There was one solution of this mystery, and I have no doubt it was for a long while accepted and believed. It was this. By giving to the moon a slower motion from east to west, than the general motion of the heavens, she would appear to lag behind the stars, which would by their swifter velocity pass by her, and thus occasion in her the observed apparent motion, from west to east. We shall see presently how this error was detected.

The long and accurate vigils of the moon, no the necessity of recognizing her place, by he clusters or groups of stars among which she a nightly found, had already familiarized the ye with those along her track, and even thus e ly the heavens began to be divided into const a tions. The eye was not long in detecting he singular fact, that this stream of constellati is lying along the moon's path, was consta ly flowing to the west, and one group after ano r apparently dropping into the sun, or at least e coming invisible, in consequence of their prox n ity to this brilliant orb. A closer examina n revealed the fact, that the aspect of the w l heavens was changing from month to mo h Constellations which had been conspicuous in t west, and whose brighter stars were the firs t appear as the twilight faded, were found to s lower and lower towards the horizon, till t y were no longer seen; while new groups were c stantly appearing in the east.

These wonderful changes, so strange and n explicable, must have long perplexed the e y student of the heavens. Hitherto the stars, al g the moon's route, had engaged special attenti n; but at length certain bright and conspicuous c stellations, towards the north, arrested the e and these were watched to see whether t y would disappear. Some were found to dip be w the western horizon, soon to re-appear in e east; while others revolving with the gen l heavens, rose high above the horizon, sw t steadily round, sunk far down, but never dis peared from the sight. This remarkable covery soon led to another equally important. watching the stars in the north through an en night, they all seemed to describe circles; hav a common centre, these circles grew smaller a smaller as the stars approached nearer to centre of revolution, until finally one bright s was found, whose position was ever fixed. Al unchanged while all else was slowly movi The discovery of this remarkable star, must h been hailed with uncommon delight by the p mitive observer of the heavens. If his deep votion to the study of the skies, had created s prise among his rude countrymen, when he ca to point them to this never changing light hu up in the heavens, and explained its uses guiding their wanderings on the earth, their s prise must have given place to admiration. H was the first valuable gift of primitive ast nomical science to man.—*Mitchell's Planet and Stellar World.*

EXTRACTS FROM CARPENTER ON ALCOHOLI DRINKS.

Considering that the state of intoxication itself, strictly speaking, a transient paroxysm insanity, it can excite no surprise that a confirm state of mental derangement should frequen result from the repetition of the cause which p

ices the single paroxysm. There are, in fact, me individuals in whom a fit of positive madness, rsisting for some little time after the immediate 'ects of the stimulus have subsided, is brought by every excess in drinking. The head bemes extremely hot, the face flushed, the pulse ry frequent, full, and hard, the temper is exssively violent, the individual sometimes attackg every one who comes in his way, and being ways prone to ferocity against any one who opses him; and all sense of danger being lost, he not deterred from violence by the fear of pernal injury, but rushes madly upon what may ove his destruction. This condition, the *lirium ebriosum* of Darwin, is obviously an exgeration of one of the ordinary forms of excitent in common intoxication; and it usually bsides in a day or two, if the individual be nply restrained from doing mischief to himself others. It is sometimes accompanied, however, with *tremors* even in the midst of violent citement. The frequent repetition of this roxysm, of which, as of ordinary drunkenness, e stimulating action of alcohol on the nervous ntres must be regarded as the immediate cause, almost certain, like the recurrence of regular niacal paroxysms, to end in some settled form Insanity.

We have no difficulty in understanding how e habitual use of acoholic liquors in excess, comes one of the most frequent causes of *sanity*, properly so called, *i. e.* of settled Men- Derangement. Upon that point all writers the subject are agreed, however much they y differ in their appreciation of the relative quency of this and of other causes. The prortion, in fact, will vary according to the chater of the population on which the estimate s been formed; and also according to the ode in which it has been made. Thus in Pau- Lunatic Asylums, the proportion of those who ve become insane from Intemperance, is usually ich larger than it is in asylums for the recepn of lunatics from the higher classes, among iom intemperance is less frequent, while causes a purely moral and intellectual nature operate on them with greater intensity. And again, in all cases in which habitual intemperance has en practised, it be set down as the cause of the ntal disorder, the proportion becomes much ger than it will be, if (as happens in many ses,) some other cause have been in operation icurrently, and the disorder be set down as its ult, no notice whatever having been taken of habit of intemperance. This omission must particularly allowed for, when the relative portion of intemperance to other causes is being imated in regard to the middle and higher sses; on account of the strong desire which ually exists among the friends of the patient to iceal the nature of his previous habits, and to his disorder entirely to the account of the cause m which it has seemed immediately to proceed.

There can be no doubt that those who have weakened and disordered the nutrition of the brain by habitual intemperance, are far more liable than others to be strongly affected by those causes, moral or physical, to which the mental derangement is more immediately attributable; so that the habit of intemperance has contributed, as a *predisposing* cause, at least as much towards its production, as what is commonly termed the *exciting* cause has done. In fact, of predisposing causes generally, it may be remarked, that their action upon the system is that of slowly and imperceptibly modifying its *nutritive* operations, so as gradually to alter the chemical, physical, and thereby the vital properties of the fabric; and thus to prepare it for being acted on by causes which, in the healthy condition, produce no influence. And although *that one* of the conditions in previous operation is often singled out as *the cause*, from which the result may seem most directly to proceed, yet it frequently happens that it has really had a far smaller share in the production of the disorder, than those remoter causes whose operation has been more enduring and really more effectual.

In the Statistical Tables, published by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy, in 1844, comprehending the returns from 98 Asylums in England and Wales, we find that out of 12,007 cases whose supposed causes were returned, 1799, or nearly 15 per cent., are set down to the account of intemperance; but besides these, 551 or 4.6 per cent. are attributed to vice and sensuality, in which excessive use of alcoholic liquors must have shared. Moreover in every case in which hereditary predisposition was traceable, *this* was set down as *the* cause; notwithstanding the notorious fact, that such predisposition frequently remains dormant, until it is called forth by habitual intemperance. It is not more correct, therefore, to regard this as *the* cause of the disorder, in all the cases in which it is traceable, than it would be to regard intemperance in that light, in every case in which the patient had previously indulged in alcoholic excesses. Of the 2526 cases, then, in which the disorder is attributed to hereditary predisposition, a considerable proportion might with equal justice be set down to the account of intemperance. And there can be no doubt that the same practice had a great share in the production of the disease in the 3187 cases set down to bodily disorder, and in the 2969 for which moral causes are assigned.

If we turn from this general statement to the experience of individual asylums, we frequently find the proportion much higher; and curious variations are sometimes observable between the returns for successive years. Thus in the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, according to the report of Dr. Hutcheson, the following were the proportions which intemperance bore to other causes during seven years:—

Year.	Total number of patients.	Cases where the disease was hereditary, &c.	Cases where the cause was unknown	Cases where intemperance was the cause.	Proportion per cent of intemperance to other causes.
1840	149	3	34	20	13.4
1841	157	20	44	30	19.1
1842	199	54	20	46	23.1
1843	327	116	38	31	9.4
1844	390	77	41	53	18.2
1845	364	47	38	90	24.7
1846	414	49	62	105	25.3
Total	2000	366	277	375	19.0

Of the great increase which presents itself in the number of cases attributable to intemperance during the last two years of this return, Dr. Hutcheson speaks in his report for 1846 :—"This cause apears to have operated on patients of all ranks; and I am inclined to think that this has been owing, in a great measure, to the excitement in which the community was kept, by that universal spirit of gambling which seized on society like an epidemic mania. There is a great connection between general excitement and the craving for stimulants, as may be every day seen during contested elections, public dinners, races, &c. It is also a fact well known to those who have minutely studied the subject, that over-exertion of the brain leads to a desire for stimulants, which, however, are easily enough abandoned when the brain is allowed to rest." For the reason already given, it is probable that the average proportion of 19.0 per cent. does not by any means represent the entire number of cases in which intemperance was the principal cause of the disease; and that we should be within the truth in assigning to it at least *a quarter* of the whole number of cases.

In the report of the Aberdeen Lunatic Asylum for 1847, we find intemperance specified as the cause in 17 cases out of 93 admitted; but of these 93, there were 8 cases in which hereditary predisposition, and 11 in which predisposition from previous attacks, was assigned as the cause; and there can be no doubt that of these 19 cases a considerable proportion might be set down in part to the account of intemperance. In the report of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, we find that 8 out of 52 cases admitted are set down to intemperance; 7 were hereditary; and in 4 the cause was unknown. In other asylums, the proportion of cases returned as due to intemperance is much greater than in those already referred to. Thus in the Commissioner's report already cited, we find that in nine Provincial private Asylums, the proportion which the cases assigned to intemperance alone bears to those assigned to other causes, is no less than 32.62 per cent.; independently of 5.67 per cent. which are set down to the acount of "Vice and sensuality." There is an asylum in the East of London, where the proportion of cases attribut to intemperance alone amounted to 41.07 p cent.; and those arising out of this in combi tion with other vices, to 22 per cent. of the wh number whose causes were assigned. And it stated by Dr. Macnish, (*op. cit.*., p. 193) that 286 Lunatics at that time in the Richmo Hospital, Dublin, *one half* owed their madness drinking.

CURIOSITY OF TEA-POTS.

The so-called Elizabethan tea-pots must be later date, for tea was not known in England u til the time of Charles II.; but it is interesti to trace the gradual increase in the size of the t pot, from the diminutive productions of Elers, the time of Queen Anne and George I., when t was sold in apothecaries' shops, to the capacio vessel which supplied Dr. Johnson with "the c that cheers but does not inebriate." Mr. C ker, in his edition of Boswell's Life, mentions tea-pot that held two quarts; but this sinks in insignificance compared with the superior magn tude of that in the possession of Mrs. Marryat, Wimbledon, who purchased it at the sale of M Piozzi's effects at Streatham. This tea-pot, whi was the one generally used by Dr. Johnson, hol more than two quarts. It is of old Oriental p celain, painted and gilded, and from its capaci was well suited to one "whose tea-kettle had time to cool, who with tea solaced the midnig hour, and with tea welcomed the morn." Geor IV. had a large assemblage of tea-pots, piled in p ramids, in the Pavilion at Brighton. Mrs. Eliz beth Carter was also a collector of tea-pots, ea of which possessed some traditionary interest, i dependently of its intrinsic merit; but the m diligent collector of tea-pots was the late M Hawes. She bequeathed no less than three hu dred specimens to her daughter, Mrs Donki who has arranged them in a room appropriat for that purpose, Among them are several f merly belonging to Queen Charlotte. Many a of the old Japan, one with two divisions, and t spouts, for holding both black and green tea, a another, of curious device, with a small apertu at the bottom to admit water, there being opening at the top—atmospheric pressure preven ing the water from running out. This singul Chinese toy has been copied in the Rockingha ware.—*History of Pottery and Porcelain.*

INCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.

On Saturday last, a middle aged man, livi on Navy Island, started in a small canoe, wit his son, a lad of some twelve years old, for Chi pewa. The distance is short—less than a mil we should say—and although the current of t river is quite rapid, the trip is not attended wit any hazard, if the boat is attended with ordinar skill. But in this case the man was very drunk and only embarrassed the boy, so the boat drift

low the mouth of the creek before the lad could proach the shore. Seeing the impossibility of aching the Canada shore, the boy turned her wards the head of Goat Island, paddling with rprising strength and dexterity, his father rely steering, without rendering him any aid. The boat was swept down with fearful velocity, it the boy struggled most perseveringly, and nen she was drawn into the rapids, he had pro-lled her so far across the Canada channel as to rect her course between the middle and inside ster, the little island lying outside of Goat land, near the upper end. There is a fall of me fifteen or twenty feet just above the little ets, extending nearly across the Canada or main annel of the river. Mortal aid could not have ailed the poor boy and his father, if the boat id pitched over this fall. They must certainly ave gone over the great fall, which man has ver passed alive. Aware of the imminent ril, as the boat was on the verge of the small ecipice, the lad sprang into the water, drawing s father after him, and maintaining an upright osition with great difficulty, upheld his helpless rent until they were rescued by the people om the village at the Falls, who had collected large numbers on the shore opposite the point here the boat was abandoned. The boat was shed to pieces in passing down the rapids, and he fragments were carried over the Falls before he man and his son were taken to the land.—*C. A. and U. Gaz.*

THE ALBATROS.

The following most extraordinary circumstance furnished in a letter from an officer of the 83d egiment now in India, to a friend in Montreal. Whilst the division of the 83d to which the wri-r belonged, was on its way to India, being at he time a short distance from the Cape, one of he men was severely flogged for some slight of-nce. Maddened at the punishment, the poor llow was no sooner released than, in sight of all is comrades and the ship's crew, he sprang over-oard. There was a high sea running at the me, and as the man swept on astern, all hope of aving him seemed to vanish. Relief, however, ame from a quarter where no one ever dreamt of ooking for it before. During the delay incident n lowering a boat, and whilst the crowd on deck vere watching the form of the soldier struggling vith the boiling waves, and growing every mo-ient less distinct, a large albatros, such as are al-vays to be found in those latitudes, coming like nagic, with an almost imperceptible motion, ap-roached and made a swoop at the man, who, in he agonies of the death struggle, seized it and ield it firmly in his grasp, and by this means kept afloat till assistance was rendered from the vessel. Incredible as the story seems, the name nd position of the writer of the letter, who was n eye-witness of the scene, place its authenticity beyond a doubt. But for the assistance thus afforded, the writer adds, no power on earth could have saved the soldier, as, in consequence of the tremendous sea running, a long time elapsed before the boat could be manned and got down—all this time the man clinging to the bird, whose flutterings and struggles to escape bore him up. Who after this should despair? A raging sea—a drowning man—an albatros; what eye could see safety under such circumstances; or who will dare to call this chance? Is it not rather a lesson intended to stimulate faith and hope, and teach us never to despair, since, in the darkest moment, when the waves dash, and the winds roar, and a gulf seems closing over our heads, *there may be an albatross near.—Living Age.*

A VIEW OF ATHENS BY THE LIGHT OF A WANING MOON.

BY J. D. CARLYLE.

Ye glorious names—long honor'd—long caress'd—
Ye scenes oft thought on, that at length appear—
With what sensations do ye heave my breast—
What kindling fervours wake, unfelt but here?

Whence is it, that those names, these seats should yield
A thrilling throb no other scenes e'er gave?
Britain can boast full many a sweeter field,
Sages as wise, and combatants as brave.

Some fond remembrance—some connected thought
Hovers around each antiquated stone—
Each scene retraced with conscious pleasure fraught,
And Athens' youth recall'd, recalls my own.

While history tells the deeds that grac'd yon vale,
The spot where oft I've mark'd them memory shows,
The rising picture hides the fleeting tale—
Ilyssus vanishes, and Granta flows.

Again I see life's renovated spring
With every opening hour and every smile,
Unnipt by care—unbrush'd by sorrow's wing,
That welcom'd pleasure, when they welcom'd toil.

Again I see that gay, that busy band,
With whom I wander'd by the willowy stream,
Where nature's truths or history's page we scann'd,
And deem'd we reason'd on the various theme.

Where are they now? Some struggling on the waves
Of care or trouble, anguish, want or fear—
Some sunk in death, and mould'ring in their graves,
Like the once busy throngs that bustled here.

Dim, waning planet! that behind yon hill
Hast'nest to lose in shades thy glimmering light,
A few short days thy changing orb shall fill,
Again to sparkle in the locks of night.

And thou, fall'n city, where barbarians tread,
Whose sculptur'd arches form the foxes' den,
In circling time perhaps may'st lift thy head,
The queen of arts and elegance again.

But oh! lov'd youths, departed from the day,
What time, what change, shall dissipate your gloom?
Nor change, nor time, till time has roll'd away,
Recalls to light the tenants of the tomb.

Ye're set in death—and soon this fragile frame,
That weeps your transit, shall your path pursue—
Each toil forego—renounce each favourite aim,
Glide from the fading world, and sink with you.

Father of spirits! ere that awful hour,
While life yet lingers, let it feel thy ray,
Teach it some beams of scatter'd good to pour,
Some useful light, as it flits on, display!

I ask no following radiance to appear,
To mark its track, for praise or fame to see,
But oh! may hope its last faint glimmering cheer,
And faith waft on the spark unquench'd to Thee.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The steamship Canada, which left Liverpool on the 20th ult., arrived at New York on the 2d inst. The proceedings of Parliament possess no general interest. The Cholera has again broken out in London.

A German, named Daze, now in London, is exhibiting extraordinary powers of mental arithmetic. It is stated that in one instance he multiplied a number consisting of twelve figures by another number of twelve figures, and gave the product correctly in one minute and three quarters.

Stevenson, the distinguished Engineer, died at Edinburg on the 11th ult., aged 73 years. He was the sole designer and executor of the Bell Rock Light House, and the first to show the superiority of malleable iron over cast-iron for railways.

The rumor of Lord Brougham's intention to visit this country is confirmed.

Conciliation Hall in Dublin is closed, and the Repeal Association of Ireland has suspended its operations.

The new Electoral Law of France has reduced the number of voters fully one-half. The reduction is greatest in the agricultural districts.

The Press Law has passed the National Assembly. The caution money required is enormous; stamps are imposed and every article is required to be signed with the name of the author.

The deficit in the French Treasury this year is 12,000,000 of francs, which added to that of the two previous years, makes a deficit in three years of 575,000,000 francs.

The division between the French President and the Legitimist and Orleans majority of the Assembly, is now open and avowed, and each party is proceeding to overt acts of defiance.

A meeting of the Portuguese Council of State had been held on the question of American claims, but no definite decision had been arrived at.

The atrocious Haynau has been dismissed from the government of Hungary.

There is reason to believe that the revolt in Bulgaria is of a serious character. It is rumored that the insurgents have taken Belgrade after an obstinate resistance.

A severe epidemic, resembling the yellow fever, has broken out in Canton, China. It is said to be almost invariably fatal, generally in about twelve hours. The cholera rages fearfully in Cambodia.

After months of wordy warfare, and the exercise of the utmost ingenuity on the part of its supporters to render it acceptable to persons of the most opposite sentiments, the "Compromise Bill" has at last been disposed of in the United States Senate. Amendment upon amendment having been proposed and substitute upon substitute, some of which were adopted and others rejected, it was finally, on the 31st ult., stripped of every thing except the clause for the organizatiion of a Territorial government for Utah, in which form it was ordered to be engrossed, and, on the 1st inst., was read a third time and passed.

A message to the Senate has been sent by the President, urging the speedy adjustment of the boundary between Texas and New Mexico; and intimating his design to hold possession for the United States until the question is settled. Senator Pearce has offered a bill for settling this question, which seems to be viewed with more favor than any measure previously attempted. The California bill will probably be acted upon without connection with other matters.

James A. Pearce of Md., and Edward Bates of Mo., have declined taking seats in the Cabinet.

Recent examinations have determined the level of Lake Superior to be twenty-one feet five inches above that of Lake Huron. It is also ascertained that the eastern coast of Lake Huron possesses few or no good harbours. The only two that are at all available for large vessels, are Tobermore and the mouth of the South Aux Sables river.

The steamer St. Ange arrived at St. Louis on the 19th ult., in ten days from Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, making the quickest trip on record. These trips are becoming frequent in consequence of the profits accruing from the fur trade.

After a careful investigation, the Coroner's Jury have decided that the explosion at the store of Jolly Brock on the 9th ult., "was caused by a large quantity of saltpetre and sulphur, and hay, straw and other carbonaceous material stowed in said store, becoming mingled together while said store was on fire."

The U. S. Ship Albany has arrived at Pensacola with forty-two of the Contoy prisoners on board. At the last accounts they were held in custody on board the Albany until directions as to their disposal could be received from Washington. It is supposed they will be detained as witnesses in the case of the persons now under indictment at New Orleans as participants in the invasion of Cuba.

Recent advices from Mexico represent the ravages of cholera in that country as truly appalling. The number of cases in the capitol during the space of six weeks amounted to 15,090, of which 6,40[illegible] proved fatal. It has disappeared from Guanajuato and Queretaro, but was raging on the Mexican Gulf and has appeared at Jalapa, Orizaba, and Vera Cruz. This terrible disease still prevails to a considerable extent in many parts of our Western States. It appears to be subsiding in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville. A number of cases have occurred in various places in Kentucky and Tennessee. Several cases are reported at Pittsburg in this State, and much alarm has been excited by its appearance at Harper's Ferry. Its ravages among the California emigrants on the plains are said to be frightful.

The Railroad Convention at Portland met on the 31st ult. Its object is to complete a railroad communication between Halifax and Boston. In connection with the project it is proposed that the Atlantic steamers shall depart from Galway in Ireland, passengers being conveyed to that place from England by steamer and railroad, via Dublin.

The West Indies were visited on the 11th and 12th ult. with a violent hurricane, by which great injury was done to the shipping, as well as to the property on land, and a number of lives were destroyed.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

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estimony of New Bedford Monthly Meeting respecting ABRAHAM SHEARMAN, JR.

Feeling it required of us to preserve a memorial the services rendered to the Church by our te beloved friend Abraham Shearman, Jr., and his devotedness to the promotion of the cause its holy Head, the following sketch of his life d character has been drawn up for the encour- ement of those that may come after; that they 5 may, by patient submission to the forming nd of our heavenly Father, and by attention to e inshining light of Truth in their hearts, be- me qualified for usefulness while in this life, and prepared for a state of eternal blessedness reafter.

He was born at Acushnet, in the township of irhaven, on the fourth day of the Fourth nth, 1777. His parents, Abraham and Peace earman, although professing with Friends, re neither of them members of our religious ciety until the year 1815, when his father was eived into membership, his mother having n been deceased many years. When about e years old, he was attacked with a severe ill- ss, which continued for several years, during ortion of which time he was under severe suf- ing, with but little hope of recovery. His en- rance of that suffering was quite beyond his , and although he did finally recover, it was until disease had produced such a defect in of his limbs, as to prevent him from engag- , in after life, in any business requiring active rtion.

He was placed as an apprentice to a printer en about fifteen years of age, and at this period appears to have been of a thoughtful turn of nd; one of his earliest memoranda containing rong expression of thankfulness to his Heav- y Father for protection vouchsafed to himself his near relatives. After the expiration of his renticeship, he for six years, between 1798 and 1804, published a weekly newspaper at New Bedford, in which he endeavoured to avoid entirely the violent party contentions which, in that day, so much distracted this country, and embittered the feelings of so many of our citizens. His mind, however, being increasingly turned to religious subjects, and not willing to yield his own convictions of duty to satisfy a perverted public taste, he found his peace required him to abandon his paper, and about the same time he made application and was received a member of this Monthly Meeting.

After discontinuing this publication, he turned his attention to the bookselling business, which he carried on nearly thirty years, and in which he was engaged scrupulously to avoid every thing of a hurtful tendency, or that did not strictly conform to a nice sense of Christian consistency. It was a settled practice with him not to allow his business avocations to interfere with his attendance of our mid-week meetings, always closing his shop for that purpose when necessary. And following out the recommendation of the Apostle, "let your moderation be known unto all men," he retired from mercantile pursuits when he had become possessed of a moderate competency, and for the last sixteen years of his life, devoted his time and talents more exclusively to the service of the religious Society to which he belonged, and to promote the well being of his fellow-creatures; thereby setting an example worthy of a father and an elder in the Church.

The early part of the year 1816 appears to have been a season of renewed visitation to his mind, in which a call to a greater dedication of heart, and to an entire surrender of his will to the Divine Will, was sensibly felt, and ardent desires were raised that he might be enabled to part with every thing that might stand between him and his God. And we have reason to believe, that an increased qualification was experienced to labor in the service of the great Head of the Church; and that his spiritual eye was anointed to discern the subtle transformations of the adversary, by which, in a few years after, such inroads were made in our Society, and which he was engaged, with other dear friends, some of whom are now gone to their rest, to withstand in the gentleness of a true follower of Christ. The following memorandum, under this date, was found among his papers: "My mind for some time

past has been much impressed with the great importance of an entire surrender of my will to the Divine will; of attaining to that state of resignation, in which I should be enabled to say, 'Thy will, O God, be done.' And though it has not been accompanied by a sense or intimation of any particular service to which I should be called, or any particular labour to perform, great have been my doubts and fears—great the strivings of nature—and I have scarcely been able to do more than to put forth an aspiration, that I might be enabled to attain to such a state of resignation, as, with full purpose of heart, to enter into covenant with my God. Some progress toward such a state, I hope, has been made; and the secret prayer of my soul, in our meeting this day has been, 'May not thy hand spare, nor thy eye pity, till thou hast made me what thou wouldst have me to be.'"

He became a member of our religious Society from a thorough convincement that Friends professed the truth as it is in Jesus. The fundamental doctrines of the Gospel were, we believe, clearly understood, and, under all circumstances, faithfully maintained by him, as well as the testimonies of truth which are set forth and sustained by the precepts of Christ and his apostles. Yet, in all his intercourse with his fellow-men, he manifested instructively the possession of that charity "which thinketh no evil, which vaunteth not itself, which hopeth all things." Gentle and persuasive in his manner, he rarely gave offence to those whose course he felt obliged to reprove or condemn; and we believe few will be found who were more universally beloved, or who, in the faithful maintenance of our Christian discipline, were more uniformly preserved in that meek and quiet spirit which subdues opposition and commends itself to the heart. Endowed with more than ordinary talents; with a mind well cultivated and disciplined, and all under the influence of Divine grace: and viewing the discharge of religious duty paramount to all other considerations, he was eminently qualified for usefulness, and was early called to fill many important stations and appointments in our religious Society, to the edification and entire acceptance and satisfaction of Friends. He fully felt the truth of the declaration, and remarkably exemplified it practically, that "wisdom dwells with prudence."

He was liberal and charitable in his disposition, ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy or unfortunate; and particularly so, when the cause of truth or the welfare of its professed followers could be promoted by his means.

The guarded education of the youth of our Society, was an object of great interest with him; and the attention he gave to the right ordering of the Boarding School at Providence will long be remembered, with interest and instruction, by the committee with whom he was associated, as well as by many who have been inmates of that institution.

In the year 1819, he was appointed Cle[rk] New England Yearly Meeting, which stati[on] continued to occupy until 1846, when, o[n] count of his physical infirmities, he was rel[ieved] from this service. He was favored to disch[arge] the important duties of this appointment [with] that tender regard to the feelings of all, and [with] that clear religious discrimination which obt[ained] the full approbation and unity of Friends.

Few persons will be found who more full[y] joyed the perusal of the Holy Scriptures, or [more] highly valued their sacred contents. His [own] gives evidence that it was his practice to [read] portions of them every morning and evening, [and] at other times as he had opportunity during [the] day; and that he sought in this engagement [to] be possessed of that solid frame of mind, of [a] prayerful spirit by which he might know [the] saving truths contained therein, made plain [to] his understanding and applied to his heart. [The] following memorandum manifests his appreciation of Gospel truth, and the interest with which [he] perused the sacred volume:

"1836, 1st month, 9th.—The portions [of] Scripture that have been read since the [com]mencement of the year, embracing the first [two] chapters of Genesis, the last two chapters [of] Luke, the whole of the evangelist John, and [the] first of the Acts of the Apostles, are perhaps [as] deeply interesting as any equal portion of the [in]spired writings. The creation of the world—[of] man in the image of his Maker—his fall, and [the] promise of one that should bruise the serpent's [the] head—the mighty flood that came upon the earth [in] for the 'wickedness of man,' when all the fo[un]tains of the great deep were broken up, and [the] windows of heaven were opened, and 'all [the] high hills' and the tops of the mountains [were] covered with water, and man and 'all flesh [died] that moved upon earth,' save righteous Noah [and] his family, and the creatures preserved alive [with] him in the ark—the gracious promise, that [the] waters should no more become a flood to destroy all flesh—that 'while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease' —the token of the bow—the re-peopling of the earth—are all subjects of a highly interesting nature, and of which we have no other authentic history. But how transcendently important to man, are the truths unfolded by the evangelist —He who had once for the wickedness of man swept over the face of the earth with a mighty flood, 'so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life,'— who in the beginning was the Word, who was with God, and was God, and of whom the Apostle declared, that 'all things were made by Him and without Him was not any thing made that was made,' condescended to take upon himself our infirmities, and to bear our sicknesses, 'was made flesh and dwelt among us'—He that was

ie true light that lighteth every man that meth into the world—He who declared that e and his Father were one—and that He had wer to lay down his life, and power to take it gain, condescended in infinite mercy 'to lay wn his life for the sheep'—to suffer the humil- ting death of the cross, for the sins of mankind -His triumphant resurrection and ascension into ory—the promise of another Comforter, who all abide with his faithful followers for ever— ese are themes, in comparison with which, and ose connected with and growing out of them, l others dwindle into insignificance. How sat- factory is the attestation borne by our blessed edeemer, to the truths of the Old Testament, as lated in the 24th of Luke, when, 'beginning at oses and all the prophets, he expounded unto em in all the Scriptures, the things concerning mself'—and, again: 'these are the words hich I spake unto you, while I was yet with u, that all things must be fulfilled which were itten in the law of Moses, and in the Prophets, d in the Psalms, concerning me.' How con- latory to his immediate disciples must have en the parting discourse of their blessed Lord, recorded in the 13th to the 17th chapter of hn; and how full of important and instructive etrines! It is a portion of Scripture upon hich I have long delighted to dwell; and Oh! at my life was more conformed to the holy pat- n therein set before us."

In the 1st month, 1846, he had an attack of ralysis, which deprived him of the use of his ibs for the remainder of his days. His mind, wever, continued clear, and his faculties unim- red. The following extract from a letter, itten in the 2d month following, shows the te of his mind at that time: "I am now occu- ing very nearly the same position that I did at time of that parting farewell, being entirely able to move without assistance; but I desire to murmur or to complain at the afflictive dis- sation that has been meted out to me, in wis- n, as I trust; but rather to number, with a teful heart, as far as ability is given me to do the blessings which in mercy I am still per- ted, unworthy as I am, to enjoy."

About this time, he delivered the books and ers of the Yearly Meeting into the charge of Meeting for Sufferings, and left the following morandum respecting the occurrence: "Deliv- d the Yearly Meeting books and papers, agree- y to a minute of the Meeting for Sufferings, r having had charge of them for about twenty- en years, namely, since 6th month, 1819; and looking back through this long series of years, n truly say, that it has been my endeavour to e the Meeting, as well at the table as in what been required of me out of meeting, in hon- and uprightness of heart; and I retain a eful sense of the uniform kindness which I e received at the hands of Friends; and while sible that I have nothing to boast of, there seems to be an allowable satisfaction in the feel- ing, that I can leave the table without any feeling of uneasiness in the retrospect—with the consci- ousness that, however I may at times have erred in judgment, there has been none of inten- tion."

Notwithstanding his infirmity, he attended the ensuing Yearly Meeting, and was present at most of its sittings, taking his usual lively interest in the concerns of Society, and the welfare of its mem- bers.

On his return home, he made the following entry in his diary: "Arrived home less fatigued than I could have expected, and glad that I had made an effort to attend this Yearly Meeting, through which we have had a continued evidence that we are not a forsaken people. May the praise be ascribed to him to whom it alone is due." The next day he adds: "In my quiet chamber, sensibly feeling the difference between the cordial sympathy of friends whom I have left, and the solitude of my own reflections; a change no doubt necessary for the proper stay of the mind, in humble dependence upon Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift."

He continued to get out to meetings, as they came in course, with but few exceptions, and also to give attention to the concerns of Society, which had rested with him for so many years, until the 3d month, 1847, when he experienced a second attack of paralysis, and from this time his health and strength rapidly failed. But as the time for holding our Yearly Meeting drew nigh, he be- came very desirous of once more attending it; and although it seemed doubtful whether he could do so and return, being very much enfeebled, yet he succeeded in performing the journey, and attend- ed several sittings of the meeting, and Friends were comforted in again having him with them.

Not long after his return, he became increas- ingly ill, and his mind at the same time appeared to be much depressed; but, after a season of trial, his usual equanimity was restored, and on this occasion he stated to a friend, that his mind had been for some time tried, but through great mercy he thought he could now say that he felt his way clear, and could see nothing to fear; add- ing, "what a favour it would be, if I could be quietly removed."

To a friend in the ministry, who remarked to him that she believed that although doubts might arise at times, yet before the final close he would have them all removed, and be enabled to see with clearness that he had a mansion in the heavens, and there receive a crown of glory, he replied, "I have no merit of my own, but trust alone in unmerited mercy through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

On a subsequent occasion, he said to a valued friend, that people sometimes desired their friends to remember them when they had access to the Throne of Grace; but the feeling now with him

was, to desire his friends to join him in songs of praise and thanksgiving. To a relative he remarked, "It has been my object through life to maintain a conscience void of offence toward God and man, and I feel a degree of satisfaction in the retrospect. I thought thou mightest sometime wish to tell this to thy children."

Speaking of the concerns of Society he said, that he had endeavoured to discharge his duty in this respect, and felt peaceful in having done so; adding, "perhaps there have been a few instances in which something better might have been done; but, in the main, I feel satisfied. I have nothing against any one personally; nothing but love and good will toward all."

A few days before his death, he observed to a relative with whom he had long resided, "This poor body seems only an encumbrance." To which she replied, she had no doubt he would be released from it in the best time. He said, "I hope so; I have no wish to stay. I have endeavoured to do what I thought was right all my life through, and I feel willing and ready to go. I have far greater prospects in view than any thing this world affords."

He quietly breathed his last on the evening of the twenty-sixth of the 12th month, 1847, in the seventy-first year of his age. An elder about twenty-three years.

In closing this testimony of our beloved friend, we feel it right to add, that we are comforted by the evidence graciously afforded us that he realized the fruition of his hopes, and that through the mercies of the Redeemer whom he loved, he was admitted into those mansions that are prepared for the righteous; and that the language may with great propriety be adopted, "the memory of the just is blessed."

THE GREAT SALT LAKE.—CAPT. STANSBURY'S RECONNAISANCE.

After an interval of six months, during which the party were completely isolated by the impenetrable snows of the surrounding mountains, intelligence has at length been received from Capt. Stansbury of the Topographical Engineer Corps, who is engaged in an examination of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and a hydrographic survey of that singular sheet of water. The last previous news of the whereabout of his party was dated in October last. The present despatches come down to as late as the 16th of March. Capt. Stansbury says:

"The winter season here has been long and very severe, commencing about the middle of November. To-day (February 26) the mountains are white with snow, and in many of the canons (pronounced 'kanyons') it is upwards of fifty feet deep, reaching to the tops of the tallest trees. Although only in the latitude of 40° 46', it has more than equalled in severity the winter of last year in Philadelphia, which was an unusual one, and it is even now quite uncertain wh will terminate."

Again, he says, writing on the 16t March:

"The mountain passes are fuller of snow ever. Yesterday morning we found that inches of snow had fallen during the night, last night nearly as much. This is on the pl in the mountains the fall is from four to six greater, the condensation of the atmospheric being there much more rapid and complete. this moment, while the sun is shining brightl the plains, it is snowing furiously among peaks. * * *

After completing the reconnaisance of C Valley, we returned to our camp on the river. When Col. Porter returned to his the provision train was despatched down the shore of the Salt Lake, under Lieut. Howlan the Rifles, with orders to report to Lieut. G son, whilst I, accompanied by Dr. Blake, wi party of four men and sixteen mules, addre myself to make the tour around the western of the lake. This trip was, by many of the mountaineers, considered rather hazardous, e cially at that late season of the year. Man them had tried it, but none had ever succe in achieving it. The country was represente be barren in the extreme, and almost, if not tirely, destitute of fresh water. In additio which, some disturbances and ill feeling taken place between the whites and the Snak Shoshonee Indians, arising out of a gross out which had been wantonly inflicted upon the l by a band of unprincipled emigrants, in w several of their men were killed and women sed and murdered. I was determined, howe to proceed; and, having provided ourselves some India rubber bags for 'packing' wate case of necessity, on the 19th of October we c menced our journey. We were also prov with one soldiers' tent and one wall tent fly, protection from rains; but they were of little as but in one or two instances *could poles be cured* for stretching them, so utterly destitut timber was the region through which we pas The journey occupied us until the 8th of Nov ber.

We found that the whole western shore of lake consists of immense level plains of soft m inaccessible within many miles of the wat edge to the feet of mules or horses, being trav ed frequently by meandering rills of salt and phur water, which apparently sink and seen imbue and saturate the whole soil, rendering miry and treacherous. These plains are but tle elevated above the present level of the l and have, without doubt, at one time, not v long since, formed a part of it; for it is evid that a rise of but a few inches will at once co the greater portion of these extensive areas of l with water again. I do not think I hazard m by saying that a rise of one foot in the l

ould nearly if not quite double its present
rea.

The plains are, for the most part, entirely de-
uded of vegetation, excepting occasional patches
Artemesia and 'grease-wood,' and they glit-
r in the sun-light, presenting the appearance of
ater so perfectly that it is almost impossible for
ie to convince himself that he is not on the im-
ediate shore of the lake itself. This is owing
the crystallization of minute portions of salt on
e surface of the mud, and the oozy slime occa-
ned by the complete saturation of the soil with
oisture. From this cause, also, arises a *mirage*,
hich is greater here than I ever witnessed else-
here; distorting objects in the most grotesque
anner, and giving rise to optical illusions almost
yond belief. I anticipate serious annoyance
m this cause, in making the triangulation.

In an estimated distance of one hundred and
y miles, on one part of the route, fresh water
d grass were found *only in one spot*, about
dway of this stretch, and we were obliged to
bsist our animals, that is, to keep life in them,
serving them out a pint of water each, night
d morning, taken from the India-rubber bags
cked upon their backs. The first part of this
sert was about seventy-five miles in extent, and
upied us two days and a half to cross it,
velling all day, and the greater part of the
ht; walking a great portion of the way to re-
ve the mules, which began to sink under the
nt of sustenance and water.

In the latter portion of this first desert we
ssed *a field of solid salt*, which lay encrusted
n the level mud plain, so thick that it bore
the mules loaded with their packs so perfectly
t they walked upon it as if it had been a sheet
solid ice, slightly covered with snow. The
ole plain was as level as a floor. We estimat-
this field to be at the least ten miles in length,
seven in width, and the thickness of the salt
rom one half to three quarters of an inch. A
p of some three miles in width had been pre-
ly crossed, but it was not thick nor hard
ugh to prevent our animals from sinking
ough it into the mud at every step. The salt
he solid field was perfectly crystallized, and
re it had not become mixed with the soil was
white and fine as the best specimens of salina
e salt. Some of it was collected and pre-
ed.

After crossing the field of salt we struck upon
ie little stream of running water, with plenty
rass, lying at the foot of a range of mountains,
h seemed to form the western boundary of
immediate valley of the lake. Here we were
ged to halt for three days to give our animals
pportunity to recruit. The latter part of the
rt was about seventy miles in extent, and
passed in two days, by prolonging our
hes far into the night. Had we not found
s and water midway of this barren waste,
animals and men must have perished.

We were, as I have every reason to believe, the first party of white men that ever succeeded in making the entire circuit of the lake by land. I have understood that it was once circumnavigated by canoes, in early times, by some trappers, in search of beaver, but no attempt by land has ever been successful.

From the knowledge gained by this expedition, I am of opinion that the size of the lake has been much exaggerated; and from observation, and what I have learned from the Mormons, who have made one or two excursions upon it in a small skiff, I am induced to believe that its depth has been much overrated. That it has no outlet, is now demonstrated beyond doubt; and I am convinced, from what I have seen, that it never can be of the slightest use for the purpose of navigation. The water, for miles out from the shore, wherever I have seen it, is but a few inches in depth; and if there be any deep water, it must be in the middle. The Utah river (or the Jordan, as the Mormons call it) is altogether too insignificant and too crooked to be of any use commercially. The greatest depth of the Utah Lake that we have found is sixteen feet; so that, for the purpose of a connected line of navigation, neither the river nor the lakes can be of the slightest utility. Such, at least, is my present impression. Further examination of Salt Lake may, perhaps, modify this opinion with regard to the latter. The river connecting these two lakes is forty-eight miles in length."

The delays and difficulties encountered in conducting their triangulation of a district of country extending two degrees in latitude and more than a degree in longitude, may be conceived from the fact that almost every stick of timber used in the construction of fourteen triangulation stations, thus far erected, has cost from twenty to thirty miles travel of a six-mule team, and that nearly, if not all, the water will have to be transported along with the different parties for their daily use. The captain adds:

"Everything here is enormously high. The vicinity of the gold mines has made money plenty and labour scarce and dear. Ordinary mechanics get from $2.50 to $4.00 per day. Corn $2.00 and oats from $1.00 to $1.50 a bushel. Potatoes at first were $4.00, now $2.00 a bushel. Hay from $12.00 to $20.00 per ton, wild and of a very inferior quality, wood from $12.00 to $15.00 a cord, and everything else in proportion."

He expresses some fears that the party may not be able to complete their task the present season, but if the strenuous exertion, stimulated by the dread of another winter's imprisonment, amid surrounding mountains, buried in snow, and cut off from all communion with civilized society, can secure the object, it will certainly be accomplished. Success attend them!

National Intelligencer.

THOMAS JENKINS.

Thomas Jenkins was the son of an African king, and bore externally all the features of the Negro. His father reigned over a country on the coast of Guinea, resorted to by British vessels for the purchase of slaves. The negro sovereign having observed the superiority civilization and learning gave to the Europeans, resolved to send his eldest son to Britain, that he might acquire the advantages of knowledge. He bargained with Captain Swanstone, a native of Hawick, who traded to the coast for ivory, gold dust, &c., that the boy should be taken by him to his own country, and returned in a few years fully educated, for which he was to receive a certain consideration in the productions of Africa. The boy recollected a little of the scene which took place on his being handed over to Swanstone. His father came with his mother, and a number of sable courtiers, to a green eminence near the coast, where, amidst tears, he was formally consigned to the care of the British trader, who pledged himself to return his tender charge, some years afterwards, endowed with as much learning as he might be found capable of receiving. He was then conveyed on ship-board, where the fancy of the Captain conferred upon him the name of Thomas Jenkins.

Swanstone took his protege to Hawick, and was about to take the proper means for fulfilling his bargain, when he died. No provision being made for such a contingency, the young negro was thrown upon the wide world not only without the means of obtaining an education, but destitute of everything necessary to supply more pressing wants. Swanstone died at the Tower Inn at Hawick, where Tom very faithfully attended him, though almost starved by the cold of a Scottish winter. After his guardian had expired, he was in a state of the greatest distress from cold, till the landlady brought him to her kitchen fire, where he found a climate agreeable to his nerves, and he was ever after very grateful for her kindness. After remaining some time at the inn, a farmer in Teviot-head, the nearest surviving relation of his guardian, took charge of him, and he was removed to his house, where he soon made himself useful in humble duties. When he left the inn he understood hardly a word of English; but here he speedily acquired the dialect of the district, with all its peculiarities of accent and intonation. He lived in this family several years, in the course of which he was successively advanced to the offices of cow-herd and driver of peats to Hawick for sale on his master's account, which he discharged very satisfactorily. After he had become a stout boy, Mr. Laidlaw of Falnash, a gentleman of great respectability and intelligence, took a fancy for him, and prevailed upon his former protector to yield him into his charge. Black Tom, as he was called, became at Falnash a sort of Jack-of-all-trades. He acted as cow-herd at one time, and stable boy at ano[ther] in short, he could turn his hand to anything was his especial duty to go errands to Ha[wick] for which a retentive memory well qualified He afterwards became a regular farm serva[nt] Mr. Laidlaw, and while in this capacity, he discovered a taste for learning. How he acq[uired] his first instructions is not known. The probably cherished a notion of duty on this ject, and was anxious to fulfil, as far as his u[n]tunate circumstances would permit, the desig[n] his parent. He picked up a few crumbs of mentary literature at the table of Mr. Laid[law] children, or interested the servants to give what knowledge they could.

In a short time Mrs. Laidlaw was surpris[ed] find that Tom began to have a strange liking candle ends. Not one about the farm could escape him. Every scrap of wick and low he fell in with was secreted and taken t[o] loft above the stable, and suspicions were e[n]tained respecting the use he made of t[hem] Curiosity incited the people about the farm watch his proceedings after he had retired t[o] den; and it was then discovered, to the asto[nish]ment of all, that the poor lad was engaged, a book and a slate, in drawing rude imitation the letters of the alphabet. On the discover his literary taste, Mr. Laidlaw put him t[o] evening school, kept by a neighbouring rusti[c] which he made such rapid progress as to ex[cite] astonishment all over the country, for no one ever dreamt of his becoming a scholar.

Though daily occupied with his drudgery farm servant, he began to *instruct himself Latin and Greek.* A boy friend lent him sev[eral] books necessary in these studies; and Mr. Mrs. Laidlaw did all in their power to favour wishes, though the distance of a classical acad[emy] was a sufficient bar, had there been no other prevent their giving him the opportunity of re[gu]lar instruction. In speaking of the kind tr[eat]ment he received from these worthy individu[als] his heart was often observed to swell, and tear to start into his honest dark eye. Besi[des] acquainting himself with Latin and Greek, initiated himself in the study of mathematics.

A great era in Tom's life was his possess[ion] himself of a Greek dictionary. Having lear[ned] that there was to be a sale of books at Hawi[ck] he proceeded thither, in company with his friend. Tom possessed twelve shillings, sa[ved] out of his wages, and his companion vowed t[o] if more should be required for the purchase any particular book, he should not fail to b[id] him in the competition—so far as eighteen pe[nce] would warrant, that being the amount of his o[wn] little stock. Tom at once pitched upon a lexi[con] as the grand necessary of his education, and gan to bid for it. All present stared with w[on]der when they saw a negro competing for a b[ook] which could only be useful to a student at a c[on]siderably advanced stage. A gentleman nam[ed]

oncrieff, who knew Tom's companion, inquired th great curiosity into the seeming mystery. hen it was explained, and Mr. Moncrieff learned at thirteen shillings and six pence was the utost extent of their joint stocks, he told his ung friend to bid as far beyond that sum as he ose, and he would be answerable for the defiency. Tom had now bidden as far as he could , and he was turning away in despair, when his ung friend threw himself into the competition, d soon had the satisfaction of placing the precious lume in the hands which were so eager to poss it. Tom carried off his prize in triumph, d, it is needless to say, made the best use it.

It may now be asked what was the personal aracter of this interesting African? We answer once—the best possible. He was mild and assuming, free from every kind of vice, possing a kindliness of manner which made him a favorite of all who knew him. In fact, he s one of the most popular characters in the ole district of upper Teviotdale. His employers spected him for the faithful and zealous manner which he discharged his duties, and all were erested in his efforts to obtain knowledge. aving retained no trace of his native language, resembled, in every respect, except his colour, Scotch peasant: only he was much more learnthan most of them, and spent his time more stractedly. He was deeply impressed with the ths of Christianity, and was a regular attender religious ordinances. Altogether, he was a rson of the most worthy and respectable proties, and, even without considering his meritous struggles for knowledge, would have been oved and esteemed wherever he was known.

When he was about twenty years of age, a ancy occurred in the school of Teviot-head. committee was appointed to examine the candates: among three or four competitors appear- the black farm-servant of Falnash, with a heap books under his arm. The committee was surised; but they read his testimonials of charac-, and put him through the usual forms of amination. His exhibition was so decidedly perior to the rest, that they reported him as t fitted for the situation.

For a time this prospect was dashed. On the port coming before the presbytery, a majority the members were alarmed at the idea of cing a negro in such a situation, and poor Tom s voted out of all the benefits of the competin. He suffered dreadfully from this sentence, ich made him feel keenly the misfortune of colour, and the awkwardness of his situation the world. But the people most interested in matter felt as indignant at the treatment ich he had received, as he could possibly feel pressed. The heritors, among whom the late ke of Buccleuch was the chief, took up the e so warmly, that it was resolved to set up n in opposition to the teacher appointed by the presbytery, and to give him an exact duplicate of the salary which they already paid to that person. A place was hastily fitted up for his reception, and he was immediately installed in office, with the universal approbation of both parents and children. The other school was completely deserted, and the negro, who had come to this country to learn, soon found himself fully engaged in teaching, and in the receipt of an income more than adequate to his wants.

To the gratification of his friends, and confusion of face to the presbytery, he proved an excellent teacher. He had a way of communicating knowledge eminently successful, and was as much beloved by his pupils as he was respected by those who employed him. On the Saturdays he walked to Hawick, (eight miles distant,) to make an exhibition of what he had himself acquired during the week, to the master of an academy there; thus keeping up his own gradual advance in knowledge. His untiring zeal for religious instruction shewed itself in his always returning to Hawick next day—(of course an equal extent of travel)—to attend the church.

After he had conducted the school a year or two, finding himself in possession of about £20, he determined to spend a winter at college. He waited upon Mr. Moncrieff (the gentleman who had enabled him to get the lexicon, and who had since done him many other good offices,) to consult him concerning the step he was about to take. Mr. Moncrieff, though accustomed to regard him as a wonder, was surprised at this new project. He asked the amount of his cash. On being told that £20 was all, and that he contemplated attending the Latin, Greek, and mathematical classes, he informed him this would never do: the money would hardly pay his fees. Tom was much disconcerted at this; but his generous friend soon relieved him, by placing in his hands an order on a merchant in Edinburgh for whatever might be required to support him for a winter at college.

He pursued his way to Edinburgh with his £20. On applying to the Professor of Latin for a ticket to his class, he looked upon him with wonder, and asked him if he had acquired any rudimental knowledge of the language. Mr. Jenkins, as he may now be called, said modestly that he had studied Latin for a considerable time, and was anxious to complete his acquintance with it. Mr. P.—— presented him with a ticket, for which he generously refused to take the usual fee. Of the other two professors to whom he applied, both stared as much as the former, and only one took the fee. He was thus enabled to spend the winter in a most valuable course of instruction; and next spring returned to Teviothead, and resumed his professional duties.

A gentleman, animated by the best intentions, subsequently recommended Thomas Jenkins to the Christian Knowledge Society, for a missionary among the colonial slaves; and he was induced

to go out to the Mauritius, where he attained eminence as a teacher, and is probably still living there.—*Tribute to the Negro.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 17, 1850.

By a letter from a Friend in England, we have the satisfaction to learn that our beloved friend William Forster returned home in the early part of last month from his visit to the continent, on which he was engaged during the last ten months. Our readers will probably remember that mention was made in the fortieth number of our preceding volume, that the Meeting for Sufferings in London had submitted to their Yearly Meeting an interesting document, addressed to all the foreign governments, and people professing the Christian religion, on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade; and that the document being adopted by the Yearly Meeting, our above-mentioned friend expressed a concern to offer himself as the bearer of the address to the different powers of Europe; which offer was cordially accepted by the Meeting. It is from this engagement that he has recently returned. He was very generally, if not uniformly, received in a courteous and respectful manner. What will be the effect of this labour, must be left for time to disclose.

By the same letter we are informed that our friend, Thomas Arnott, has embarked for the capital of Norway, having George Stacey as a companion.

MINUTES OF THE YEARLY MEETINGS ON THE REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—Our readers were presented in the 41st number of the present volume, with a copy of the report submitted by the Conference held at Baltimore in 7th month of last year, to the several Yearly Meetings by which they were appointed. The following minutes were adopted by the Yearly Meetings in question. They are given, it will be observed, in the order of their dates.

Minutes of the Yearly Meetings of Friends which have adopted the Document of the Conference at Baltimore:

At the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Tenth month, 1849—

The Friends appointed by our last Yearly Meeting to meet in Baltimore with similar Committees of other Yearly Meetings, to confer together on the general interests of Society, now present an acceptable and satisfactory Report, together with the following Document. The Document has been deliberately read and considered, and has the full unity and sanction of this Meeting, and is directed to the attention of all our subordinate Meetings, and to Friends individually. The printing and distribution thereof is referred to the Meetings for Sufferings.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Meeting aforesaid.

ELIJAH COFFIN, Clerk.

At a Yearly meeting of Friends, held in Baltimore for the Western Shore of Maryland, Virginia, and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania, in Tenth month, 1849—

The subjoined Document, prepared by the Conference in Baltimore in the 7th month last, was produced, and "having been twice read and deliberately considered, is fully approved and adopted as the sense and judgment of this Meeting."

HUGH BALDERSTON,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

At the Yearly Mecting of Friends of North Carolina, held at New Garden, in Eleventh month, 1849—

We have received the Document prepared by the united Committees of New York, New England, Baltimore, Indiana and our own Yearly Meetings in regard to the existing state of our religious Society; and, after deliberate consideration, we are fully united with the sentiments therein set forth.

On behalf of the Meeting,
AARON STALKER, Clerk.

At the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in New York, in Fifth month, 1850—

The Committee appointed by this meeting in 1848, to meet at Baltimore, in conference with Committees from other Yearly Meetings, presented a Report, which was satisfactory—and the Document alluded to in the Report being offered, was twice read, solidly considered, and ample time being given for Friends to reflect, and express their views relative to it, full evidence was furnished by solid expression and by the feeling attending, that it had the united approbation of the Meeting, and corresponded therewith, it was adopted.

Taken from the Minutes,
RICHARD MOTT, Clerk.

At the New England Yearly Meeting of Friends held on Rhode Island, in the Sixth month, 185—

The Document prepared by the Committees of New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, Indiana, and New England Yearly Meetings, assembled in conference at Baltimore in the Seventh month of this year, was deliberately read in this Meeting; and after a season of solemn waiting, it was fully and cordially united with, without any dissent, by a very general expression, and it is approved and adopted by this Meeting.

From the Minutes of the Meeting.
SAMUEL BOYD TOBEY, Clerk.

DIED,—At Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y., the 19th ult., MARGARET F., wife of Richard Sn aged 42 years. This beloved friend had long gi evidence that she was endeavouring to set spiritual house in order, and to follow a meek a crucified Saviour: and when brought to a bed sickness, she was enabled to resign all into his h keeping, and was made willing to suffer w Christ, that she might reign with him. "If I permitted to enter into heavenly rest," said she, will be all of the free mercy of my Saviour; I ha nothing of my own to recommend me."

——, At his residence in Brunswick, Me., on t

2d of last month, Stephen Jones, a valued Elder of Durham Monthly Meeting, in the 85th year of his age. He was in early life brought under the sanctifying influence of Christian love, and as he abode here, he was strengthened from time to time to discharge the various duties assigned him to the satisfaction of his friends and the peace of his own mind. Near his final close, he was very fervent in prayer and praises to the Lord, and so, peacefully passing away, is gathered, we trust, through adorable mercy, to his everlasting rest.

——, On the 19th of Sixth month last, at his residence in Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., Mary H., wife of James M. Thistlethwaite, and daughter of Reuben Haines of that place, in the 26th year of her age. In the removal of this dear young friend, in the bloom of youth, from the midst of the dearest connexions in life, we have an impressive example of the uncertainty of all things here. She was enabled, through Divine grace, calmly to resign her beloved husband and children, with her own spirit, into the hands of Him who knows what is best; and her friends feel a consoling evidence, that through adorable mercy she has entered into that rest which is prepared for them that love the Lord.

——, At his residence in West Philadelphia, on the evening of the 6th inst., after a short illness, Hiram T. Cooper, aged 42 years, an esteemed member of the Western District Monthly Meeting.

——, In South China, Maine., on the 19th of Twelfth month last, Amasa, son of Samuel Graves, a member of China Monthly Meeting, aged about 14 years. He was drowned in a large pond, whither he had gone for skating. Diligent search had been several times made for him, but without success. On the 3d inst., his body, with his clothing and skates still on him, was discovered floating near the shore. He was interred in a burying ground near the spot where he was found.

——, At Windham, Maine, on the 5th ult., Sarah W., wife of Isaiah Pope, in the 41st year of her age, an exemplary and useful member of Windham Monthly Meeting.

——, At the same place, on the 8th inst., David Allen, a worthy Elder of the same Monthly Meeting—at peace with man, and, as he expressed, with God.

A Friend is wanted to fill the office of Superintendent of Haverford School. Information in reference to the duties of the station, may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned.

Thomas Kimber, No. 50 North Fourth street.
Josiah Tatum, " " "
Alfred Cope, Walnut street Wharf.
John Farnum, No. 26 South Front street.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 5th. tf.

FREE SCHOOLS.

To the assertion that it is wrong to tax A to provide instruction for the children of B, we reply that we would tax both A and B, for school purposes, each in proportion to his ability, not as parents, but as possessors of Property, and because Property is deeply interested in the Education of All. There is no farm, no bank, no mill, no shop, (unless it be a grog-shop) which is not more valuable and profitable to its owner if located among a well educated, than if surrounded by an ignorant population. Simply as a matter of interest, we hold it the duty of Property itself to provide Education for All. Not, therefore, as the children of A, of B, but as children of New York, her future cultivators, artisans, instructors, citizens, electors and rulers, we plead for the Education of All, at the cost and for the benefit of All. In a community where a single vote cast in ignorance may involve the country in war, in aggression and untold calamities, property cannot afford that there be any considerable proportion of ignorant mothers of voters. To whomsoever shall urge the duty of B to educate his children in spite of his relative poverty, we say, urge upon him that duty to the extent of your powers of persuasion, and we will second you as well as we may.

Having thus resolved that B.'s children shall be educated, not for his sake, but in furtherance of its own policy, and in deference to its own safety, the State would do wrong to tax his poverty, to defray the cost of this safegard to property. The child of Ignorance who attends the District School is discharging a public duty, and should be as welcome there as the heir of affluence and social distinction. He should be made to feel that his due training and developement are the subject of general solicitude. Property can better afford to educate four children in the school-house than one in the street. The teacher, when fairly remunerated, as he too often is not, is a far less expensive functionary than the Sheriff, the District Attorney or the Judge. One burglar or thief costs more to the community than all the teachers of an average township. The statistics of our State Prisons prove that at least three-fourths of our criminals are drawn from that one-fourth of our population which has enjoyed the least educational advantages—mainly no such advantages at all. Let our Common Schools be abolished to-morrow, and Property would soon be taxed many times their annual cost in the shape of robberies, riots and depredations. For every teacher dismissed, a new Deputy Sheriff, Constable or Policeman would be required.

But we are asked why a citizen who has worked, and saved, and thrived, should pay for schooling the children of his neighbor, who has drunk, and frolicked and squandered, till he has little or nothing left. We answer, he should, in order that these needy and disgraced children may not become what their father is, and so, very probably, in time a public burden as criminals or paupers. The children of the drunkard and reprobate have a hard enough lot, without being surrendered to his judgment and self-denial for the measure of their education. If they are to have no more instruction than he shall see fit and feel able to pay for, a kind Heaven must regard them with sad compassion, and Man ought not utterly to leave them uncared for and subjected to such moral and intellectual influences only as their desolate homes must afford. To stake the education of our State's

future rulers and mothers on such parents' ideas of their own ability and their children's moral needs, is madness,—is treason to the common weal.

And in truth the argument for taxing in equal amounts the improvidently destitute and the frugally affluent father of a family for school purposes, is as strong for taxing them in equal amounts to build court-houses, support paupers, diffuse justice, or for any other purpose whatever. Nay, it is even stronger; for the drinking, thriftless, idle parent, is far more likely to bring expense on the community, in the shape of crime to be punished, or pauperism to be supported, than his thrifty and temperate neighbor, and, according to our adversaries' logic, he should pay more taxes on his log cabin and patch of weedy garden, than that neighbor on his spacious mansion and bounteous farm. The former will probably turn off two paupers to one from the latter, and should be assessed in a pauper rate bill, accordingly! And this argument from parental misconduct against the justice of Free Schools is of a piece with the rest.—*Address of the N. Y. Free School Convention.*

[These arguments are certainly plausible, if not conclusive, in favour of such a system of general education as to secure the children of the poor and profligate from being brought up in ignorance and vice; and while we should be very far from desiring that the offspring of the idle and dissipated should be left without the opportunity or the inducement to prepare for respectability and usefulness in civil or religious society, we must still be permitted to consider a system of public instruction which is calculated to amalgamate all classes of the rising generation in a common mass, of more than doubtful expediency. In every community which is composed of adherents to different and various religious persuasions, the education which the more serious and conscientious parents in such communities would desire to confer on their children, must be necessarily various. Hence it must follow, that if the children are congregated in a common seminary, their religious instruction, if any is given, will hardly be conformable to the views of all their parents. In such case, a compromise is the probable result; and the easiest way of effecting such compromise, is to neglect such instruction altogether.

In the Society of Friends, it has always been considered important to obtain for their children an education in seminaries conducted upon our own principles, and superintended by teachers of our own community. Hence in neighbourhoods where any considerable number of Friends reside, efforts are usually made to keep up schools under the control of the Society. Wherever the Society of Friends exists, the practice is believed to prevail, of supporting their own poor, and of educating the children of such members as are unable to defray the expense themselves. Yet in addition to t they never have withheld their contributions f the funds prepared for the maintenance of com paupers. And probably few if any of them wo object to the payment of taxes levied for paying expense of educating the children of the poor; is it likely they would stop to enquire whether poverty of the parents was the consequence of n fortune or of indolence and neglect. But wh public schools are conducted, as they almost u voidably must be, in a great majority of cases, t cannot furnish to the children of Friends the e cation which their parents may be reasonably p sumed to desire. And when we consider the inc culable advantage of a guarded and religious e cation, we may reasonably hope that Friends w not abandon the effort to educate their tender c spring in their own way, and in accordance w their own principles. The habits of sobriety, f gality and industry, which such education is cal lated to establish, are more than a counterpoise the portion of the public burden which we may required to support.—Ed.]

EXTRACTS FROM CARPENTER ON ALCOHOLI LIQUORS.

It is scarcely necessary to accumulate proof support of the assertion, that, of all the sing causes of insanity, habitual intemperence is t most potent, and that it aggravates the operati of other causes. We have now to show that has a special tendency to produce idiocy, insanity or mental debility, *in the offspring*. Lookin to the decided tendency to hereditary predispos tion in the ordinary forms of insanity; lookin also to the fact that any perverted or imperfe conditions of the nutritive functions establishe in the parent, are also liable to manifest them selves in the offspring; we should expect to fin that the offspring of habitual drunkards woul share with those of lunatics in the predisposition t insanity, and that they would, moreover, be es pecially prone to intemperate habits. That suc is the case, is within the the knowledge of all wh have enjoyed extensive opportunities of observa tion; and the fact has come down to us sanc tioned by the experience of antiquity. Dr. W. A. F. Browne, the resident Physician of the Crichton Lunatic Asylum at Dumfries, makes the following statements:—"The drunkard not only injures and enfeebles his own nervous system, but entails mental disease upon his family. His daughters are nervous and hysterical; his sons are weak, wayward, eccentric, and sink insane, under the pressure or excitement, of some unforeseen exigency, or of the ordinary calls of duty. At present I have two patients who appear to inherit a tendency to unhealthy action of the brain, from mothers addicted to drinking; and another, an idiot, whose father was a

unkard." The author has learned from Dr. utcheson, that the results of his observations e precisely in accordance with the foregoing.— a this point, however, the most striking fact at the writer has met with, is contained in the eport on Idiocy lately made by Dr. Howe to e Legislature of Massachusetts. "The habits the parents of 300 of the idiots were ascer- ined; and 145, or nearly *one-half*, are reported 'known to be habitual drunkards.' Such pa- nts, it is affirmed, give a weak and lax constitu- on to their children; who are, consequently, leficient in bodily and vital energy,' and predis- sed by their very organisation to have cravings r alcoholic stimulants; many of these children e feeble and live irregularly. Having a lower tality, they feel the want of some stimulation. they pursue the course of their fathers, which ey have more temptation to follow, and less wer to avoid, than the children of the temper- e, they add to their hereditary weakness, and crease the tendency to idocy in their constitu- on; and this they leave to their children after em."

There is every reason to believe that the mono- ania of inebriety not only acts upon, and ren- rs more deleterious, whatever latent taint may xist, but vitiates or impairs the sources of health r several generations. That the effects of drunk- ness, are highly inimical to a permanent healthy ate of the brain, is often proved at a great istance of time from the course of intemper- nce, and long after the adoption of regular ha- its.

A large proportion of the cases of apoplexy curring in plethoric subjects, and not connected ith disease of the heart or softening of the arte- al coats, are traceable to intemperance in eating s well as in drinking; the latter, however, being he chief cause, inasmuch as, without the habitual ssistance of alcoholic liquors, continual excess in ating would generally soon correct itself. Hence e find that such cases are rather apt to occur mong those who take considerable quantities of ine or malt-liquor with full meals of solid food, han among the drinkers of spirits, who are seldom reat eaters. It is not difficult to see the reason f this. For, on the one hand, the habit of ex- ess in eating and drinking has a tendency to pro- uce that condition of plethora, which is most eculiarly prone to favour hemorrhagic effusions; hilst, on the other, the ingestion of a large quan- ity of solid food, by causing pressure on the ves- els of the abdominal viscera, and by impeding he descent of the diaphragm, tends to force an nusual quantity of blood into the encephalic ves- els, as well as to obstruct its return from them. uch an habitual derangement of the circulation ay well be supposed to occasion a progressive eakening of the vessels of the brain; and in this anner it happens that after a persistance for onths or years in this course, apoplexy may upervene, and be its legitimate consequence, without the attack being traceable to any extra- ordinary indulgence.

As the conditions upon which the cerebral forms of *paralysis* depend, are so nearly the same with those which induce apoplexy, we cannot doubt that the continual intemperate use of alco- holic liquors must predispose to this disease, es- pecially when it accompanies intemperance in eating; and should expect, too, that an attack of it may sometimes be traced to some particular ex- cess, as its exciting cause. All medical writers accord in stating that such is the result of actual observation; and here, again, we find in the rules of treatment laid down, an additional evidence of the general conviction of the tendency of alcoholic liquors, even in small quantities, to induce a re- currence of paralytic attacks. The writer has had opportunities of noticing this, in the case of two gentlemen advanced in life, each of whom suffered from repeated attacks of paralysis, which almost invariably supervened from a violation of the ha- bitual rule of abstinence from fermented liquors and of extreme moderation in diet. Precisely the same, too, may be said of *epilepsy*, which disease is now generally attributed to a disordered state of *nutrition* of the brain, of which the paroxysm is the manifestation. Of this disordered state of nutrition, intemperance in eating and drinking is among the most frequent of the predisposing cau- ses, especially when the disease occurs in persons advanced in life; whilst in those who are already predisposed from these or other causes, the ex- cessive use of fermented liquors is frequently the immediate or exciting cause of the paroxysm.

Besides these positive diseases, a premature ex- haustion of nervous power, manifested in the decline of mental vigour and of nervo-muscular energy, are ranked by common consent among the consequences of habitual excess in the use of Alcoholic liquors; and reasons may be given for the belief, that it is occasionally the direct, but more frequently the indirect consequence of the habitual employment of what is considered a very moder- ate allowance.

NEW MEXICO—ITS POPULATION.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The timely movement of the people of New Mexico, by which they have placed themselves in the position of State sovereignty, enabling them to demand as their constitutional right admission into the Union, on a footing of equality with the other States, seems to give entire satisfaction to all save the slavery-propagandists of the South and their allies at the North. The former class of opponents openly deny the right of the people of New Mexico to exclude slavery. The latter are not exactly prepared to take this ground, and are under the necessity of presenting objections to the admission of the new State, drawn from the cha- racter of its population. Accordingly we are told, by men professing to be the advocates of ultra de-

mocracy and the largest liberty, that the Indian and Mexican voters of New Mexico are unfit for political freedom, and the exercise of the rights of self-government.

The delegate from New Mexico, H. N. Smith, estimates the population of the territory in round numbers at 80,000. Of these some 15,000 are the decendants of the Aztecs, the semi-civilized founders of those ancient cities, the ruins of which, scattered over Mexico, attest their original splendor, and the skill of their artificers. They are the best farmers of New Mexico, living in compact villages, surrounded by fruit trees, gardens, and great fields of corn and melons. The report of J. W. Abert, of his "Examination of New Mexico, in the years 1846–47," gives minute descriptions of some of the principal Pueblo or Indian towns. The houses are from two to three stories high, firmly constructed of sun dried bricks, or rough stone, plastered with clay or the glittering white of selenite. Each village has its church, its padre, an alcade or chief magistrate. The inhabitants are industrious, peaceable, and kind-hearted. They are lovers of flowers and fruit trees, and Lieut. Abert says he could at first sight distinguish an Indian from a Spanish town, by the green clump of trees which enclosed it. They raise large numbers of common domestic fowls, and, like their Aztec ancestors, have a fancy for taming birds. In dress and appearance they scarcely suffer in comparison with their Castilian neighbors. Col. Emory, in his report to the Secretary of War of his Explorations in New Mexico, gives the portrait of an Indian woman, painted from life, in the parlor of the Indian Alcade of Isoletta. It is a picture of remarkable beauty; the figure full and gracefully moulded, and the features delicately chiselled. The women are very tolerable housewives, and our officers, who during the late war had occasion to partake of their hospitality, speak of their well-loaded tables, their sponge-cakes, fine wheaten loaves, and domestic wines.

These Pueblo Indians were the first to welcome the American troops to New Mexico. They disliked the Mexican rule, as it constantly reminded them of the days of the Conquest and the subjugation of their ancestors. Colonel Emory does not hesitate to pronounce them "the best and most peaceable citizens of New Mexico." It would certainly be a most ungrateful return to these people, if their State should be denied a place in the American Confederacy on the ground that they are unworthy of the rights of citizenship.

As to the Mexican or Spanish part of the population, they are, to say the least, quite as well fitted for the duties and responsibilities of State government as the old inhabitants of Louisiana and Florida, when those states were taken into the Union. They are not an enterprising, hard-working people—the majority content themselves with the simple necessaries of life—they have neither the thriftiness nor the shiftiness of Yankees. They have a few books, and no newspapers. et they are by no means deficient in the rudim ts of education; each village has its padre, mor r less learned, and Lieut. Abert says it is rar o find a New Mexican boy or girl who is unable o read. Many of the old landed proprietors e wealthy, living in a style of rude magnificence; t hibiting upon their tables massive silver plate, e product of New Mexican mines and the work f New Mexican artizans, and hanging their w s with mirrors and paintings. Their sons are e cated in the United States or in Mexico. Seve l have graduated at the St. Louis college. So e of their private residences are spacious, and t without architectural pretension. That of Ser Ortero, at Peralta, has a front pertail or piazza f five hundred feet in length. At Peralta, All querque, El Paso, Paddilla, and Bernallilo, o officers found polite and intelligent society. A classes are courteous and civil in their social int course; crimes of the higest degree are unfrequen but, as in all parts of Mexico, gaming is a prev lent vice.

In the Northern part of the Territory the is a good deal of intemperance, and the i mous Taos whiskey is too freely used. Low down, the light, delicious wines of El Paso are common use. The Americans who visit the have the reputation of hard drinkers, and when Co Emory, on one occasion, declined the proffer of bottle of whiskey, the astonished Mexican e claimed "What! no whiskey! then you are n American!"

To the restless, unsatisfied, grasping Angl Saxon, the careless ease and listlessness and simpl pastoral habits of New Mexicans are well calcu lated to awaken a feeling of contemptuous super ority on the part of the former. But it may be question, after all, whether the *dolce far niente* the quiet indifference of the one, is not as produc tive of happiness as the goading irritability and ha bitual unrest of the other.

Every year, the tide of emigration, setting to wards us from the old world, brings to our shores the poor, the ignorant, and vicious, in numbers fa greater than the entire population of New Mexico These are incorporated in our body politic, and in the new States and Territories, speedily become voters. We would not, if we could, close our ports against them, and refuse them an asylum in our broad territory. But who would not prefer to the refuse and squalid overplus of crowded European cities, and the annual disgorgements of their jails and work-houses, the quiet home-loving and pastoral people of New Mexico, who for the last quarter of a century have exercised the rights of citizens of a republic, and whose insulated position, if it has deprived them in some measure of the benefits of the general progress of civilization, has at the same time preserved them from some of the worst vices which that civilization has carried in its train.

National Era.

THE RISE OF LAND IN OREGON.

Next to California, Oregon exhibits the greatest advancement in enterprise and population of any of our western possessions. Eight years ago an Eastern sea captain visited the place where the thriving town of Portland, Oregon, is now located, and found it one vast forest, with not a building to be seen. At that time he took possession of a tract of six hundred and forty acres, under the act of the Legislature, granting land gratis to actual settlers. Within a short period, he has been offered thirty thousand dollars for one half the tract, which offer he refused, and is now selling it out in small lots at $500 per lot.

ANTIQUITY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

We speak of their great *antiquity*; but there is vagueness in that word which prevents its conveying a precise idea. It is in that respect like the word *futurity*. How old then are they,—the oldest of them? If Moses was their author,—the author of the first five books attributed to him,—they are not far from three thousand three hundred years old. Now we can form a proper appreciation of such a length of time only by comparing it with some shorter periods having definite bounds with which we are familiar. Well then, if we were to find a writing bearing a date coeval with the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and giving an account of their voyage, we should regard it as a very old document. Since that time what deeds have here found a history—what forests have disappeared before the settler's strength and courage—what towns and cities have been builded—what wars have been prosecuted—what industrial arts have been established—what magnificent Republic has been founded—what millions have arisen to people and cultivate this broad American domain! But more than fourteen such periods have elapsed since Moses led the Hebrews from their servitude in Egypt or wrote the account of their exodus. Again, when you read the history of the English people passing from reign to reign, noting the origin of their institutions, the great events of each epoch and dynasty, the great men—warriors, statesmen, orators, scholars,—till you come up to Alfred and to Egbert, what an endless pilgrimage do you seem to have made! Yet England is only about a thousand years old, its whole life less than a third of the time since Moses wrote. The period when Rome was an unbroken empire is now so remote that we have but a dim apprehension of it; but the first emperor flourished only twenty or thirty years before Christ, and if we go back from that date through all the administrations of the (so called) Republic—of the Triumvirates, the Dictators, the Consuls—through all the wars and conquests till we come to the kings, and finally reach the day when the foundations of the eternal city were laid, we feel ourselves bewildered and lost in distance. Yet when Romulus and his men were constructing their rude huts, (if they *ever* constructed them,) Isaiah was proclaiming his prophecies in the ear of Judah, Solomon's temple had withstood the storms of two hundred and fifty winters, and Moses had been sleeping with his fathers full seven hundred years. Homer and Hesiod were six hundred years after Moses, and Thebes and Troy and Athens were but just springing into existence when he was upon the mount of Revelation receiving the law of the Lord! What a feeling of awe, of sublimity, connects itself with the thought of such an antiquity! But this is not all. The writings of Moses cover a period of three thousand years before his own time; that is to say he lived just midway—far back as it seems—between our time and the commencement of the period embraced in his works. And what is a still more interesting fact, there is reason to believe that the book of Genesis is made up of documents that had been handed down from age to age and become ancient when Moses took in hand the task of editing and publishing them. Over what a field then—how vast—how interesting—how full of various wonders—how necessary to be surveyed by him who would know the history of his race—do these writings carry us! In how many singular and striking aspects do they present man to our contemplation! How many wonderful persons, wonderful events, wonderful interpositions of the Divine Hand, wonderful revelations from Heaven, do they call upon us to observe and ponder! And what august conceptions do they inspire of Him who has lived through all this time, superintends the mighty forces, material and human, that have been in operation, and kept them all, alike in midnight and midday, close to his purposes and energetic in fulfilling them,—Himself unchanged, the same now as when Adam stood before Him in Eden, or when the morning stars sang the Creation hymn,—"the same yesterday, to-day and forever!"

By their great antiquity, then, these Scriptures are rendered highly interesting. Although not all of the same age, although between Moses and Malachi are contained the works of a thousand years, each bearing intrinsic marks of its own time, and yet all written under one great institution, the Law, preserving the same general features and character, although this is true, still even upon the *latest* of them rests the solemn fascination of antiquity. When other works have been destroyed by fires or barbarian devastations, these, by the favor of God, have escaped the catastrophe. A special providence seems to have guarded and kept them. Histories and philosophies and arts and letters, how have they perished, and to what extent has the memory of them been blotted out, since these writings, now so fresh and redolent, even the youngest of them, came into existence! And whatever the character of the ages through which they have come down to us, how have they made a path of their own through them all as distinct from every other as the milky way from

the orbit of a planet! Yes, they have chapters of their own in the world's great history,—effects of their own, peculiar, various, vast, and universally acknowledged; therefore they deserve attention, and are able abundantly to repay it.—*Rel. Mag.*

DR. BUCKLAND AND GEORGE STEPHENSON.

Once upon a time at the gathering of "fine spirits" at Drayton Manor, Dr. Buckland, Sir William Follett, and Mr. George Stephenson, were among the guests assembled. Sir William having the leading professor of geology at the same table with the expounder of new notions on stratification, contrived to bring them into intellectual collision. Mr. Stephenson disputed the facts of the formations as alleged, and Dr. Buckland defended them; and the latter combatted the arguments of his opponent with such happy fluency and facile reference, that he crushed his adversary with as much apparent ease as one of the engineer's own locomotives would an obtruding rabbit, when the engine was going at the rate of forty miles an hour. Mr. Stephenson felt that he was worsted, not defeated; but being, pleasantly and politely "chaffed," the efforts he made to recover his position only served to aggravate the pain of his wounds. Although it was but a friendly controversy, he was considerably irritated, and slept but little that night. He was up early next morning, and sought to cool his temper in the spacious garden of Drayton Manor. He had not taken many turns on the silicia when Sir William Follett made his appearance. His first salutation was, "George, you made a pretty fool of yourself last night." "I have a strong suspicion of that kind myself, Sir William," replied Mr. Stephenson; "but I am convinced I was right after all." "To be sure you were," said Sir William; "but you cannot talk. I never heard such a bungler. You were full of facts—wonderful facts—and Buckland had only sophistry and assertion to oppose to your facts. He beat you to a stand-still because you had no rhetoric." "Sir William, I am no lawyer." "But I am. Come, sit down in this alcove; and now, before we are called to breakfast, repeat to me your whole theory." Mr. Stephenson did as Sir William wished. He went through the process of fire and water, the operations of electricity, the nature of faults, the position of strata. "That will do," said Sir William, "Now at dinner to-day hold your tongue; leave Buckland to me." After dinner Dr. Buckland, excited by the triumph of the preceding evening, soon introduced mineralogy. Sir William, in his gentle, quiet way, drew him into a controversy, closed upon him, out talked him, and prostrated the professor as effectually as the professor had overthrown the engineer the evening before. Sir William enjoyed the encounter; no one was displeased; and, as they rose to retire, Sir William whispered, "George, what do you think now?" "Thin[k]" replied Mr. Stephenson. "I think there is [no]thing on earth or in it, like the gift of the ga[b]" [We have pleasure in presenting our readers [wi]th the above graphic anecdote respecting the [te]George Stephenson. We never think of [hi]s remarkable man without associating with [hi]s name that of our venerable townsman Edw[ard] Pease, to whose perception we owe the discov[ery] of Mr. Stephenson's talents. It may be rem[em]bered that he, accompanied by that emin[ent] mathematician, Nicholas Wood, walked [over] from New Castle (thirty-two miles) to ascer[tain] if Mr. Stephenson could be employed to lay [out] the Stockton and Darlington Railway. He [was] very soon engaged and drawn from obscur[ity], and formed the first railway as a model for [the] world. We need not enlarge on the furt[her] developement of his talent and his consequ[ent] success and reputation. On the other hand, [we] believe the only acknowledgement received [by] Mr. Pease, for his years of toil and energy [in] bringing that novel mode of transit to such a s[uc]cessful issue, is, that he is allowed to travel f[ree] on the Stockton and Darlington Railway.]—*E[ng]lish Paper.*

DRAWING AND WRITING.

Hon. Horace Mann, late Superintendent [of] Massachusetts Schools, says, in a report of [his] visit to the schools of Europe: "Such excell[ent] hand-writing as I saw in the Prussian school[s] never saw before. I can hardly express mys[elf] too strongly on this point. In Great Brita[in], France, or in our own country, I have never se[en] schools worthy to be compared with theirs in th[is] respect. This superiority cannot be attribut[ed] in any degree to a better mode of holding t[he] pen; for I never saw so great a proportion [of] cases in any schools where the pen is so aw[k]wardly held. This excellence must be referr[ed] in a great degree, to the universal practice [of] learning to draw, contemporaneously with lear[n]ing to write. I believe a child will learn bo[th] to draw and write with more ease than he w[ould] learn writing alone. In the course of my tour, [I] passed from countries where almost every pupil [in] every school could draw with ease, and most [of] them with no inconsiderable degree of beauty a[nd] expression, to those where drawing was not pra[c]tised at all; and I came to the conclusion that, wit[h] no other guide but the copy books of the pupil[s] I could tell whether drawing were taught i[n] school or not." Mr. Mann adds: "Drawing [is] itself is an expressive and beautiful language. [A] few strokes of the pen or pencil will often repr[e]sent to the eye what no amount of words, how[e]ver well chosen, can communicate. For th[e] master architect, for the engraver, the engineer, [for] the pattern designer, the draughtsman, th[e] moulder, the machine builder, or head mechani[c] of any kind, all acknowledge that this art is es[-]

ntial and indispensable. But there is no department of business or condition of life where ie accomplishment would not be of utility."—*herokee Advocate.*

CHOLERA LOCALITIES.

A writer in a Cincinnati paper contends that ie cholera has a great partiality for limestone or alcareo-magnesian regions, and that in such re- ons it is far more fatal than elsewhere. He stances in proof, the cities of Cincinnati, Nash- ille and St. Louis, where the disease is very alignant, and the cities of Natchez, Newbern, harleston, and he might have added Mobile, here it seldom appears, and then only in the ildest form. He says further, that families ving in limestone districts, who use rain water, who boil spring water before it is used, are ldom afflicted with the epidemic, while their eighbors in the next house, perhaps, who use ie water, will often suffer greatly. The Ohio ver water, when it is boiled, leaves an incrusta- on of lime on the kettle.

This is not a new thought, for the same thing as been observed in Europe, where the epidemic llows the calcareous formations in preference to hers. It has never been known in Switzerland, here the formation is primitive, while it is par- cularly fatal about Paris, and other chalk basins Europe. Yet it is not wholly confined to such istricts, as its prevalence at times in this city, here the formation is mostly primative shows. he subject however is worthy the attention of ientific men, who have the means of collecting sufficient number of facts to warrant a general- ation. At present our speculations can end in othing more than conjecture.—*Evening Post.*

FREE SCHOOLS IN VERMONT.

According to the last and fourth Annual Re- ort of the State Superintendent to the Legisla- ure, there are in Vermont 97,866 children of hool age; that is, between the ages of four id eighteen; 2647 districts, averaging 37 holars each; average length of school term in ch district 24½ weeks. The whole cost of hools is estimated at $230,000, $74,000 of hich is public money, raised mostly by a State x, and the remainder raised mostly by a tax in ie several districts. The amount paid to teachers $130,000, averaging about $1.30 to each holar for six months' schooling. Sixty-eight per- nt. of the schools are taught by females. The erage wages of male teachers is $13.66 per onth, $5.54 to females. Last year the rates ere $13.12 and $5.26; and four years since, 1.72 and $4.75. In Windham county the erage rate of wages for male teachers is $15.70, d to females $6.48—the best female teachers ceiving from $2 to $3.50 per week, and board." y the above it will be seen what a trifle it costs r scholar to give each one a good education, where the whole community unite in a systematic arrangement for that purpose.

A remarkable instance of the divisibility of matter is seen in the dying of silk with cochineal, where a pound of silk, containing eight score thread to the ounce, each thread 72 yards long, and the whole reaching 104 miles, when dyed scarlet does not receive over a drachm additional weight; so that a drachm of the colouring matter of the cochineal is actually extended through more than 100 miles in length; and yet this minute quantity is sufficient to give an intense colour to the silk with which it is combined.

THE GREAT FIRST CAUSE.—THE DAISY.

BY JOHN MASON GOODE.

Not worlds on worlds in phalanx deep,
Need we to tell a God is here:
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of his hand in lines as clear.

What power, but His who arched the skies,
And poured the day-spring's purple flood,
Wond'rous alike in all he tries,
Could rear the daisy's curious bud;

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem,
Its fringed border nicely spin,
And cut the gold embossed gem,
That set in silver gleams within;

And fling it with a hand so free,
O'er hill, and dale, and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see,
In every step, the stamp of God?

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship Cambria at Halifax on the 6th, and of the Pacific at New York on the 11th inst., we have received Liverpool dates, by the former to the 27th, and by the latter to the 31st ult.

The Baron Rothschild had appeared in the House of Commons, and claimed his seat as a member. The House affirmed his admission by an overwhelming majority, but some difficulty arising as to the nature of the oaths he should take, a long debate ensued, and the House adjourned leaving the affair undecided.

George Copway, an Indian, one of the American deputies to the Peace Congress at Frankfort, has addressed the Liverpool public with marked success.

The potato blight is said to have reappeared in various parts both of England and Ireland, whilst from Cork, Tipperary and Galway, reports speak cheeringly of the coming harvest.

The political news from France presents no feature of much importance.

Intelligence has been received from the Department of Saone Loire, which speaks most favourably of the state of commerce and industry, and of the great increase of deposites received in the Savings Banks of the Department, as an undeniable sign of returning prosperity and confidence in the maintenance of order. A plot formed by the Ronges for burning the arsenal at Toulon has just been discovered.

The Portuguese government sent on the 11th ult. to the American Charge d'Affaires, its answer to the claim of the United States Cabinet; which being deemed unsatisfactory, he had, in consequence, demanded his passports. The Foreign Minister intended to forward the passports without delay, accompanied by a respectful note expressive of a wish that the differences between the two countries may be arranged in a friendly manner.

Hostilities between Denmark and the Duchies have been resumed, and various hostile acts have been committed on both sides. The blockade of the harbor of Kiel commenced on the 18th ult. On the 25th ult. a sanguinary conflict took place, in which the Danes were victorious. The number of killed, wounded and missing, is reported to be about 7000.

Accounts from Berlin state that the Prussian Envoy had been recalled from Vienna, and preparations of a hostile character are going on between those governments. A despatch had reached Berlin, stating that a dreadful fire had broken out in the city of Cracow, by which nearly one half the city was destroyed and many lives lost.

Letters from Berlin announce the death of Neander, the celebrated Church historian. He was 71 years old.

The steamship Cherokee, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st of Seventh month, arrived at New York on the evening of the 6th inst. Coal in considerable quantities has been found at a short distance from San Francisco. The fire of Sixth month 14th greatly interrupted business for a time, and somewhat withdrew the attention of a portion of the people from matters of trade. At the sailing of the Cherokee, however, the business had revived, and arrangements for building had very generally commenced. Many of the principal firms are now building with brick, and contracts have been entered into for the erection of many substantial three story fire-proof buildings. But little was doing at the mines. Immigration was pouring into the country as rapidly as ever. A salt-spring has been discovered about fifteen miles west of Sonora and near the Toulumne river. The spring is described as furnishing abundance of water, which is exceedingly strong and pure. Silver ore has also been discovered in the same strata of rocks from which the salt-spring issues. A company was organizing for the purpose of manufacturing the salt and working the silver mines.

A robbery of $32,000 in gold, consigned to Bebee, Ludlow & Co., of New York city, was perpetrated on the Isthmus while the mule train was passing from Panama to Chagres. No trace of the robbers could be found.

The discovery of gold in Oregon has created great excitement in the various towns in that territory, and hundreds of persons were giving up business and proceeding to the mines. Large quantities of platina are mingled with the gold. The mines are situated about 200 miles south of Oregon City.

Much of the time of the U. S. Senate, during the past week, has been occupied in the discussion of the Bill for the admission of California, upon which subject two days were consumed by Senator Yulee, in a speech against time.

The Bill for the settlement of the boundaries of Texas, introduced by Senator Pearce on the 5th inst. after some amendment was passed on the 9th inst. The Pension Appropriation bill passed the Senate on the 10th inst. In the House, on the 7th in... a resolution was introduced and passed, requesting the President to communicate to the House, the amounts of the several claims of the United States against Portugal, and the nature of them; the correspondence on the subject between the two governments, and also the amount and nature of the claims preferred by Portugal against the United States; and all the correspondence on the subject between the two governments. On the 8th inst. the Oregon land bill was taken up and passed. It creates the office of surveyor General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and provides for the survey, and makes donations to settlers of the said public lands.

On the 13th inst., the bill for the admission of California was taken up in the Senate, and after considerable discussion, was finally passed by a vote of 34 to 18.

In the letter of the Secretary of State, to the Governor of Texas, relative to the disputed boundary, which was laid before Congress on the 6th inst. the Secretary mantains the doctrine that the question is one between the general government and the State of Texas, which the Executive has neither the authority nor the wish to decide: that the action of the people, in forming a Constitution for New Mexico, and soliciting admission into the Union, is entirely justifiable, and no way injurious to the rights of Texas: that the object of the Executive government is to maintain, as far as practicable, the state of things as it existed at the time the treaty with Mexico was made; and to uphold the rights of the respective parties, as they were under the guaranty of that treaty, until the question of boundary shall be settled by the competent tribunal. This treaty being now the supreme law of the land, it is the duty of the President to see that it is duly sustained, and the protection which it guarantees made effectual.

A recent attempt, of four slaves, to make their escape has produced great excitement at Washington. They were held by Stephens and Toombs, members of Congress from Georgia; and were aided by a white man named William L. Chaplin, who is supposed to have been frequently engaged in similar efforts.

The carriage in which they were endeavoring to escape was waylaid by the police at a short distance from the city, and after a desperate and bloody struggle three of the slaves, with Chaplin, and the driver were captured and taken back to Washington. One of the slaves made his escape, but is supposed to have been badly wounded.

At Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., about noon of the 11th inst., a fire was discovered breaking out from the roof of the file-shop, in the North wing of the Prison. The file shop was totally destroyed, but little other damage was done.

On the morning of the 10th inst., the new five story brick building on the North side of Granite Street below Dock, in this city, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash which was heard for several squares around. The buildings were just finished, and were rented to the government for the storage of bonded goods. Six men were in the building at the time, one of whom perceived the danger just in time to make his escape. Another escaped with some severe bruises; two were so severely wounded that they died in the course of the afternoon, and the remaining two were very badly injured. The building is a complete wreck, not a brick or a granite pillar being left standing.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Testimony of New Bedford Monthly Meeting, respecting MARY CARD.

When it pleaseth our Heavenly Father to move, from works to rewards, a faithful labourer his militant church, whose example and influ- ce have been exercised for good, through a long e of faith and patience, it becomes survivors to ep them in remembrance, that in the view ereof, others may be incited to love and good orks, and be engaged to walk by the same rule, d to mind the same thing, to the praise of that ace which sustained them amid the trials of me, and through the valley of the shadow of eath.

Our late beloved friend Mary Card, the subject this memoir, was born at Newport, Rhode Is- nd, Fifth month, 12th, 1769, of parents who were ot members of our religious Society, although er mother had been a birthright member, and ppears to have always retained a regard for the inciples in which she had been educated; to ave been frequent in the perusal of the Holy criptures and the writings of early Friends; and er pious care had evidently a lasting effect upon ie mind of her daughter. By memoranda found mong her papers, we learn that, when very oung, not more than nine or ten years of age, ie was brought sensibly under the influence of ivine grace, and was very serious and thought- l, even at that tender age; but as she advanced life, being naturally of a lively disposition, she ave way to an inclination to participate in the musements of her youthful companions, and in ie gayety and fashions of the day. But this dulgence of self in vanity, was not of long uration; for, yielding to the admonition of the till, small voice which reproves for sin, and oints to the right path, she was led to renounce ll that seemed so attractive and alluring to the outhful mind, and to take up the cross to her natural inclination in a remarkable degree; for, when the word was heard in the secret of her heart, she conferred not with flesh and blood, but from a sense of duty, and with a sincere desire to do her Heavenly Father's will, she renounced all, left her gay companions, and at twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, (as nearly as can be ascertained,) gave up to follow the Master in the way of his requirings, which led her into great simplicity, and into a surrender of what she believed called for. From that time until her removal from works to rewards, (at nearly eighty years of age,) she manifested in her Christian walk an example of faith and submission to the cross of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

By the Records of Rhode Island Monthly Meeting, it appears she was received into membership Tenth month, 30th, 1792, and in the Twelfth month, 1795, she was married to the late Jonathan Card, and settled at Nantucket. In the Twelfth month, 1796, they removed to New Bedford, and thereby became members of this Monthly Meeting.

Her public appearances in the ministry were approved by New Bedford Monthly meeting in the Third month, 1818. Though her religious communications were not frequent or lengthy, yet, through Divine grace, we believe she was often favored to reach the true witness in the heart. Her labors in the ministry were chiefly confined to the limits of her own Meeting, though she made a few visits to the families of Friends of neighbouring Monthly Meetings, in which she was very acceptably engaged. Our dear departed friend was truly a mother in Israel, watching upon the walls of Zion, bearing the burthen of the Lord before the people. She was of a diffident and retiring mind, and very humble in the estimation of her own abilities. Her reverent and solid deportment in meetings, of which she was a diligent attender to a late period of her life, even under much suffering from a painful disease, is still remembered by many, as instructive and encouraging.

She has left but little on record of the conflicts of spirit which were her portion in the straight and narrow way in which she was called to walk; but enough to show that, in sincerity and truth, her desire was to do her day's work in the day time; and that, in childlike dependence on the gracious Arm of Strength, she "pressed forward

towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

Her solicitude and care for her children and those with whom she associated, led her to improve such opportunities as offered to say a word in season for their encouragement; endeavouring to lead the young to the serious consideration of that which would conduce to their peace in a trying hour. By the side of the sick and dying, her simple faith and tender sympathy were calculated to give hope and comfort to the sufferer, whom she would encourage to look to the source of consolation and mercy on which her own mind was so steadfastly fixed, and which she had found to be an unfailing help in every needful time.

Some extracts from her memoranda, evincing her faith and the fervency of her devotion, are subjoined, as worthy of preservation.

"21st of 10th month, 1810.—Emerging almost as from the grave, wherein I have been made to see Thy wonder-working hand; Thy power above every other power; Thy goodness; Thy long-suffering, and unbounded love and mercy towards Thy poor creatures; I feel engaged to celebrate Thy most holy name, 'who art glorious in holiness fearful in praises, working wonders through the might of Thy power.' Yet forever blessed and adored be Thy glorious name, who condescendest to the low estates of the workmanship of Thy hands; pitying their fallen condition, their weakness and infirmity; their proneness to evil rather than good; and in Thy matchless loving kindness, Thou hast again stretched forth Thy helping hand to me who am utterly unable (unless Thou art pleased to be with me and lead the way) to take one step aright for the promotion of Thy precious cause, in the earth, or to the honour of Thy name, which has become very dear to me. Thy condescending love hath ravished my heart, inasmuch as Thou hast been pleased at seasons to enter therein, sometimes for its consolation, and at other times for its improvement and refinement; holding forth the lamp of Thy love, showing the spots and blemishes, pointing to the way to be healed of them all, which is bearing the cross daily, and following Thee in singleness of heart; denying self, and looking above the artful insinuations of the unwearied enemy unto Thee, the never-failing source of strength and support to all who put their trust in Thee."

"1819.—Thou, O just and righteous Lord, wilt have a tried people, tried and proved. O, that every trial may be sanctified to my soul which Thou, O gracious Being, mayest see meet in thy wisdom to suffer to overtake or come upon me; and that Thou, my Lord and Master, wouldst endue me with grace to bless the means, however sharp, that enable me to see the depth of the iniquity that is in me. May I be so favoured of Thee, as to improve under every such proof of Thy fatherly regard, and bless thy holy name, that thou dost not leave me without thy wholesome chastisements. If Thou but grant thy blessing of preservation, it is no matter by whom crosses are administered, if they clear the mental sight, and the eyes of the mind be reanointed to see Thy gracious designs in thus permitting the grand enemy so to buffet and employ his instruments, in order to overset Thy work in my soul. Wilt thou, O dearest Lord, strengthen my trust, and hope, and faith in Thee; Thou who wast never foiled in battle; that through Thee and Thy all-powerful, saving help, I may become conqueror over all the evil propensities of my heart, and that I may be willing that all should come to the light, and be brought to Thy judgment and be judged down. Teach me more and more that it is in this way alone I can hope for justification from Thee."

"1833.—Oh! my soul, seek thou thy God; remember the gracious promise of the holy, blessed, and ever to be adored Redeemer, that 'they that ask, shall receive; they that seek, shall find; and to them that knock it shall be opened.' O, that I may seek ability to ask aright for that succor my soul stands in need of; for He, the blessed dispenser of every good and perfect gift, alone knows what to give, that will most contribute to my furtherance in the things that belong to my soul's peace. May I not refuse to drink of the bitter cup sometimes administered; but, confidently rely on Him who can convert it into a blessing, by making hard things easy, and bitter things sweet, and is a present helper in every needful time. Blessed be his holy name forever!"

The same trusting spirit, the same true faith, was, through her long life, the leading principle of her mind, and through many trying seasons, was her help and support. Her mind was often concerned for her children, on account of many of the pernicious publications of the day; that they might not spend their time in perusing that which would not tend to their improvement, and often were her advice, counsel, and persuasion employed to prevent, as much as possible, the introduction of such reading among them. Her own example in respect to this was much in accordance with her principles, for, with the Holy Scriptures and the writings of those whose Christian experience and sound principles were strengthening to her mind, her time was much occupied, and very pleasantly so to the last days of her life, affording much consolation in seasons of suffering and pain.

Thus did this humble Christian continue on in the path which she had chosen in early life; and so did she persevere to the end of the race, placing her faith and hope on that Almighty power which she felt to be her support, and to whom with humble thankfulness, her praise was given, and her resignation to His will made manifest. Her last days were days of suffering to the poor body, so that some were almost ready to query in their minds why one so faithful, should be thus called upon to suffer and endure. She

as often heard to say, she had never felt the least murmuring thought to arise; and in all humility ould acknowledge she was sensible of the all-staining Arm that had been with and kept her rough life to be underneath, bearing up and pporting in the hour of deep distress, believing er mind was safely anchored on Christ the Rock Ages, against which nothing could prevail.

A friend, who visited her in her last sickness, us speaks of the interview: "I found her in a uiet and sweet frame of mind, suffering much om a fatal malady, but enduring it with truly xemplary patience. She expressed her strong esire that she might be thus sustained until the me of her departure should come, and declared at she was then witnessing that support and ell grounded hope, which is alone to be found a firm belief that mercy would be extended to er through Jesus Christ our Saviour, in whose erits she trusted, and through whom, as the nly Door, she looked for an entrance into the old of safety."

She sweetly departed to her rest on First day, he twenty-seventh of Second month, 1848. A inister about thirty years. "Blessed are the ead who die in the Lord, for they rest from heir labours, and their works do follow them."

For Friends' Review.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The trial by jury has long been considered the lory of the English law. Judge Blackstone pro-ounces it "the most transcendent privilege which ny subject can enjoy or wish for, that he cannot e affected, either in his property, his liberty, or is person, but by the unanimous consent of welve of his neighbours and equals. A constitu-ion that has, under Providence, secured the just iberties of the nation, for a long succession of ges."

"The impartial administration of justice, which ecures both our persons and our properties, is he great end of civil society. But if that be ntirely entrusted to the magistracy, a select body f men, and those generally selected by the rince or such as enjoy the highest offices of the tate, their decisions, in spite of their own natural ntegrity, will have frequently an involuntary ias towards those of their own rank and dignity: t is not to be expected from human nature, that *he few* should be always attentive to the interests nd good of *the many*. On the other hand, if he power of judicature were placed at random in he hands of the multitude, their decisions would e wild and capricious, and a new rule of action would be every day established in our courts. It s wisely, therefore, ordered that the axioms of aw, which are general propositions, flowing from bstracted reason, and not accommodated to times r to men, should be deposited in the breasts of he judges, to be occasionally applied to such facts as come properly ascertained before them. For here partiality can have little scope; the law is well known, and is the same for all ranks and degrees: it follows as a regular conclusion from the premises of facts pre-established. But in settling and adjusting a question of fact, when entrusted to any single magistrate, partiality and injustice have an ample field to range in; either by boldly asserting that to be proved which is not so, or by more artfully suppressing some circumstances, stretching and warping others, and distinguishing away the remainder. Here, therefore, a competent number of sensible and upright jurymen, chosen by lot from among those of the middle rank, will be found the best investigators of truth, and the surest guardians of public justice. For the most powerful individual in the state will be cautious of committing a flagrant invasion of another's right, when he knows that the fact of his oppression must be examined and decided by twelve indifferent men, not appointed till the hour of trial; and that, when once the fact is ascertained, the law must of course redress it. This, therefore, preserves in the hands of the people that share which they ought to have in the administration of public justice, and prevents the encroachments of the more powerful and wealthy citizens. Every new tribunal, erected for the decision of facts, without the intervention of a jury, (whether composed of justices of the peace, commissioners of the revenue, judges of a court of conscience, or any other standing magistrates,) is a step towards establishing aristocracy, the most oppressive of absolute governments. The feodal system, which, for the sake of military subordination, pursued an aristocratical plan in all its arrangements of property, had been intolerable in times of peace, had it not been wisely counterpoised by that privilege, so universally diffused through every part of it, the trial by the feodal peers. And in every country on the Continent, as the trial by the peers has been gradually disused, so the nobles have increased in power, till the state has been torn to pieces by rival factions, and oligarchy, in effect, has been established, though under the shadow of regal government, unless where the miserable commons have taken shelter under absolute monarchy, as the lighter evil of the two."

"It is, therefore, a duty which every man owes to his country, his friends, his posterity, and himself, to maintain to the utmost of his power this valuable constitution in all its rights; to restore it to its ancient dignity, if at all impaired by the different value of property, or otherwise deviated from its first institution; to amend it wherever it is defective; and, above all, to guard with the most jealous circumspection against the introduction of new and arbitrary methods of trial, which, under a variety of plausible pretenses, may in time imperceptibly undermine this best preservative of English liberty."*

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*Commentaries, Vol. 3, p. 381, &c.

The high opinion entertained by this learned judge, of the value and importance of the trial by jury, seems to have been fully shared by the statesmen of this country; for in the amendments to the constitution of the United States, Art 7, it is provided that "in suits at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." And in nearly all the State constitutions, the right of trial by jury, in cases where liberty or property is endangered, is specifically secured.

Yet careful as the people of the United States appear to have been to secure this palladium of our civil rights, there is one class of our population, to whom, on a question of the utmost importance, this right is denied. If two claimants to property over twenty dollars in value stand opposed to each other, the question of right must be submitted to a jury of twelve disinterested men; but if the bones and sinews of a coloured man are claimed by another than the man himself, the actual possessor, the case is usually entrusted to a single judge. If a coloured man in a free state is claimed as a fugitive from labour, the law of Congress, so far from referring the question to the investigation of a jury, authorizes a summary decision by an officer of a humble grade, upon such evidence as *he* may judge satisfactory; a decision which will, in most cases, be conclusive of his fate. The operation of this law, has, indeed, been restricted in some of the states, particularly in Pennsylvania, by state legislation; but in the bill now before Congress, numerous officers are constituted judges in such cases without the intervention of a jury.

It is well known, and nowhere denied, that the constitution of the United States, prohibits the states from enacting any law by which freedom would be secured to slaves escaping into them from other states where they are legally held. However painful and repugnant to the feelings of freemen the delivery of fugitive slaves must be, I believe no state has claimed, or attempted to exercise, the power of declaring those persons free, who are proved to fall within the constitutional provision in question. But when the non-slaveholding states agreed to this article of the federal compact, they did not relinquish the right to protect their own people, of every complexion, from being carried into slavery on false pretenses. They did not agree to give up any but actual fugitives from legalized servitude. When a person is claimed in a free state as a fugitive from labour, the obligation to surrender the person thus claimed rests upon the correctness of the claim. A question of fact is to be settled before the constitutional provision, or any law founded upon it, can be applied to the case.

In the celebrated case of Prigg versus the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, judge Story remarked: "We have not the slightest hesitation in holding that, under and in virtue of the constitution, the owner of a slave is clothed wi entire authority, in every state in the Union, seize and recapture his slave, whenever he can it without any breach of the peace, or any illeg violence." But this supposes the person seiz to be an actual slave. A question of fact concerned. If the person so seized is not actuall a slave, the right of seizure has no existence.

Upon the inquiry upon what authority and b what means shall the delivery of fugitive slav be enforced, the judge observed, "The clause found in the national Constitution, and not in th of any state. It does not point out any stat functionaries, or any state action to carry its pr visions into effect. The states cannot, therefor be compelled to enforce them; and it might b deemed an unconstitutional exercise of the powe of interpretation, to insist that the states ar bound to provide means to carry into effect th duties of the national government, nowhere dele gated or intrusted to them by the Constitution On the contrary, the natural, if not the necessar conclusion is, that the national government, i the absence of all positive provisions to the con trary, is bound, through its own proper depart ments, legislative, judicial, or executive, as th case may require, to carry into effect all the right and duties imposed upon it by the Constitution."

He afterwards proceeds to argue that where claim for the delivery of a fugitive slave is dis puted, the controversy presents a case which fall under the exclusive legislation of Congress; wit which the state legislatures have no right to inter fere. This, however, relates to the delivery o *slaves*, and does not prohibit the states from pro tecting the free.

If then, the power of legislating for the delivery of slaves who have escaped into the free states belongs exclusively to Congress, it becomes a serious question whether that body is not bound by the amendment above mentioned, to provide that no person shall be removed as a fugitive from labour, from the jurisdiction where he is found, until the question of slavery or freedom has been decided by a jury. The controversy turns on a question of fact; and any tribunal, except a jury, being commissioned to settle that fact, furnishes a departure from the principles of common law; "a step towards establishing an aristocracy, the most oppressive of absolute governments."

In a free state, every man carries in his person, in his character as a man, prima facie evidence of his freedom; and neither the citizens nor the officers of the state are under any obligation to permit him to be removed beyond their limits under the character of a fugitive slave, until his slavery has been established by competent authority. With the claimant it is a question of property, probably in all cases beyond twenty dollars; and to the alleged fugitive, a question of liberty and almost of life, which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The question to

e decided, as an indispensable preliminary to a elivery, is then one of fact, next in importance that of life and death, and therefore obviously ne for a jury to decide.

It has indeed been said that the claiming of a igitive slave is neither a criminal prosecution, or a trial at common law.

In a decision bearing directly on the right to trial by jury, the Supreme Court have defined ne term "common law" in special reference to s meaning in the amendment to the Constitution, hich secures this right "in suits at common aw." These are their words:

"It is well known, that in civil causes, in ourts of equity and admiralty, juries do not inter- ene; and that courts of equity use the trial by ury only in extraordinary cases, to inform the onscience of the court. When, therefore, we nd that the [7th] amendment requires, that the ight of trial by jury should be preserved in suits t common law, the natural conclusion is, that his distinction was present to the minds of the ramers of the amendment. By *common law* hey meant, what the Constitution denominated in he third article 'law;' not merely suits, which he *common* law recognised among its old and ettled proceedings; but suits, in which *legal* ights were to be ascertained and determined, in ontradistinction to those in which equitable rights nly were recognised, and equitable remedies were dministered, or in which, as in the admiralty, a mixture of public law, and of maritime law and quity, was often found in the same suit. Pro- ably there are few, if any, States in the Union, in which some new legal remedies, differing from the old common law forms, were not in use; but in which, however, the trial by jury intervened, and the general regulations in other respects, were according to the course of the common law. Proceedings in cases of partition, and of foreign and domestic attachment, might be cited as examples variously adopted and modified. *In a just sense, the amendment, then, may well be construed to embrace all suits, which are not of equity or admiralty jurisdiction,* WHATEVER MAY BE THE PECULIAR FORM WHICH THEY MAY ASSUME TO SETLLE LEGAL RIGHTS."—*Parsons* vs. *Bedford,* 3 *Peters' Rep.*, 456–7.

Hence, we readily perceive, that not only the general course of legal proceedings, but the specific provisions of the Federal Constitution, require that the question of freedom or slavery should be examined by a jury, before an alleged fugitive shall be surrendered to a claimant. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that in case a bill for the reclamation of fugitives from labour, should be acted upon by Congress, the members will not forget their obligation to support the Constitution of the United States; and that this Constitution, as amended, declares that in suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. E. L.

For Friends' Review.

COOKING ON HIGH MOUNTAINS.—BEANS FOR FOOD.

The following extracts are taken from Byam's Wanderings in some of the Western Republics of America, &c., a volume, as the *Spectator* says, "giving the result of the author's Chilian experience, and imparting life and variety to a general account, by the introduction of anecdote and personal adventure." To those who have supposed boiling was boiling, whether in the mountain top or in the valley, this paragraph will be curious.

"Feeling very cold, we determined to make some soup to warm us; and as we had plenty of meat and onions, cut them up, put them into a saucepan with salt and cayenne pepper and set them to boil. I only relate this for the information of those who have not been to great heights, those who wish to go there, and also of those who perchance, may believe that boiling must be the same boiling all over the world. After our soup had bubbled away, in the most orthodox style, for more than two hours, we naturally concluded that our 'bouillon' was ready, and the meat perfectly done, especially as the last had been cut into rather small pieces; but, to our great surprise, we found the water almost colourless, and the meat almost as raw as when it was first put into the pot. One of the miners told us it was of no use trying to boil anything, as nothing could be cooked by water on the top of that mountain; for although the water bubbled away very fast, the heat was not great enough to boil a potato.

[At great altitudes the water begins to boil long before it arrives at the heat of 212° of Fahrenheit; and as water cannot get hotter than the boiling-point, except by the compression of the steam, nothing can be cooked except by some means of confining (with safety) the steam.]

I saw directly how the matter lay, and sticking the lid tight on the pan, made it fast with heavy lumps of silver ore that were lying about, attaching them to the handle, and putting others on the top of all. In a very short time the steam got up, and, though it made the lid jump a little, I managed to get a good broth; to the great surprise of the miners, who could not conceive what I was about."

To the economist, or the philanthropic contriver in a land of scarcity, the following may perhaps offer some available suggestions.

"From the president of the republic to the lowest beggar, every one, even if he does not eat it, has a dish of porotos at his table, or stone at the corner of a lane or street.

But hundreds of thousands dine upon this dish every day, without touching any other; and some almost live on it, except during the time when fruits, especially water-melons, are ripe.

The poroto is a species of haricot beans; but the bean is of a dark brown or reddish colour, and is as nourishing as can well be conceived, at the same time being very cheap, and, what is so important for a poor man, it perfectly satisfies him. He feels full and comfortable; he feels strength to work, and when once he likes, would never abandon it for other food, unless for a short change.

It has often astonished me when I have seen an English labourer in his cottage eating his mid-day meal, which consisted of a piece of bread and cheese, washed down by a cup of weak tea, or rather a poor decoction of sloe-leaves and birch-ends—when I knew that, with a little management, he could get a hot, plentiful, and most healthy meal, for one quarter of the price that the tea and sugar alone cost him. As it is, he goes back to his labor, perhaps in frost or snow, not only half empty, but feeling his dinner has done him but little good; whereas the price that his miserable fare has cost him would procure not only a good dinner, but a good hot supper for himself and whole family; and they would go to bed full and comfortable, and rise in the morning fit to do their work, however hard.

With respect to the healthiness of the diet, it is proverbial that no nation can go through hard and long-sustained work better than the Chilians, although in physical power they certainly are not on a par, or near it, with the Anglo-Saxon race: but the power and strength of the Chilian miners are well known; and yet they have nothing for dinner, from one end of the year to the other, but these stewed beans. * * * *

In Chili, they calculated a large double-handful of the dry bean as a good allowance for a man; but the bean swelling very much makes the allowance a large plateful. I will give the recipe for cooking them, in the hopes it will meet the eye of some benevolent person who has the power and wish of seeing it tried among his poorer dependents.

Put the beans in an iron pot, cover with water, and boil for half an hour. Throw out the water, draining it off with care, for the water is unwholesome; but leave the beans in the pot. Cover again with fresh water, and boil until the beans are nearly done; then drain the water off a second time. For the third time of heating up, keep the beans in the pot, but add no water; instead, add a little (this is for English cottages) dripping, kitchen-stuff, salt butter, or lard, according to the means. Season with salt, and, if it can be afforded, pepper, and heat the mess up for a quarter of an hour, stirring gently now and then. I have often, after a long day's work, sat down to a plateful of the above humble dish with a relish I have scarcely felt at the Café de Paris or the Trois Frères, and can add, that I was more fit for work after the first than the last. I will answer for it, that an English laborer would go back to his work with his inside in a more perfect state of content than on a scanty meal o bread and cheese, and, moreover, do his work easier. Besides, the remainder may be heated up again for supper; and no labourer can eat a food more invigorating, and at the same time more satisfying. He will go to sleep full and contented, and rise in the morning fit for work As to the usual growl of 'Try it yourself,' I never recommend anything unless I have tried it and I can truly aver that I was never more fit for real hard work than when I lived many weeks upon these porotos."

LOOKING WITHIN.

A female distinguished for her piety as well as by her eminent station in life, being engaged in her youth to seek earnestly after the knowledge of divine things, was introduced to a pious man; he spoke not a word for some time, when she briefly told him her difficulties about prayer. He presently replied, it was because she sought that without which she had within; adding, "Accustom yourself to seek God in your heart, and you will find him." Having said these words he left her: they operated like the stroke of a dart which pierced her heart asunder. "I felt," said she, "at this instant a wound very deep, smitten with the love of God; a wound so delightful that I desired never to be cured. These words brought into my heart what I had been seeking so many years; or rather they made me discover what was there, and which I did not enjoy for want of knowing it. Oh, my Lord! thou wast in my heart, and demanded only the turning of mind inward to make me feel thy presence. Oh, infinite Goodness! Thou wast so near, and I ran hither and thither seeking thee, and yet found thee not. My life was a burden to me, and my happiness was within myself. I was poor in the midst of riches, and ready to perish with hunger, near a table plentifully spread, and a continual feast. Oh, Beauty, ancient and new! why have I known thee so late? Alas! I sought thee where thou wast not, and did not seek thee where thou wast. It was for want of understanding these words of thy gospel, 'The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo, here, or lo, there: for behold, the kingdom of God is within you.' This, I now experienced, since thou becamest my King, and my heart thy kingdom, where thou reignedst as sovereign and didst all thy will."

The biographer of Bishop Usher says; "The year before this learned primate and archbishop died, I went to him, and earnestly desired him to give me in writing his apprehensions concerning justification and sanctification by Christ; of which he would willingly have excused himself, by declaring his intention of not writing any more; adding, that if he did write, it should not exceed a sheet or two. He, coming to town some

time after, was pleased to give me a visit at my house, where I failed not to challenge the benefit of the promise he had made me. He replied, that he had not written, and yet he could not charge himself with any breach of promise; 'for (said he) I did begin to write; but when I came to write of sanctification, that is, of the new creature, which God formeth by his Spirit in every soul that he doth truly regenerate, I found so little of it wrought in myself, that I could speak of it only as parrots, by rote, and without the knowledge and understanding of what I might have expressed, and therefore I durst not presume to proceed any further upon it:' and when I seemed to be amazad to hear such a humble confession from so experienced a Christian, he added: 'I must tell you, we do not well understand what sanctification and the new creature are —it is no less than for a man to be brought into an entire resignation of his will to the will of God, and to live in the offering up of his soul continually in the flames of divine love, as a whole burnt offering to Christ: and how little (says he) are many of those who profess Christianity, experimentally acquainted with this work on their soul!' By this discourse I conceived he had very excellently and clearly discovered to me that part of sanctification of which he was unwilling to write."—*Gleanings from Pious Authors.*

CLASSES IN RUSSIA.

The nobles number about 800,000, (including those in Poland, Finland, and the Baltic provinces,) and are divided into some fifteen different classes. Some of the nobles are hereditary, and others have received their honours as a reward of their merits. It has been the policy of the Emperors, ever since the time of Peter the Great, to create as many nobles as possible in order to weaken their power. Many of these nobles are exceedingly poor, but very proud, disdaining all manual labour, and looking with contempt at a merchant, however wealthy. They wear, on the left breast of their coat, a badge, which designates the exact order of nobility to which they belong, and to this the common people pay the greatest deference. The son of every noble is also a noble. Many of these nobles are also exceedingly refined in their manners. Most of them speak French, (which they learn in childhood,) and many speak it better than Russian. This custom was set by Peter the Great.

Of the merchants there are 3,000,000. They are divided into three guilds, according to their property; but each man may estimate his property at what he pleases. Those who are worth $10,000 may enter the first guild; those worth between $1000 and $10,000 may enter the second guild; and those worth under $1000 belong to the third guild.

The clergy form a class by themselves, and marry among themselves, like the tribes of Levi among the Jews. The number of men belonging to this order is 102,000, but their entire families number half a million. The bishops are taken from the order of monks, and are unmarried. All the rest of the clergy must be married; and they cannot marry a widow, or be married the second time. This latter rule makes them take good care of their wives. They are readily known by their long beards and black dress. They are not much respected, except in their official capacity, for they are extremely ignorant, and many of them are very low in point of character. Avarice and intemperance are common vices among them. The most opprobious epithet one Russian can bestow upon another, is to call him *the son of a priest.*

There are 48,000,000 serfs in Russia, of which 20,000,000 belong to the crown, and 26,500,000 to the nobles.

The serfs are bought and sold with the land. Some of them are mechanics, but the greater part are farmers. Each serf has as much land as he can cultivate, the use of which he pays for in money or in kind. These rents are very reasonable, and many of the serfs become very rich, for their property is sacredly protected. There is no country in the world where a man can rise so rapidly as in Russia. The lecturer mentioned the case of a man, who has arisen from the condition of serfdom to be the owner of 100,000 serfs. In Peter the Great's day, the highest offices in the army were open to the serfs.

The dress of the serfs for the most part, is very rude. They live in a cabin fifteen or twenty feet square, containing one room, in the centre of which is a table, and around the sides is a bench which, being turned over at night forms their bed. This cabin is kept intensely hot by a stove, but the injurious effects of so great a heat is counteracted by the smoke which is produced by shutting off the flue when the wood becomes charred.

There are 1,800,000 Jews who live in the western part of Russia. They are confined mostly to Poland. The reason of there being so many Jews in this country is, that Kosimer, the king of Poland, was married to a Jewish lady, (by the name of Esther as the Jews say,) through whose influence his kingdom was opened as an asylum for the Jews, when they were persecuted in every other nation. The Jews are very poor and ignorant, though better educated than the mass of the Russians. They are known by their peculiar dress and dark complexion. Many of them, especially the women, are extremely handsome.—*Dr. Baird.*

STARCH FROM INDIAN CORN.

Many of our readers are not aware of the extent of this new branch of manufacture, which we hope soon to see take the place of whiskey distilleries in the consumption of our great

American staple, Indian corn. There is now in operation, at Oswego, New York, a manufactory that consumes 2,000 bushels of corn a-week, which makes 40,000 lbs of the whitest and most beautiful starch for all domestic purposes, whether for the laundry or pantry. The building is 130 by 190 feet, five stories high, (to which an addition is about being erected,) and contains 200 cisterns for precipitating the starch, eleven furnaces with drying rooms, and employs about 70 men, and manufactures upwards of $120,000 worth of starch, annually. There are two other similar establishments in the United States, and yet the demand is constantly increasing.

It is found that this kind of starch is superior to any other for culinary purposes, because it is always made from clean sweet corn, the gluten of which is separated by a peculiar process of grinding and washing, the corn being first steeped in a chemical liquor, then reduced to pulp, sifted, and filtrated, and passed into huge cisterns, whence it flows through long, narrow troughs, draining off the water through coarse cotton cloths. In twelve hours, the starch becomes like wet clay, capable of being handled and dried, a process that requires much care and a powerful heat. The residue of the corn is used for feeding hogs and other domestic animals.

This is a new use of Indian corn, but one, we hope, that will prove profitable to the manufacturer, and induce a very large consumption of this grain, and thereby increase the price to the grower.—*American Agriculturist.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 24, 1850.

The little story which we have introduced into this number respecting the cooking of soup in an elevated situation, furnishes an illustration, in addition to numerous others, of the advantage frequently experienced by well informed minds. Among the thousands who are in the practice of placing a cover on the pot in which food is boiling, there are probably comparatively few who could assign any other reason for the practice, than the exclusion of soot or other extraneous matter. Probably few of them are aware that the water, when boiling under a close cover, is actually hotter than when exposed to the open atmosphere.

Now it is well known to those who have made themselves acquainted with the subject, that while water will boil at 212 degrees of Fahrenheit, under the usual pressure of the atmosphere, that is, when the mercury in the barometer stands at 30 inches, it will boil at a lower temperature under a diminished atmospheric pressure. Thus if water nearly boiling, be placed under the receiver of an air pump, and the process of exhaustion commenced the water will quickly begin to boil; and this may be continued till the temperature is greatly reduced. It is thus found that when the pressure of the atmosphere would sustain the column in the barometer at only 15 inches, water will boil at 180 degrees of Fahrenheit. Hence we readily perceive that as we ascend a mountain, and consequently are exposed to a less pressure from the superincumbent air, the temperature at which water will boil is constantly reduced, It is also to be remembered, that when water is boiling, it grows no hotter, for the evaporation carries off the heat or caloric which is added. Here we may discover why meat *boiled* on a high mountain was not *cooked;* and though the mountaineers were acquainted with the fact, they were ignorant of the means required to remove the difficulty. But a little acquaintance with the philosophy of the subject, readily suggested the expedient of confining the steam, by a close cover pressed down by a sufficient weight, so as to retain, on the surface of the boiling liquid, an atmospheric pressure nearly if not fully equal to that which prevailed at the foot of the mountains. Something of the same kind, is done every day, by persons who are totally ignorant of its philosophy. When our food is boiled under close and heavy covers, the steam is condensed and the temperature raised by the process. Bones may be reduced, and formed into nourishing soup, by boiling in vessels with close covers firmly secured so as to prevent the escape of the steam. Care, however, ought always to be taken to provide for its release before it becomes strong enough to produce an explosion.

United States.—The following notice of the prospects and future condition of the United States, is attributed to a distinguished writer of Paris. The portrait is highly colored, but probably not more so than a sober judgment may warrant. A calm review of the progress of the United States, from incipient colonies on the banks of James' River, and on the rock of Plymouth, to their present giant extent, can hardly fail to impress the conviction that the hand which guides the destinies of nations, has been remarkably displayed in our national growth.

While many of the wisest statesmen of Europe are labouring to devise the means of establishing a system, by which the people of that distracted continent may be enabled to settle their national disputes without recourse to the arbitrament of the sword, we find on this side of the Atlantic, an establishment, covering nearly all North America, containing within itself the elements of permanent peace. That this state of things is to be attributed less to the contrivance of man, than to the wonderful counsel

of an overruling Providence, may be fairly inferred from various considerations.

The most powerful stimulant to the colonial establishments in the western world, was the persecution on account of religious dissent, which disgraced the government of the mother country. These persecutions drove the Puritans to New England, the Catholics to Maryland, and the Friends to New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Puritan intolerance, also, drove Roger Williams and his followers to Rhode Island. Thus the Power that educes good out of evil, raised up a number of flourishing settlements, in the midst of savage and wandering tribes.

At a later day the British parliament by attempting to raise a revenue from the colonies, to defray the expenses which the wars of ambition and lust of dominion had occasioned, united those colonies in an opposition to the metropolitan authority, which resulted in a final separation from the parent state, and the formation of a new republic on this side of the Atlantic. A measure which was neither foreseen nor designed by those who were instrumental in carrying it into effect.* Thus war itself became the means of establishing a union, which has gradually spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes of Canada to the Mexican Gulf, in which thirty separate states are combined, each of which is pledged to submit its claims on any of the best, to the decision of the civil tribunals. Among these thirty states no wars can arise without a renunciation of the federal compact, and a forfeiture of the privileges arising from it. Is this the result of human sagacity alone? or may we not recognize a hand guided by supreme wisdom?

Here there seems to be raised by the force of circumstances, and in opposition to the policy of our rulers, a system of peace; a combination such as the world had not previously witnessed, pledged to preserve the supremacy of the civil power.

One dark portentous cloud, however, hangs over the prospects of the Union. The strange anomaly of personal slavery in the midst of general freedom, can not fail to weaken the fabric of our government, as it has destroyed its symmetry. Could the interests and passions which slavery calls into life, be totally silenced, we might reasonably hope that not no very distant day the reign of permanent peace would be established in this western world.

"What is America to become? It is not difficult to divine it. An aggrandized Europe, and what a Europe!—The space comprised between the Alleghanies, parallel to the Atlantic, and the Rocky Mountains, parallel to the Pacific, is, as is well known, six times larger than France. If to this is added the 390 leagues of the old States, and the new Territories acquired recently from the Rocky Mountains to the sea, imagination itself is astonished at these proportions. It is the tenth part of the whole globe. Thus the American does not see his country from the belfry, but in the race and society to which he belongs.

"The inhabitant of New York goes without trouble to New Orleans, and the Louisianian easily becomes acclimated in Kentucky. Provided you leave him those laws and manners which permit him the free development of his American strength, he is happy; he feels that he makes part of a grand organic and harmonious body. Laws, soil, country, manners, remembrances, desires, institutions, pride, passion, qualities, are all in harmony. The partial democracies of which the Union is composed are as solid and as stable as the best organized States; they have their roots in the souls of the people, and their sap in the habits of the community.

"Obscure yesterday, marching with a bold step in the unknown, America cares little for the present; the future is her own. One fact governs her whole life; it is expansion, activity, energy; a tendency to variety, the go-aheadism. Her moral vigor, identical in its causes and in its essence with the internal strength of Rome under the Scipios; of France under Louis XIV.; of Spain under Isabella; of England since the Georges, moves in a space far more vast. The American soul, profoundly identified with the institutions of the country, desires only what can and must result from the same institutions and the national manners.

"Everywhere people work, live at hotels, marry young, are fond of adventure, are not much afraid of bankruptcy, or danger, or even death, and they are certain that there will be always land enough for a courageous American.

"To this vast social experiment, of which the United States is the workshop, must be added the physical experiment that nature is incessantly carrying on. The rivers change their beds, Niagara is receding, the forests fall, prairies burn up, the temperature becomes by degrees milder and more temperate, the miasmas which exhale from a newly stirred soil lose their morbid power, the means of subsistence increase, the population doubles every twenty years, and it is yet only a preparatory work."

DIED, on the 25th ult, at his residence in the city of New York, in the 60th year of his age, JOHN WOOD, of the mercantile house of Wood, Merritt & Co. He was an esteemed and useful member of New York Monthly Meeting, and an active and efficient director in several benevolent institutions in that city. His illness was brief and severe. It did not, however, find him wholly unprepared. He was impressed with a belief that it would prove fatal, and after a mental conflict to which he subsequently referred, he was favoured with a full assurance that his transgressions, through the atoning blood of his Redeemer, were forgiven, and that he would pass to a happier state of existence.

——, at his residence in Granville, Washington county, N. Y., on the 2d of 5th mo. last, CALEB BARKER, in the 91st year of his age, a member of

* William Jay, in the life of his father John Jay, has shown conclusively that the most active opponents of the British parliament, had no design to repudiate the authority of the crown, until some time after the commencement of the war. The declaration of Independence was a measure into which they were apparently driven by the force of circumstances.

Granville Monthly Meeting. This our dear aged friend, was of a mild peaceful disposition, and by his exemplary character, won the esteem of all who knew him. He breathed his last without a struggle, and it is reverently believed that his end was peace.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The semi-annual Examination at Haverford School will commence on Second day morning, the 9th of next month, and will close on 4th day following at noon.

The winter Term will commence on Fourth day the 16th of 10th month, next, and will close on the 16th of 4th month, 1851.

Applications for admission may be made to CHARLES YARNALL, Secretary of the Board of Managers, 39 Market street, Philadelphia.

SAGACITY AND ATTACHMENT OF THE ELEPHANT.

I have seen many strong instances of the attachment of brutes to man; but I do not think I ever saw that feeling so strongly manifested as by a very young elephant that was brought to this country. Never was parent more fondly caressed by a child, than was the keeper of this affectionate creature by his charge. If he absented himself even for a moment, the little elephant became restless; and if the absence was continued for a few minutes, its distress was quite painful to the spectator. After trying the different fastenings of its prison with its as yet, weak proboscis, it would give vent to the most lamentable pipings, which only ceased when its friend and protector reappeared. And then how it would run to him, passing its infant trunk around his neck, his arm, his body, and lay its head upon his bosom. The poor man had a weary time of it; he was a close prisoner, nor was he released at night even; for he was obliged to sleep by the side of his nursling, which would have pined and died if left by itself.

But great as is the attachment of these animals to their keepers, and obedient as they are, generally, even to a tyrannical mohout, it is dangerous to try their tempers too far. "Of all the dumb beasts," quoth the learned Job Ludolphus, author of the "Ethiopic Lexicon," speaking of the elephant, "this creature certainly shares the most of human understanding; kind usage excites their ambition, contumely fires their revenge;" and doubtless the elephant will treasure up a wrong with human tenacity, and sometimes avenge himself as cruelly as Tiberius himself. Keepers who have needlessly mingled their caresses with blows have felt the fatal effects of their wanton conduct. Fancying that they have the animal entirely under their control, they become the dupes of his apparently submissive behaviour; but the injured animal bides his time, and, taking advantage of an unguarded moment, balances the accumulated account of wrong with the death of the wrong-doer. A terrible instance of this is recorded in one of Zoffany's pictures. When the Vizier of Oude sent his embassy to meet Lord Cornwallis at Calcutta, there was among the elephants that carried the baggage a male with a number of people on his back. T elephant suddenly irritated by a violent, and far as we know, an undeserved stroke with penetrating hawkuss, snatched the unhappy dri from his seat, held him up in his trunk so as render escape or aid impossible, and, after s pending him, as if in warning to others, for a f moments, during which the trembling victim m have endured the very extremity of agonisi fear, deliberately dashed him to pieces. N long ago, an unhappy English keeper was kill by the elephant placed under his charge: he h provoked the vengeance of the long-sufferi creature by his persecutions, and paid the dea penalty.

In the case recorded by Zoffany, the imme ate aggression was, in all probability, the last dr that made the bitter cup overflow; for, unless t animal be naturally of a malignant dispositi there is so much attachment and respect on t part of the brute, that it requires a long course ill treatment to push him beyond the bounds endurance, and make him turn on his mast But there are occasions when he is not less prom to avenge an insult on the spot, and such an o occurred during the siege of Bhurtpore, soon aft the commencement of the present century.

The beleagured city had for a long time be pressed by the British army attended by its hc of camp-followers and attendants. The hot se son approached, and the dry burning winds we at hand: as they prevailed, every tank and eve pond was dried up, and the enormous multitu of human beings and cattle were thrown upon t wells alone for their supply of water. The scen of confusion at these points of attraction may better imagined than described.

Two elephant drivers with their beasts were one of these wells together, and when the usu struggle and confusion amid a war of words we at their height, one of the elephants, which w remarkably large and strong, snatched from t smaller and weaker one the bucket with whic his master had provided him, and which he ca ried at his trunk's end. Loud and long was t squabble between the keepers. The little elepha quietly watched his opportunity, and when h gigantic aggressor was standing with his side t the well, retired a few steps, and then making rush, came with his head full butt against h antagonist's side, and tumbled him in.

The surface of the water was some twenty fee below the level of the ground, and the immersio of the elephant was not calculated to improve th quality of the spring; besides, how was he to b got out? Not that he seemed much disturbed a his ducking, for though there were many feet o water below him, he floated about at his ease appearing rather to enjoy his cool retreat, and t be in no haste to use any exertion for his deliver ance.

At length the mohout bethought him of the

ascines which had been employed in great numers by the army in conducting the seige, and ad them lowered into the well, with the hope iat the animal might be induced so to place iem under him as gradually to raise himself up the top. And here was exhibited a striking istance of the power of man over these massive reatures, and their quickness of perception and bedience. The mohout soon succeeded in aking the elephant understand what he wished im to do, and the sagacious beast continued to ispose of the fascines thrown to him under his et, to such good purpose, that he soon was nabled to stand upon them. But here the iarm of the keeper's ascendency seemed to be roken; for the sly elephant finding himself on rm footing, struck work, and quietly made the ost of the deliciously cold bath which had so nexpectedly fallen to his share, revelling in a xury which he had not enjoyed for many a day. ut what will not the love of arrack do? The ither was at last roused by the most earnest and imulating promises of the intoxicating draught, id again began to arrange the fascines under his et, till he had raised himself so high that, by moving a portion of the masonry surrounding ie top of the well, he was able to step out at the piration of fourteen hours from the commenceent of the affair.—*Broderip's Zoological Reeations.*

EXTRACTS FROM CARPENTER ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

The determination of blood to the skin, which as been noticed as one of the results of the ingesion of alcoholic liquors, has a tendency, when freiently repeated, to produce various disorders in s nutrition, chiefly those resulting from congesion or inflammation of its several tissues. Such sorders show themselves especially in the skin the face; and this for two reasons,—Because, the first place, the face partakes in the general termination of blood towards the head, so that becomes more flushed than any other part of e surface; and also because the exposure of this rt of the cutaneous surface disposes it to be ore affected than that of the body and limbs by ternal cold, which will always tend, by lowerg the vital activity of any vital tissue, to increase e evils resulting from a too copious determinaon of blood towards it. Hence we find the skin the face especially disposed to exhibit those rbuncles, boils, &c., which may be considered, a large proportion of cases, as the direct result habitual intemperance; it is also the part in hich the erysipelatous attacks, so common nong the intemperate, most frequently commence, hen they are not immediately excited by some jury elsewhere; and it is on the face, too, that e most frequently meet with various forms of ne, of which the *acne rosacea* is, in a very large oportion of cases, directly attributable to intemperate habits. There is a disease, noticed by Dr. Darwin, which may be attributed with great probability to a chronic though slight perversion of the nutritive operations of the skin, in consequence of the presence of alcohol in the blood. Of this disease Dr. Darwin says: "Elderly people who have been much addicted to spirituous drinks, as beer, wine, or alcohol, are liable to an eruption all over their bodies, which is attended with very afflicting itching, and which they probably propagate from one part of their bodies to another, with their own nails, by scratching themselves." Most other cutaneous disorders, which are less directly traceable to intemperate habits, are greatly aggravated by them; so that strict abstinence from fermented liquors is an almost invariable rule in the treatment of them, unless the use of these in small quantities should be thought requisite to improve the state of the digestive function.

The immediate effects of alcoholic liquors upon the general appearance of the body, especially as regards the deposition of fat, vary with their nature, and with the circumstances under which they are habitually used. Thus it is generally to be noticed that those who indulge largely in malt liquors become corpulent; the large consumers of wine commonly share the same tendency; but the spirit-drinker is more commonly lean and even emaciated. This difference may partly depend upon the constitution of the liquors; thus ale, beer, &c., contain considerable quantities of saccharine matter, which is either consumed in respiration leaving the fatty matters of the blood to be deposited as fat, or is itself converted into fat. In wine, again, there is more or less of solid matter, which furnishes materials for combustion; whilst in distilled spirits, there is scarcely anything save the alcohol. But it also depends in part upon the amount of solid food habitually taken with the drink; thus the beer-drinker, if he be leading a life of great muscular exertion, may find his appetite but little impaired by his excess; the wine-drinker also usually feeds high; whilst the spirit-drinker, especially among the poorer classes, takes his dram *instead* of solid food, for which he has neither appetite nor pecuniary means. The corpulence of the beer and wine-drinker, however, seldom continues to old age; and the parts which first begin to shrink are the legs, after which the shoulders generally give way, and the whole body becames loose, flabby, and inelastic, the abdomen alone retaining its protuberance, in consequence of the large deposition of fat in the omentum, which is rarely absorbed.

A general corpulence of the body, however, can by no means be admitted as an indication of healthy nutrition; indeed it must be regarded as very much the reverse. No animal in a state of nature exhibits any considerable deposit of fat, except for some especial purpose (as in the case of Cetacea and other warm-blooded animals inhabiting the water, where the coating of fat serves as a non-conductor; or in the case of hybernating

mammals, and also of many birds, whose autumnal accumulation of fat is destined to make up for the deprivation or deficiency of food in the winter:) and when by a change of habits the deposition of fat is artificially promoted, it is obvious that the muscular vigour and general "hardiness" of the system are much impaired, the animal becoming liable to many disorders from which it was previously exempt, and requiring much more careful treatment to keep it in good condition. When, indeed, we find a tendency to the deposition of fat, not in *addition to* but *instead of* the normal tissues, the case is one of "fatty degeneration," and must be regarded as a positive disease.

The clasess of men among whom there is an appearance of remarkable bodily vigour, notwithstanding habitual excess in the use of alcoholic liquors, are those who are continually undergoing great muscular exertion, and who not only drink largely, but eat heartily. Of this class the London coal-heavers, ballasters, and brewers' draymen are remarkable examples; many of them drink from two to three gallons of porter daily, and even spirits besides; they are for the most part large, gross, unwieldy men, and are capable of great bodily exertion,—so long at least, as their exercise is carried on in the open air. But it does not hence follow that they are in a condition of real vigour; for the constitutions of such men break down before they are far advanced in years, even if they do not earlier fall victims (as a large proportion of them do) to the results of disease or injury which were at first apparently of the most trifling character. It is well known to those who have observed the practice of the London Hospitals, that when such men suffer from inflammatory attacks, or from local injuries, these are peculiarly disposed to run on to a fatal termination; in consequence, it is evident, of the deficient plasticity of the blood, of the low assimilative power of the solids, and of the general depression of the whole vital energy, resulting from habitual over-excitement. The want of plasticity of the blood gives to the inflammatory processes an *asthenic* instead of a *sthenic* character; there is no limitation by plastic effusion, but they spread far and wide through the tissues; depletion cannot be borne; and the only hope of sucess lies in the use of opium and stimulants with nutritious diet, to sustain so far as possible the prostrated energy. Thus we see that in such men the slightest scratch or bruise will not unfrequently gives rise to a fatal attack of erysipelas; and that internal organs affected with inflammation rapidly become infiltrated with pus, or pass into a gangrenous state. Hence the surgeon is very unwilling to perform severe operations upon them, knowing their chance of recovery is but small.

He is a good accountant, who can rightly appreciate the value of time.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST STEAMSHIP THAT E... CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.

To the American steamship Savannah, b... by Crooker & Fickett, at Corlear's Hook, in N... York, is universally conceded the honor of be... the first steam-propelled vessel that ever cros... the Atlantic ocean. From the memory of ... of those who formed her crew (Mr. A. Thom... then fireman,) and believed to be, with one ... ception, the only survivor, we are enabled to g... a succinct narrative of her voyage. Accord... to his understanding of the facts, she was b... by a company of gentlemen, with a view of selli... her to the Emperor of Russia. This compa... was organized through the agency of Capt. M... ses Rodgers, afterwards her commander. T... Savannah was a vessel of 380 tons, ship-rigg... and was furnished with a horizontal engi... this was placed between decks—boilers in t... lower hold.

The Savannah sailed from New York "in t... second year of the Presidency of James Monroe... to use the words of our informant, or in the y... 1819. She first went to Savannah. The p... sage occupied seven days, four of which she w... under steam. There she was chartered by t... corporation, as an act of courtesy, to proceed ... Charleston for the purpose of affording Preside... Monroe, who was then on a travelling tour throu... the States, a pleasure excursion. For some r... son, he failed to go, and the steamer returned ... Savannah. While there, forming an object ... much attraction, she took out a pleasure-party ... Tybee Light. From Savannah, she proceed... direct to Liverpool, where she arrived after ... passage of eighteen days during seven of whic... she was under steam.

When about entering St. George's Channel, ... the city of Cork, she was descried by the co... mander of the British fleet, then lying at t... city. Seeing a huge mass of smoke ascendi... from the vessel, enveloping her rigging and ov... shadowing the sky, he naturally inferred that ... vessel was on fire and in distress, and with co... mendable promptitude dispatched two cutters ... her relief. After passing near her a few time... taking a full survey, and firing a few guns acro... her stern, the steamer was boarded. Finall... being satisfied that all was right, the cutters bo... away. The news of her approach having bee... telegraphed to Liverpool, as she drew near th... city, with her sails furled and the American c... lors flying, the pier heads were thronged by man... thousand persons, who greeted her with enthus... astic cheers. Before she came to anchor, th... decks were so crowded that it was with difficult... that the men could move from one part to another... in the performance of their duty. She was after... wards visited by many persons of distinction, an... departed for Elsinore, on her way to St. Peters... burg. She next touched at Copenhagen, wher... she remained two weeks. During her stay, Mr...

ughes, the American Consul, went out in her a pleasure excursion fourteen miles, accompaed by the king and other noted personages. om Copenhagen, she went to Cronstadt and St. etersburg. Not being able to get over the bar the latter place, she lay opposite the city, six les distant. Here, too, she was visited by the nerican Consul, Mr. Campbell, and by the Emror. Here, as at other places she was an obt of much wonderment. She, however, was t sold, as had been expected, and sailed for me, putting into Errington, on the coast of rway, on the passage. From the latter place, e was twenty-two days in reaching Savannah. account of the high price of fuel, she carried steam on the return passage, and the wheels re taken off. A similar course was adopted ring a portion of the time occupied by the pasge out from the United States. As it was arly or quite impossible to carry sufficient fuel the voyage, during pleasant weather, the eels were removed, and canvass substituted. nearing Liverpool, the more effectually to stonish the natives," the wheels were restored. the completion of this voyage, the Savannah s purchased by Captain Nat. Holdrege, disted of her steam apparatus, and used as a cket between Savannah and New York. She bsequently went ashore on Long Island, and oke up.

Although Captain Rodgers was offered $100,000 her, by the King of Sweden, to be paid in mp and iron, delivered at New York, Philadelia, and Boston, the offer was not accepted—e cash being wanted. It is said that $50,000 $60,000 were sunk on this transaction.

Captain Rodgers, the commander of the Sannah, died a few years ago on the Pee Dee ri, North Carolina. He is believed to be the st man that ran a steamboat either to Philalphia or Baltimore. The mate was named ephen Rodgers, and now resides at New London, nnecticut.

Apropos to this subject, we quote from an old e of papers, the following paragraph, which peared at the time of the arrival of the British amship Sirius, in 1838.

"The practicability of the undertaking (navitting the ocean by steam) was, in fact, already ved by American skill—the question now to settled is, its economy, and its superiority to usual mode of navigating: and this we admit ll be due to British enterprise."—*Jour. of Com.*

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Cook had not then navigated the South Seas; lynesia and Australia were names unknown to ography; no Humboldt had then climbed the ides; the valley of the Mississipi had not been plored; no European traveller had ascended the le beyond the first cataract; the Niger was olly veiled in mystery; and the Brahmapootra was unknown, even by name among the rivers of India. The languages and dialects of the Eastern world were as little known as the physical aspect and phenomena of the countries. No Sir William Jones had arisen to set the example of Oriental scholarship as a polite accomplishment; the Sanscrit had as yet attracted no attention from western philologists; the Holy Scriptures had been translated into few vernacular dialects, except those of Western Europe; no Cary or Morrison, no Martyn or Judson, had girded themselves to the task of mastering those languages which had hitherto defied, like an impenetrable rampart, all attempts to gain access to the mind of India and China. A hundred years ago, there were neither Protestant Missionary Societies nor Protes'ant Missions, save only those which had been formed for the propagation of the Gospel in the American Colonies, the Danish Missions in Southern India, and the Moravian Missions in Greenland and South Africa. In fact, the obstacles to success in almost every part of the world, arising from the ascendency and intolerance of the Papal, Mahommedan, and Pagan powers, added to the deficiency of our knowledge and the poverty of our resources, would have proved little short of insurmountable.

London Patriot.

THE INVENTOR OF THE JACQUARD LOOM.

At the recent *soiree* of the Bolton Mechanic Institute, Dr. Bowring told the following interesting story of Jacquard, the inventor of the loom. He said, "I do not know, my friends, whether you have heard the name of Jacquard, or the Jacquard loom, which introduced so great an improvement into the manufacture of silks. I saw the old man only a few days before his death. The city of Lyons, in which he was born, and in which he had been terribly persecuted in early life, felt that it was due to him to make his declining days happy, and they gave him a liberal pension, which enabled him to pass the evening of his life in tranquillity and peace, and to purchase a pretty villa to which was attached a beautiful garden, where I had an opportunity of hearing from his lips the history of his own experience. Perhaps you will allow me to repeat to you a few remarks of that extraordinary man, made to me, seated with him in his bower, fairly and truly under the shade of his own vine and his own fig tree, and on a beautiful summer evening when the sun was setting, and when the decline and setting of that sun reminded me that the sun of Jacquard was setting also, for he was weak, and about to be lost to his generation. Jacquard was a straw-manufacturer in the city of Lyons; he was a poor man and received but little instruction. During the war with England there was an article appeared in the French Moniteur, which stated that a person in England had offered a large sum of money to any man who could produce a machine by which a net could be made. This set him to

work, and he did get over the great difficulty of producing a machine by which a knot could be tied. The thing was forgotten, and by some accident this net was given to the great Emperor Napoleon and he was told that a poor man on the banks of the Rhone had solved a very great and difficult problem. Jacquard, in great poverty one day, and scarcely knowing how to exist, was surprised by the visit of a serjeant of gens d'armes, who knocked at the door. He came down stairs, and the serjeant said, 'I have orders to take you to Paris.' He said, 'Who has sent for me at Paris?' he was told, 'Why you will hear that when you get there. There is a carriage waiting for you.' He said, 'I must send for my wife and make preparations; but the serjeant said, 'No, you must go as you are,' and he was taken to the Palace of the Tuileries, and instantly introduced to two persons—no less distinguished than Napoleon Bonaparte and his great Minister Carnot. Napoleon said, 'They tell me you say you can tie a knot in a straight string (for that is the art of knitting,) by a piece of machinery; I don't believe you.' He continued, 'Now, in order to try you, I will have you locked up in an apartment and supplied with materials upon which to work and every thing you require to make your machine.' Well, Jacquard set to work so locked up, and constructed a machine, was covered with honour, continued to direct his attention to mechanical art, and afterwards produced that machine which bears his name, and to which I have referred, and which, by merely throwing the shuttle across the warp, produced the most beautilul patterns. These machines produced a revolution in France; thrice they attempted to drown him in the Rhone. There was the same violence in this country. There was a crusade against knowledge and against improvement, and nothing but the power of those who were his friends could have secured his life from danger or his person from outrage. He withdrew himself from the world for many years, still attempting to be the benefactor of his native land. Opinion changed, however, and, as I told you, before he died he was the recipient of a liberal pension, not only from the city of Lyons, but from the French Government. He died upon the property which was conveyed to him, the grateful gift of the people he had honoured and elevated, and when he was carried to his tomb, the city of Lyons declared that his portrait should be painted and hung in the School of Arts, where I have seen it. This is an encouragement to all men not to be deterred from great undertakings by the rash and intolerant spirit of a moment; but to feel that the prejudices of time will pass away, and that he who does honour and service to his country will be acknowledged as his country's benefactor."

HYDROPHOBIA.

M. Buisson has written to the Paris Academy of Sciences to claim as his, a small treatise on hydrophobia, addressed to the Academy so far as 1835, and signed with a single initial. The case referred to in that treatise was his own particulars, and the mode of cure adopted, as follows:

He had been called to visit a woman who three days, was said to be suffering under thi ease. She had the usual symptoms—constri of the throat, inability to swallow, abundar cretion of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. neighbors said that she had been bitten by a dog about forty days before. At her own u entreaties she was bled, and died a few hou ter, as was expected.

M. Buisson, who had his hands covered blood incautiously cleansed them with a t which had been used to wipe the mouth of th tient. He then had an ulceration upon o his fingers, but thought it sufficient to wip the saliva that adhered, with a little water. ninth day after, being in his cabriolet, he was denly taken with a pain in his throat, and still greater, in his eyes. The saliva was cont ally pouring into his mouth; the impression current of air, the sight of brilliant bodies, g him a painful sensation; his body appeared to l so light, that he felt as though he could leap f a great height; he experienced, he said, a w to run and bite, not men but animals and ina mate bodies. Finally, he drank with difficu and the sight of water was still more distress to him than the pain in his throat. These sy toms recurred every five minutes, and it appea to him as though the pain commenced in the fected finger and extended thence to the sho der.

From the whole of the symptoms he judged hi self afflicted with hydrophobia, and resolved terminate his life by stifling himself in a va bath. Having entered one for this purpose, caused the heat to be raised to 107 deg. 36 s Fah., when he was equally surprised and delig ed to find himself free of all complaint. left the bathing room well, dined heartily, a drank more than usual. Since that time he sa he has treated in the same manner more th eighty persons bitten, in four of whom the sym toms had declared themselves, and in no case h he failed, except in that of one child seven yea old, who died in the bath.

The mode of treatment he recommends is, th the person bit should take a certain number of v por baths (commonly called Russian,) and shoul induce every night, a violent perspiration, b wrapping himself in flannels and covering him self with a feather bed; the transpiration is fa vored by drinking freely of a warm decoction o sarsaparilla. He declares, so convinced is he o the efficacy of his mode of treatment, that he wil suffer himself to be inoculated with the disease As a proof of the utility of copious and continua perspiration, he relates the following anecdote:— A relative of the musician Gretry was bitten by a

l dog, at the same time with many other per-
s, who all died of hydrophobia. For his part,
ing the first symptoms of the disease, he took
ancing night and day, saying he that wished
ie gaily. He recovered.
M. Buisson also cites the old stories of dancing
ng a remedy for the bite of a tarantula; and
ws attention to the fact, that animals in whom
madness is most frequently found to develope
lf spontaneously, are dogs, wolves and foxes,
ch never perspire.—*Massachusetts Spy.*

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Dr. Warren, of Boston, lately communicated the
owing among other interesting particulars in
ard to the Siamese twins:—

'The connecting substance is very strong, and
no great sensibility; it can be severely han-
l without causing pain. No pulsating vessel can
felt in it. The slightest motion of one is im-
diately followed by the other in the same direc-
n, so that the same wish seems to influence both:
s is quite involuntary, or a habit formed by ne-
sity. They always face in the same direction,
nding nearly side by side, and cannot without
onvenience face in opposite directions. One
ather more intellectual than the other; the
st intellectual being rather irritable, the other
ng extremely amiable.

The connection between these twins might afford
ne very interesting observations in physiology,
rapeutics, and pathology. There is doubtless
onnection by minute blood vessels, absorbents,
d nervous filaments, which might transmit the
ion of medicines and the causes of disease. As
as known, any indisposition of one extends to
e other; they are inclined to sleep and eat at
e same time and in the same quantity, and per-
m in the same manner other similar acts. It
supposed that when they are asleep, touching
e awakens both, but when awake, an impulse
ven to one does not affect the other. The slight-
t movement of one is so soon perceived by the
her, that a careless observer might think they
ted simultaneously. No part seems to have a
rception common to both, except the middle of
e connecting substance, and its neighborhood;
r when an impression is made at this part, it is
lt by both, while beyond this space it is felt
ly by the one on the side to which it is ap-
ied.

From the limited vascular and nervous connec-
on that can be discovered, Dr. Warren supposes
at the influence of medicine, transmitted from
ne to the other, would be inconsiderable; and the
me would apply to most diseases—for instance,
slight fever would not extend from one to the
her, while diseases communicable through the
sorbents or capillaries, (as small pox) would be
adily transmitted. The beatings of both hearts
incide exactly, as also the pulses under ordinary
ircumstances; if one exerts himself without the other, his pulse alone will be quickened, while the latter is unchanged. They breathe also exactly together.

This harmony of the corporeal functions would lead us to ask if there be a similar harmony in the intellectual functions; if they are identically the same person. There is no reason to suppose that their intellectual operations are any more the same than they would be in any two persons, confined together, educated under similar circumstances, and with similar habits and tastes.

Then would come the question whether they could be separated with safety. Perhaps such an operation would not be necessarily fatal, but the peritoneum may be continous from one to the other, and the opening of this great serous cavity might be attended with dangerous symptoms. Should one die before the other, it should be immediately performed, but no surgeon would be justified in attempting such an operation to free them from mere inconvenience; which inconvenience, if we may believe the reports of their domestic affairs and flourishing condition in worldly goods, is after all of no very great importance.—*Penn. Inq.*

THE GENIUS OF DEATH.

BY CROWLEY.

What is death? 'Tis to be free!
No more to love, or hope, or fear—
To join the great equality:
All alike are humbled there!
The mighty grave
Wraps lord and slave;
Nor pride nor poverty dare come
Within that refuge house, the tomb!

Spirit with the drooping wing,
And the ever weeping eye,
Thou of all earth's kings art king!
Empires at thy footstool lie!
Beneath thee strewed,
Their multitude,
Sink like waves upon the shore:
Storms shall never rouse them more!

What's the grandeur of the earth
To the grandeur round thy throne?
Riches, glory, beauty, birth,
To thy kingdom all have gone.
Before thee stand
The wondrous band;
Bards, heroes, sages, side by side,
Who darken'd nations when they died!

Earth has hosts; but thou canst show
Many a million for her one:
Through thy gates the mortal flow
Has for countless years roll'd on:
Back from the tomb
No step has come:
There fixed, till the last thunder's sound
Shall bid thy prisoners be unbound!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

By the Steamship Niagara, we have Liverpool dates to the 3d inst.

ENGLAND.—The Exciting debate in the House of Commons continues to be, the admission or non-

admission of Baron Rothschild to his seat in Parliament. The Attorney General having intimated that he had some definite resolutions to propose, the further discussion of the question was adjourned. In the course of the sitting, he gave notice that he would shortly move the two following resolutions—

First. "That Baron Rothschild is not entitled to vote in this House, or to sit in this House, during any debate, until he shall take the oath of abjuration in form appointed by law."

Second. "That this house will, at the earliest opportunity in the next session of Parliament, take into its serions consideration the form of the oath of abjuration, with a view to relieve Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion."

A meeting, numerously attended, has been held in Manchester, for the purpose of considering a plan for the cultivation of cotton in the West Indies.

Lord Brougham is to be created an earl, with the reversion of the title to his brother.

The British Admiralty have given notice of the arrival of intelligence from Capt. Austin, and the English and American squadrons sent in search of Sir John Franklin. Capt. Austin, on board the Eugenia, transport, left Whale Fish Island on the 23d of the Sixth month; all well; perfect in equipment, the steamers with six months' coal on board. The day after Capt. Austin sailed, the American Expedition, consisting of two schooners, arrived at Whale Fish Island, and sailed to the northward on the 29th, all well. The season for exploration has fairly opened but no intelligence of the missing vessels has been obtained.

The accounts from Ireland relative to the potato blight are extremely conflicting, but the general tone of the Irish papers is favourable.

Private advices have been received from Amboyna, one of the Moluccas, announcing the occurrence there of a severe earthquake, after which an epidemic broke out which carried off nearly all the European population. It is also stated that on the 28th of 2d month there were some eruptions of the volcanoes in Ternate, preceded by a rumbling sound like thunder, and a concussion like gun shots. A shower of ashes was thrown out and fell into the sea.

A cargo of wheat grown near Jerusalem has arrived at Cork.

The celebrated Liebig is about to visit the United States for the purpose of Lecturing on Chemistry.

France.—The Moderates are said to be getting tired of the sway of Louis Napoleon and the belief gains ground that he will not be re-elected at the expiration of his term of office 1853. It is said that the French Government, in conjunction with England and Prussia, are pressing negotitions in order to terminate by treaty, the differences between Denmark and the Dutchies. The Schleswig government has issued a proclamation in which it declares that its army, though compelled to fall back, is not beaten. There has been no change in the relative position of the hostile forces since the 28th ult. The Danes remain at and about Tropp and the Holsteiners behind the Wattensee, at the junction of the Eder with the Holstein Canal.

Prussia.—Prussia has recalled her envoy from the conference at Frankfort. This step will have the effect of weakening the growing power of Austria in German affairs.

Austria and Hungary.—The state of siege at Vienna and Prague was to be abolished on the 18th inst. It is reported that a general amnesty will shortly be granted to all the Hungarian prisone remaining in confinement.

Turkey.—The Ottoman Porte has notified t refugees at Schumla, that such of them as may willing to emigrate to America will receive pa ports, and a sum of 1000 piastres (about $50) aid of their journey.

The Spanish steamer Pizarro arrived at Ne York on the night of the 16th inst., having on boa the Count de Alcoy, Captain General of Cuba. I comes to try the influence of our northern clima upon his enervated constitution, and not upon a business of an official character.

The Cholera had almost entirely subsided Harper's Ferry. The Baltimore Patriot states th there is now no cholera on the line of the Baltimo and Ohio railroad. At Pittsburg, Cincinnati, a St. Louis, also, we learn that the disease has great subsided.

There are now eight large and splendid ocea steamships in the course of construction at Ne York, and all nearly completed. Two of them a intended for the Pacific Ocean.

Congressional.—The bill to establish a Territ rial government for New Mexico, after undergoi various amendments, passed the Senate on the 15 inst. One of these amendments secures the rig of Habeas Corpus to persons claimed as slaves, a provides for the carrying of the question of slave to the Supreme Court.

On the 15th inst., the Senate confirmed the nom nation of Thomas M. T. McKennon, of Pennsy vania, as Secretary of the Interior, and of Charl M. Conrad, of Louisiana, as Secretary of War.

On the 19th, the bill for the recovery of fugitiv slaves was taken up, and a motion was made insert a provision, that when an alleged fugiti denied the right of the claimant, the questio should be decided by a jury. After some debat this motion was rejected by a vote of 11 yeas to 2 nays. Senator Winthrop moved an amendmen securing the right of habeas corpus to the allege fugitive, and providing for a judicial review of t decisions of the proposed commissioners, whic was also rejected—yeas 11, nays 26.

On the 20th this bill was again taken up, when a amendment was adopted, without a division, whic provides for the appointment of three commissio ers in each county, whose decision in cases of pe sons claimed as fugitive slaves, shall be final. B a substitute for the entire bill is proposed.

The latest news from Texas informs that Gov. Be has issued commissions to persons in almost eve county, for the raising of troops; but it appears u certain whether the object is to take forcible po session of the disputed territory, or to repel the i cursions of the Indians, who are said to be commi ting frequent depredations in the western parts the state.

A Friend is wanted to fill the office of Superi tendent of Haverford School. Information in refe ence to the duties of the station, may be obtained application to either of the undersigned.

Thomas Kimber, No. 50 North Fourth street.
Josiah Tatum, " " "
Alfred Cope, Walnut street Wharf.
John Farnum, No. 26 South Front street.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 5th. tf.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 31, 1850. No. 50

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Testimony of Salem, Massachusetts, Monthly Meeting of Friends respecting HENRY CHASE, *deceased, with some notice respecting his wife,* BETSEY CHASE, *also deceased.*

"The memory of the just is blessed." It is n the experience of many, that the humble walkng of those who through faith and patience have nherited the promises of preservation here, and f a well grounded hope of acceptance in the Beoved hereafter, is indeed blessed, as an encouragement to those who come after them, in endeavorng through grace to walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing.

The remembrance of the pious lives and peaceul deaths of our dear friends Henry and Betsey hase being still livingly with us, we are concerned o bear this our testimony respecting them.

He was the son of Abner and Rebekah Chase, f Salem, who were Friends in good esteem, and as born in that place on the eighth of the twelfth onth, 1773. His father dying, ninth of ninth onth, 1784, when he was ten years of age, the harge of him with three other sons and two daughrs, devolved upon his pious mother, who was favorl so faithfully to discharge her duty to her children, s to leave behind her in their minds a very sweet membrance.

He was early apprenticed to a mechanical mployment, and having served therein during is minority, pursued for many years that callg.

In the year 1801, he was united in marriage ith Betsey Abbot, the daughter of Stephen Abot, of Salem, she being then in the twenty-third ear of her age.

Her father was a man of much respectability in he world, and, an Episcopalian, in which way his aughter had been carefully educated. But she aving been taught, through much suffering and sappointment, as well as mental conflict, the unsatisfying nature of all earthly enjoyments, and being graciously visited with secret intimations of the light of Christ in her heart, showing her the emptiness of all mere forms of religion and worship, was made willing to renounce the gayeties and allurements of the world, to which by her situation in life she was exposed, and by which she was surrounded, and to learn in the school of Christ of the spiritual nature of true religion, and as she through grace submitted herself to the purifying operations of the Holy Spirit, she became adorned with a meek and humble mind, and was enabled to take up the cross to her own inclinations, and to confess her Saviour before men. Under these experiences, she was concerned to unite herself in membership with Friends. She was received a member by this Monthly Meeting in the seventh month, 1800, in the twenty-second year of her age.

In her, our dear friend was favored with a true and sympathising companion and helpmeet, to whom he was nearly united during the remainder of her life.

She was a woman of remarkably tender and sympathising spirit, feeling for others' sorrows and making them her own, willing to spend and be spent to alleviate their sufferings. She was a kind, tender, and affectionate mother to her children, and, in divers instances faithfully fulfilled the duties of a mother to the motherless and the orphan. Her mild and gentle spirit fully entered into the sorrows of those around her, and perhaps few according to her ability, have been enabled more fully to bear the burdens of others, and thus fulfil the law of Christ.

Her last sickness, with which she was attacked first month, twelfth, 1843, was sudden and of a distressing character, (the croup,) which she bore with great patience, expressing entire resignation to the Divine will, saying, "she was in the hands of a merciful God, who doeth all things well." The nature of her disorder was such, that she could express but little; yet a holy calm evidently sustained her, until the morning of the seventeenth, when she quietly closed her useful life, and, we humbly trust, was permitted to join the innumerable company which surround the throne.

As our dear friend Henry Chase advanced in years, he was graciously enabled, through the visitations of Divine love, to deepen in religious

experience, his affections became more and more withdrawn from earth and earthly things, and set on things above.

In the gracious dealings of a merciful Saviour with him, he was led to pass through many and deep baptisms of spirit, so necessary in order to know a passing from death unto life; so indispensable in order fully to realize the corruptions of the natural heart, and to come to experience deliverance therefrom, and of being born again of the incorruptible seed by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever; of having the defilements of the soul washed away in the precious blood of Christ, and former sins blotted out by and through that one great sacrifice for sin made without the gates of Jeruselem, and to experience redemption through him the one only Saviour.

Under these experiences, he became qualified to speak a word in season to the weary and sin-sick soul; to comfort the mourners in Israel; and to encourage the heavy hearted in Jerusalem, by pointing them to the alone source of true consolation, even unto Him who of God is made unto the faithful wisdom and righteousness, sanctification and redemption. He was also concerned to admonish the lukewarm and careless, and to warn the indifferent, stirring up the pure mind in all to diligence in the work of the soul's everlasting welfare.

He first spoke in the ministry, as we believe, as early as the year 1815; and, for a considerable time his communications were in a few words and not frequent, and delivered in great humility and fear. It was probably in reference to an occasion of this kind, that he made the following memorandum, under date of fifth month, twenty-seventh, 1817: "This day has been a trying one to me. O, that I may be found working out my soul's salvation in fear and trembling before the Lord. I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that I love him more than the loaves and fishes. May I have a safe hiding-place, as under the shadow of his holy wing."

As he was faithful, his gift was enlarged, and he was enabled at times to set forth the abundant riches of Christ to a lost and fallen world. Yet he was ever humble; and humility of soul, to lie low as at the feet of the Master, reverently waiting there upon him for a renewal of spiritual strength, was often the subject of his earnest exhortations.

There are many among us who well remember the impressions which accompanied his simple ministry, attended with no outward adorning, and how we, some of us at least, sympathised with him when we saw him stand tremblingly before the people, to cast in his mite into the treasury of the Lord. In supplication, as we reverently believe, he was sometimes favored with near access to the throne of grace.

He was acknowledged as a minister by this Monthly Meeting in the first month 1829. His religous services were mostly confined to his own Monthly and Quarterly Meetings though he occasionally visited neighboring Quarterly Meetings.

In all that he did, his desire appeared to be to do all to the glory of Him who had done so great things for him, and to ascribe all to His free grace. His memorandums all bear the impress of a true Christian spirit, no dependence upon man but entire dependence upon the merits of a crucified and risen Lord. They throughout bear evidence of a lively zeal for the ever-blessed cause, and he often alludes to deep baptisms, through which he had to pass, which were known only to him and to his God. We believe he endeavored to walk carefully and with great circumspection among men, and faithfully to occupy the talents committed to his charge. To visit the sick and afflicted was, for much of the time of his religious life, an occupation in which he was much engaged; and in imparting true Christian counsel, and leading the dejected mind to the alone source of true consolation, we believe, he was often graciously helped and qualified.

His religious sympathies were limited by no narrow bouud. The followers of the Lamb, of whatever denomination among men were recognized and owned by him as subjects of the same Divine grace, the heirs of the same salvation; and among the tender-hearted whom he visited, of various religious professions, he is spoken of with great love and veneration, evidencing that such was the purity of his Christian character, that it was seen and acknowledged by all, whose hearts had been touched by the quickening influences of the Spirit, to whose operations he had in so large measure submitted.

As he grew in years, the infirmities of age settled upon him, and he was for several of the last years of his life infirm and weak, his mind partaking of the weakness of his body. In this feeble state, in which he seemed to have nothing to do but to die, his mind dwelt much on heaven and heavenly things. A childlike simplicity and innocence of mind were conspicuous with him, and the company and conversation of the devoted and religiously inclined were then, as ever, enjoyed and highly prized by him. His feebleness of body and mind gradually increased with increasing years, accompanied with great quietness of spirit, evidencing that his day's work having kept pace with the day, little remained for him to do but patiently to wait till his change should come.

His last sickness commenced the thirty-first of fifth month, 1846, and from that time he was confined to his bed, when he observed that he felt very peaceful, and was not afraid to die. On the fifth of sixth month following, his mind became much brighter than it had been for a long time previous, and near the middle of the day, for an hour or more, much of the clearness and vigor of his former state, when in health, returned.

uring this time, he said, "that he was now go-
g to his everlasting rest, and that he felt great
ve for every one." He desired that his friends
the neighborhood might be called in, which
as done; and as they stood around his bed, he
id, "he wished to express to them how much
ace he had enjoyed in living together with them,
d now, as he was about to leave them, he de-
ed it might be with the same precious feelings."
e called to mind circumstances which had oc-
rred in his youth, and observed, "I find the
rd is not slack concerning his promises."
nd speaking of some who had weakened in their
ve, he said "they do not dwell deep enough."

It was indeed a fresh evidence of the tender
ercies of the Lord, that, although through the
firmities of the flesh he was for many years
wed down, and little seemed left for him to en-
y in this life, yet as he drew near to the confines
another and better world, that spiritual life
emed to be renewed, and to the encouragement
those he left behind, was permitted to shine
th with increased brightness.

He quietly departed sixth month, eighth, 1846,
ed upwards of seventy-two years; a minister
er thirty years. Thus passed away, we rever-
tly trust, from earth to heaven one truly beloved.
was buried in Friends' burial-ground in Salem,
the eleventh of sixth month, 1846, after a
emn meeting in Friends' meeting-house wherein
ers impressive testimonies were borne, and at
grave, (which also contained the remains of
deceased wife,) during a solemn pause, vocal
dence was borne to the sufficiency of that grace
ich can alone enable to triumph over the grave,
the memorable language of Scripture, "O,
th, where is thy sting! O, grave where is thy
tory?

For Friends' Review.

A REMARKABLE RECOGNITION.

In the early part of the current century, there
ed in the state of Maryland, in the condition
a slave a young man, named Levin, who form-
the determination, that he would not spend his
in slavery. His evident attachment to free-
n, seems to have convinced his master, that he
uld never be a valuable slave, and he was
refore permitted to purchase himself, upon
at were deemed moderate terms. The sum
uired being raised by his industry and fru-
ity, his "free papers" were obtained.

But he had married a slave, and had several child-
who were also slaves; and Levin and his wife
cluded to secure the freedom of herself and
children in a summary manner. They there-
eloped with their family, and located them-
res in New Jersey. But they had not been
g there till they were discovered, and she with
children, then four in number, two boys and
girls, were returned to the state from
ch she had escaped. A few months after her
capture, she made a second effort to obtain her freedom, taking the girls, who were the youngest, with her, but leaving the boys in the custody of their master. In this case she was more successful than before; for she and her husband, who was legally free, have not since been disturbed by the claims of the owner. But the boys were left to the discretion of a master, and the agonized parents could obtain no information respecting them, except that they had been sold to the far south.

About forty-two or forty-three years passed away, during which time the father descended to the grave, and the mother remained totally ignorant of the fate of her lost sons. In the mean time other children had arisen, but these boys were not forgotten. The anxious parents had informed the younger children what they knew respecting them. The names of the boys were Levin and Peter; and with this fact the younger children were acquainted.

One of these children, born subsequently to the flight of the mother, named William Sill, is employed as clerk in the Anti-Slavery Office in this city; and he became the medium through which one of the long lost boys was restored to the surviving parent.

On the 2d instant, two coloured men, one of whom was an acquaintance of William Sill, and the other a stranger, called at the Anti-slavery office; and the stranger was introduced as Peter Freedman of Alabama. Peter stated that he and an elder brother, named Levin, were stolen from some place in this direction, about forty-one or forty-two years ago, when he was a child of about six years. He knew that his father was named Levin and his mother Sidney, but could not tell the last name. He remembered that upon missing his mother, and manifesting a desire to go to her, he and his brother were told they should be taken to her; but they soon found themselves in the hands of a slaveholder in Kentucky. They remained there about thirteen years, when they were sold to Alabama, where they passed through several hands. About nineteen years ago Levin died.

Within the last two years, Peter prevailed upon a gentleman to buy him with a view of being permitted to work out his freedom. The sum demanded was five hundred dollars. This amount he was enabled to raise, by working at night, performing extra jobs by day, and using all possible activity and economy, and he became a free man.

Though more than forty years of his life were passed in slavery, it appears he had never relinquished the hope of becoming eventually free.

When this primary object of desire was accomplished, he was anxious to find his family connections, for whom he retained the warmest affection. He therefore endeavoured to save money enough to defray the expense of a journey to the north in search of his family and friends. The distance travelled on this apparently hopeless expedition

was about fifteen hundred miles. On the first of the month he arrived in this city, and on the next day was introduced to the clerk at the Anti-slavery office, as already mentioned. This young man immediately recognised in his narrative, the names of his own parents, and the story of their lost sons, agreeing as far as the knowledge and recollections of such a child could be expected to do, with the accounts which he had often heard from his mother. He also observed that his new acquaintance bore in his countenance, a strong resemblance of his own mother. These circumstances left no doubt, that the long lost brother was found; and on the following day he was conducted by two of his sisters who reside in Philadelphia, to the dwelling of his mother in New Jersey.

Peter not knowing his own patronymic had assumed the surname of his master; and he seems to have supposed himself legally free; and we may conjecture that his desire of freedom was stimulated by the belief that his slavery was illegal. He has a wife and three children, who are slaves in Alabama, and he has set out on his return to that state, with a view of purchasing their freedom if practicable; or remaining with them in case of being unable to effect it.

In this simple narrative we have an imperfect view of the condition to which many anxious parents are reduced by this unfeeling system of slavery. To many of them it would, no doubt, be a relief to be informed that their children had found a release from servitude in the house appointed for all living. We also perceive in this case a striking illustration of the warmth of affection in a man who had been nearly all his days the victim of oppression. There are probably few men of our own colour, who would have the resolution to undertake such a journey, on so blind a trail, in search of relations of whom nothing had been heard for more than forty years.

E. L.

For Friends' Review.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIAN PIETY.

In the supplementary notes of J. Pye Smith's work on Geology, I find the following extract from a letter written at Thiers in 1839 by a minister of the English Church, "well known and highly respected." It is calculated, one would apprehend, to be gratifying to the disciples of Christ, who hail with joy every indication of the approach of that day foretold by the prophet, "when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

B.

"Amongst the hills of Auvergne and in the Department of the Puy de Dome, is situated the town of Thiers. It is celebrated for its picturesque position, being planted on the steep declivities of rocks and mountains, which are adorned with chesnut-trees, walnuts, oaks, and other striking ornaments of the forest. In front, and at no great distance, is the pyramidal Puy de Dome with the whole chain of mountains of Mont d'Or and the Cantal; beneath them is the beautiful plain of Clermont, with the silver stream of the Dore winding its way through the midst, and all around the rugged peaks and deep dark mountain ravines stand in striking contrast with sloping hills clothed with vines and corn-fields. The population of this town, computed at 15,000, is almost entirely employed in the manufacture of cutlery. One universal sound, the hammer clinking on the anvil, and the file rasping on the vice continually strikes the ear *in every street* and no other noise has disturbed, from time immemorial, the dull uniformity of Thiers. During the terrible convulsions of the Revolution and the Empire, this place, indeed, as all others in France, had to deplore its youth sacrificed in foreign fields; and the monotony of human life was then arrested by the news of some falling by the lake of Mantua, others at the walls of Sarragossa and others on the plains of Germany. But the regrets of such calamities have long since ceased to agitate the hearts of survivors, and nothing seems to occupy attention but to partake of food to labour for its acquisition, and to die. About two years ago, however, the quiet of the scene was disturbed by a most novel occurrence, The report was circulated, 'There are Protestants arrived at Thiers; they are selling Bibles; they are praying, reading, conversing at the Boullet.' This intelligence acted like an electric shock on the somnolent population. Out rushed no less, it is asserted, than 2,000 persons towards the place where one of the *colporteurs* of the Geneva Society was explaining in his simple manner the great truths of the Gospel. So furious was the mob, such their threats, their gesticulations, and their spirit, that the most serious consequences were apprehended. Not only had the colporteur to escape with the utmost haste by a way removed from the tumult, but even the *commissaire de police* and the *gen d'armes* had to interfere most promptly to prevent evil. The riot of this day will ever be a memorable fact in the history of Thiers!

"It might have been supposed that truth, meeting with such opposition on its first arrival, would have retired in dismay from the whole region; but such an opinion would have been most erroneous. It has pleased the God of mercy to pour out his Holy Spirit so remarkably on this place, that a considerable number of persons are not only reading with attention the Holy Scriptures, and affording good hopes of eventual conversion, but an infant Church of Protestant Christians has been already formed; and at the first sacrament, no less than twenty-seven persons, all of them, in the judgment of charity, sincerely seeking eternal salvation, were partakers.

"I have been residing in the midst of this

ittle flock about a fortnight, and I am deeply af-ected with admiration at the work of divine grace vhich is here exhibited. Eighteen months ago he very name of Protestant was scarcely known n the neighbourhood, no right views of Christ nd his salvation were in existence, the grossest uperstitions of popery, and the most reckless in-idelity divided the territory between them; in hort, a moral midnight brooded over the whole opulation: now a religious impression has been roduced of the most extensive character; not a amily, perhaps, can be found, which has not con-ersed, and thought, and felt either favourably or nfavourably, on this great subject. Up to this our the Protestant labourers are the theme of niversal and perpetual conversation. To my wn observation the twenty-seven communicants bove-mentioned, and several others, have been brought from darkness to light, and from the ower of Satan unto God;' and it is known to od alone how far eventually the blessings of the ospel will be diffused in this region.

"It is most interesting to mark the new con-erts, to observe their diligent study of the Bible, ome of them even in old age beginning to read, nat they may peruse the sacred pages; to listen o them singing delightfully the praises of God, n the beautiful hymns and tunes of our Geneva rethren; to hear with what simplicity and unc-on they lead the prayers of the congregation hen invited to do so; and, above all, to notice nat 'where sin abounded, grace doth much more ound.' The habitual deportment of the con-erts is highly consistent; the world cannot re-roach them with ill-conduct; some of their umber, who had been notorious for drunkenness nd other sins, are now eminent examples of tem-erance and holiness, and 'the peace of God hich passeth all understanding,' reigns over the hole Church. I was exceedingly struck with ne expression of countenance of many persons nongst them. There is a calm, solid happiness ortrayed on their features, which no principle, o ideas, no events, however prosperous in life, othing but the assurance of eternal glory, through ne sacrifice of Christ our Redeemer, could ever roduce."

EXTRACTS FROM "GLEANINGS FROM PIOUS AUTHORS."

There is one class of dangers pertaining alike every profession, every branch of study, every nd of distinct pursuit. I mean the danger in ch, to him who is devoted to it, of over-rating importance as compared with others, and again unduly extending its province. To a man ho has no enlarged views, no general cultiva-on of mind, and no familiar intercourse with e enlightened and the worthy of other classes sides his own, the result must be more or less the several forms of *narrow-mindedness*. To ply to all questions, on all subjects, the same principles and rules of judging that are suitable to the particular questions and subjects about which *he* is especially conversant;—to bring in those subjects and questions an all occasions, suit-able or unsuitable, like the painter Horace al-ludes to, who introduced a cypress tree into the picture of a shipwreck;—to regard his own par-ticular pursuit as the one important and absorb-ing interest;—to look on all other events, trans-actions, and occupations, chiefly as they minister more or less to that;—and to feel a clannish at-tachment to the members of that particular pro-fession or class he belongs to *as a body or class*, (an attachment, by the bye, which is often lim-ited to the collective *class*, and not accompanied with kindly feelings towards the individual mem-bers of it,) and to have more or less an aliena-tion of feeling from those of other classes:—all these, and many other such, are symptoms of that narrow-mindedness, which is to be found alike in all who do not carefully guard themselves against it, whatever may be the profession or department of study of each.

Let none compromise their principles. Let none concede to the practices of the world, from the mistaken notion of conciliating prejudices, or winning over the ungodly to religion. We must be singular if we would be holy; we must be consistent, if we would be useful. If we are faithful, we must indeed expect reproach; if we boldly confess Christ before men, and steadily maintain that marked distinction which forms the line of separation between the church and the world, we must submit to have our names cast out as evil. But true Christians ought never to shrink from the cross. Like Caleb, they should follow the Lord fully, when all else forsake him; and, like Joshua, they should declare, with humil-ity and integrity of heart, in the face of a sneer-ing world: "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord." We must let men see the *foundation* of our practice, and why we cannot do as others do. We must make them acquainted with our principles, and let them know what are those secret springs of action which cause us to move in a direction so opposed to theirs. This frank and ingenuous conduct may open the minds and touch the hearts of some, who, through grace, may be led to say: "We will go with you, for we perceive that God is with you." At all events, such upright dealing will bring comfort in to our own souls, and preserve us from falling into those snares which Satan lays to catch the fearful and double-minded professor. But if we are *habitually* afraid of being decided; if we endeav-our to keep fair with the world; if we want to live like the borderers between the two kingdoms of light and darkness, maintaining a sort of friendly intercourse with the inhabitants on either side of the line; if we are ashamed of avowing our principles before men, when duty and the honour of Christ call for such an avowal;

then we may be assured, on the truth of the gospel, that we have no scriptural evidence of being the children of God; for thus saith our divine Saviour: "Whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven." "If we deny him, he will also deny us."

DAVY'S SAFETY-LAMP.

Art often presses into its service the discoveries of Science, but it sometimes provokes them. Art surveys the fruit of the toil of the philosopher, and selects such as suits her purposes; but sometimes, not finding what is suitable to her wants, she makes an appeal to Science, whose votaries direct their researches accordingly toward the desired object, and rarely fail to attain them. One of the most signal examples of the successful issue of such an appeal presents itself in the *safety-lamp*.

The same gas which is used for the purposes of illumination of our cities and towns (and which, as is well known, is obtained from coals by the process of baking in close retorts) is often spontaneously developed in the seams of coal, which form the mines, and collects in large quantities in the galleries and workings where the coal-miners are employed. When this gas is mingled with common air, in a certain definite proportion, the mixture becomes highly explosive, and frequently catastrophes, attended with frightful loss of life, occurred in consequence of this in the mines. The prevalence of this evil at length became so great, that government called the attention of scientific men to the subject, and the late Sir Humphrey Davy engaged in a series of experimental researches with a view to the discovery of some efficient protection for the miner, the result of which was, the now celebrated safety-lamp.

Davy first directed his inquiries to the nature and properties of flame. What is flame? was a question which seems until then never to have been answered or even asked.

All known bodies, when heated to a certain intensity, become luminous. Thus iron, when its temperature is elevated, first gives a dull red light, which becomes more and more white as the temperature is increased, until at length it becomes as white as the sun. Davy showed that gaseous substances are not exempt from this law, and that flame is nothing more than *gas* rendered *white hot*.

He further showed that if the gas thus rendered white hot be cooled, it will cease to be luminous in the same manner, and from the same cause as would be the case with a red hot poker plunged in water.

He showed that the gas which forms flame may be cooled by putting it in contact with any substance, such as metal, which, being a good conductor, would deprive it of so much of its c loric that it must cease to be luminous.

Thus, if a piece of wire net-work, with mesh sufficiently close, be held over the flame of lamp or candle, it will be found that the flan will not pass through the meshes. The wi will become red hot, but no flame will appe above it.

It is not, in this case, that the gas whic forms the flame does not pass through the mesh of the wire, but in doing so, it gives up so muc of its heat to the metal, that when it escap from the meshes above the wire, it is no long hot enough to be luminous.

Sir Humphrey Davy, in the researches whic he was called to make, discovered this importa fact, which enabled him to explain the natu and properties of flame; and having so discover it, he did not fail promptly to apply it to th solution of the practical problem with which h had to grapple.

This problem was to enable the miner to wall lamp in hand, through an atmosphere of hig explosive gas, without the possibility of pr ducing explosion. It was, as though he wer required to thrust a blazing torch through a mass of gunpowder without either extinguishing th flambeau or igniting the powder; with this di ference, however, that the gaseous atmospher to which the miner was often exposed was inf nitely more explosive than gunpowder.

The instrument by which he accomplishe this was as remarkable for its simplicity as fo its perfect efficiency. A common lantern, con taining a lamp or candle, instead of being a usual enclosed by glass or horn, was enclosed b wire gauze of that degree of fineness in it meshes which experiment had proved to be im pervious to flame. When such a lantern wa carried into an atmosphere of explosive gas, th external atmosphere would enter freely throug the wire gauze, and would burn quietly withi the lantern; but the meshes which thus permit ted the cold gas to enter, forbid the white-ho gas within to escape without parting with s much of its heat in the transit as to deprive i of the character and properties of flame; so that although it passed into the external explosiv atmosphere, it was no longer in a condition t inflame it.

The lamp thus serves a double purpose; it i at once a *protection* and a *warning*. It protects because the flame within cannot ignite the ga outside the lantern. It warns, because th miner, seeing the gas burning within the lantern is informed that he is enveloped by an explosiv atmosphere, and takes measures accordingly t ventilate the gallery, and meanwhile to preven unguarded lights from entering it.

Nothing can be imagined more triumphantly successful than this investigation of Sir Hum phrey Davy. Some philosophers have the goo fortune to arrive at great scientific discoveries i

the prosecution of those researches to which the course of their labors leads them. Some are so happy as to make inventions of high importance in the arts, when such applications are suggested by the laws which govern the phenomena that have arisen in their experimental researches. But we cannot remember any other instance in which an object of research being proposed to an experimental philosopher, foreign to his habitual inquiries, having no associations with those trains of thought in which his mind has been previovsly involved, he has prosecuted the inquiry so as to arrive not only at the development of a natural law of the highest order, the fruitful parent of innumerable consequences of great general importance in physics, but has at the same time realized an invention of such immense utility as to form an epoch in the history of art, and to become the means of saving countless numbers of human lives.

Magnetized wire-gauze.—As wire-gauze drains flame of its danger in the safety-lamp, it drains air of its poison by another felicitous application of a physical principle in the case of the needle-grinder's mask. In that department of industry, the health of the artisan was impaired, and the duration of his life abridged, by respiring continually, while at work, an atmosphere impregnated with steel-dust. A mask was invented composed of a gauze formed of magnetized wire, through which the artisan was to breathe. The air, in passing from the external atmosphere to the mouth and nostrils, left all the steel-dust which it held in suspension on the wire of the mask, from which, from time to time, it was wiped off as it accumulated.—*Eclectic Mag.*

KINDNESS.

The following anecdote was narrated at a meeting lately held in behalf of education:—

A certain British school was remarkable for the rough and savage disposition of the boys who composed it. In consequence, it had obtained the unenviable designation of "The Bull-dog School." The teacher under whose supervision this state of things existed, and who seemed quite unable to remedy it, was accordingly dismissed. His successor, aware of these circumstances, and earnestly desiring the welfare of his charge, began by inquiring what mode or principle of action would be most likely to secure it. After much thought, he concluded that kindness was the key to the boys' hearts, and observantly waited for some favourable opportunity to test its worth. Such an occasion soon existed. One of the boys became dangerously ill. The teacher called upon him. This act was altogether without a precedent: a report was soon circulated, and a good impression was suddenly made. When the school met, the teacher informed the boys about their companion, and inquired if two would agree to call every day, and ascertain the state of his health. The idea was novel. Like new things it was cheerfully received, and the boys regularly acted upon it. Their school-fellow had been ordered to have some wine. His parents were very poor, and had not the means of complying with this order. The teacher became aware of the fact. He then, after telling the circumstances to his scholars, asked if they could at all help in this matter. One and another immediately cried out, "I will give a penny," "I will give a farthing," and so on, according to their little resources. A collection was made. The requisite sum, *minus* sixpence, was obtained. The master inquired if all had been given they could spare. "Yes." It was sad to be so near the attainment of their object, and yet, after all, disappointed. Silence prevailed. At last one little fellow said, "Won't you give the sixpence, teacher?" "Certainly, I only waited for you to ask me," was the reply. All countenances were bright with joy. The wants of their sick school-fellow were met; his health was in due time restored. But the influence of this act of kindness did not cease with its occasion. The boys had felt the luxury of doing good. The school from that time became quite reformed,—a proof how correctly they judge and act who not only train the intellect, but also the hearts of the young. No principle is so powerful for good in the education of mind as that of intelligent kindness—the love which, while it does not overlook wrong doing, shows that it is not quenched by it—and that furnishes a constant and powerful impulse to goodness.—*S. S. Journal.*

SCOLDING—AN ANECDOTE.

We will not say that any who have the scolding propensity are absolutely incurable, but we know some very obstinate cases. We also know some persons who have such a happy mental organization, that they never indulge a petulant spirit. An anecdote will illustrate these cases.

Two thriving farmers, A. and B. lived near neighbours, whose wives were patterns of energy, industry, frugality, neatness, etc. Each had been married about fifteen years, and the wife of A. proved to be a termagant, while that of B. had not spoken petulantly since her marriage. These men were once in the midst of an interesting conversation, when the dinner horn from the house of Mr. A. was sounded, and he said to B., "I must go at once, or my wife will give me such a lecture." "I really wish," replied B., "that I could hear my wife scold as yours does, for five minutes, just to see how it would sound, for she has never uttered a crooked word since our marriage." "O," said A., "get for your wife a load of crooked wood, and you will hear it, I warrant you, for nothing makes my wife rave equal to that."

Farmer B. kept his own counsel, and when he went to the forest to prepare his year's supply of

wood, he was careful to cut each crooked stick on each side of the curve, so as to preserve it entire, and to throw all such sticks in a separate pile, subject to his order. When his old stock of wood was consumed, he collected an entire load of these crooked sticks and deposited them at his door, and said nothing. When he came to dinner the next day, he expected the verification of the prophecy; but the meal as usual was well cooked, and in good time, and his wife came to the board with her usual beneficent smile, and said nothing relative to the wood. As the wood wasted away, his curiosity and anxiety increased, till his wife one day said to him: "Husband, our wood is nearly exhausted and if you have any more like the last you brought me, I wish you would get it, for it is the best I ever had, it fits round the pots and kettles so nicely."—*Mass. Ploughman.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH MONTH 31, 1850.

The anecdote, copied from the S. S. Journal respecting the reformation of a very rough school appears of a trivial character, and the events themselves seem to be a little strained, but the principle inculcated is neither trivial nor unimportant. The often cited maxim of Solomon, "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," translated into modern phraseology seems to imply that the great business of education is to instil into children such principles, and to establish such habits, as men and women ought to act upon through life. The sooner children acquire the habit of acting upon their own well established innate convictions of propriety, the earlier will their understandings be matured. It has been frequently observed that when, from particular circumstances, the burden of a family has fallen in a great measure, at a very early period, on the oldest child, that child has manifested a maturity of judgment seldom witnessed among children of a corresponding age. The necessity of the case, and a sense of responsibility, call into action the faculties which would otherwise have been pemitted to lie unimproved and undiscovered.

It is truly said that the best way of assisting the poor, is to teach them how to assist themselves; and it may be as correctly asserted, that the most effectual method of governing youth is to instruct them how to govern themselves. The tutor who desires to promote the fullest development of the faculties, moral and intellectual, of his pupils, should instruct them to rely, as far as possible, upon the resources which are to be found in their own minds. The pupil who resorts to his tutor for the solution of every difficulty, is not likely to make a rapid progress in his learning; and the youth who is kept in the path of rectitude only by the presence and authority of a master, affords slender prospect of becoming a man of integrity maturer life. One of the first means of usefulnes on the part of a tutor, is to gain the confidence his pupils; and that can be most effectually do by manifesting a parental interest in whatever co tributes to their improvement and happiness. It is great mistake to imagine that the authority, whic is required to maintain the discipline of a schoo must be supported by the assumption of a distan and austere demeanor. Such a degree of cheerfu ness and familiarity as will set the pupils at the ease, as long as they keep within the limits of stric propriety; such an attention to their feelings an wants, as, while it teaches them to make the mos of their own resources, never leaves them long t grapple with insuperable difficulties; a demeanc which presents the tutor as a leader and guardia of their virtue, not as a curb on safe and innocen enjoyment; these are among the characteristics o an efficient and judicious teacher.

As children are expected to become men an women, the sooner and more effectually they lear to act on the principles which must, or at least ough to, govern them through life, the more likely they will be to fill with advantage the sphere for whic they ase designed.

We mentioned in our 41st number, that our be loved friends John and Elizabeth Meader, of New England, had been liberated by the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, to perform a religious visit to Friends in Europe; and we are now informed that they sailed from Boston on the 21st inst., in the Cambria, bound to Liverpool, with a view of proceeding in their gospel service.

DIED,—At the Brandywine Springs, near Wilmington, Del., on the 20th inst., JOSEPH HARTSHORNE, M. D., an eminent physician of this city, a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting, in the 71st year of his age.

——, On the 17th inst., in West Whiteland, Chester Co., Pa., MARY V., daughter of William Trimble, in the 27th year of her age, a member of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting.

DISCOVERIES OF THE PRIMITIVE AGES.

(Continued from page 748.)

But to the astronomer this discovery opened up a new field of investigation, and light began to dawn on some of the most mysterious questions which had long perplexed him. He had watched the constellations near the moon's track slowly disappear in the effulgence of the sun, and when they were next seen, it was in the east, in the early dawn, apparently emerging from the solar beams, having actually passed by the sun. Watching and reflecting, steadily pursuing the march of the northern constellations, which never entirely disappeared, and noting the relative positions of

ese, and those falling into the sun, it was at st discovered that the entire starry heavens was owly moving forward to meet and pass by the n, or else the sun itself was actually moving ckward among the stars. This apparent motion d already been detected in the moon, and now me the reward of long and diligent perseve- nce. The grand discovery was made, that both e sun and moon were moving among the fixed rs, not *apparently*, but *absolutely*. The pre- ously received explanation of the moon's motion, uld no longer be sustained; for the starry hea- ns could not at the same time so move as to ss by the moon in one month, and to pass by e sun in a period twelve times as great. A train the most important conclusions flowed at once m this great discovery.—The starry heavens ssed beneath and around the earth,—the sun d moon were wandering in the same direction, t with different velocity among the stars,—the nstellations actually filled the entire heavens ove the earth and beneath the earth,—the stars re invisible in the day time, not because they l not exist, but because their feeble light s lost in the superior brilliancy of the sun. e heavens were spherical, and encompassed like shell the entire earth, and hence it was con- ved that the earth itself was also a globe, upying the centre of the starry sphere.

It is impossible for us, familiar as we are at s day with these important truths, to appreciate rare merit of him who by the power of his ius, first rose to their knowledge and revealed m to an astonished world. We delight to or the names of Kepler, of Galileo, of New- ; but here are discoveries so far back in the past, that all trace of their origin is lost, ich vie in interest and importance with the udest achievements of any age.

With a knowledge of the sphericity of the hea- s, the revolution of the sun and moon, the stellations of the celestial sphere, the axis of diurnal revolution, astronomy began to be a nce, and its future progress was destined to apid and brilliant. A line drawn from the h's centre to the north star formed the axis the heavens, and day and night around this all the celestial host were noiselessly pursu- their never ending journey. Thus far the moving bodies known, were the sun and n. These large and brilliant bodies, by their nitude and splendor, stood out conspicuously, among the multitude of stars, leaving these ute but beautiful points of light, in one great , unchangeable among themselves, fixed in r groupings and configurations, furnishing irable points of reference, in watching and ng out the wanderings of the sun and moon. o follow the moon as she pursued her journey ng the stars was not difficult; but to trace sun in his slower and more majestic motion, to mark accurately his track, from star to as he heaved upward to meet the coming constellations, was not so readily accomplished. Night after night, as he sunk below the horizon, the attentive watcher marked the bright stars near the point of setting which first appeared in the evening twilight. These gradually sunk towards the sun on successive nights, and thus was he traced from constellation to constellation, until the entire circuit of the heavens was per- formed, and he was once more attended by the same bright stars, that had watched long before, his sinking in the west. Here was revealed the measures of the *Year*. The earth had been ver- dant with the beauties of spring,—glowing with the maturity of summer, rich in the fruits of autumn,—and locked in the icy chains of winter, while the sun had circled round the heavens. His entrance into certain constellations marked the coming seasons, and man was beginning to couple his cycle of pursuits on earth with the revolutions of the celestial orbs.

While intently engaged in watching the sun as it slowly heaved up to meet the constellations, some ardent devotee to this infant science, at length marked in the early twilight a certain brilliant star closely attendant upon the sun. The relative position of these two objects was noted, for a few consecutive nights, when with a degree of astonishment, of which we can form no concep- tion, he discovered that this brilliant star was rapidly approaching the sun, and actually chang- ing its place among the neighbouring stars,— night after night he gazes on this unprecedented phenomenon, *a moving star*? and on each suc- cessive night he finds the wanderer coming near er and nearer to the sun. At last it disapears from sight, plunged in the beams of the upheaving sun. What had become of this strange wanderer? was it lost forever? were questions which were easier asked than answered.—But patient watching had revealed the fact, that when a group of stars, absorbed into the sun's rays, disappeared in the west they were next seen in the eastern sky, slowly emerging from his morning beams. Might it not be possible, that this wandering star would pass by the sun, and re-appear in the east? With how much anxiety must this primitive discoverer have watched in the morning twilight? Day after day he sought his solitary post, and marked the rising stars, slowly lifting themselves above the eastern horizon. The gray dawn came, the sun shot forth a flood of light, the stars faded and disappeared, and the watcher gives over till the coming morning. But his hopes are crowned at last. Just before the sun breaks above the hori- zon, in the rosy east, refulgent with the coming day, he descries the pure white silver ray of his long lost wanderer. It has passed the sun,—it rises in the east,—the first *planet* is discovered!

With how much anxiety and interest did the delighted discoverer trace the movements of his wandering star. Here was a new theme for thought, for observation, for investigation; would this first planet sweep round the heavens as did

the sun and moon? would it always move in the same direction? would its path lie among those groups of stars among which the sun and moon held their course? Encouraged by past success, he rejoicingly enters on the investigations of these questions. For some time the planet pursues its journey from the sun, leaving it farther and farther behind. But directly it slackens its pace,—it actually stops in its career, and the astonished observer, perhaps thinks that his wandering star had again become fixed. Not so,—a few days of watching dispels this idea. Slowly at first, and soon more swiftly, the planet seeks again the sun, moving backwards on its former path, until finally its light is but just visible in the east at early dawn. Again it is lost in the sun's beams for a time, and contrary to all preceding analogy, when next seen, its silver ray comes out pure and bright, just above the setting sun. It now recedes from the sun, on each successive evening increasing its distance, till it again reaches a point never to be passed—here it stops—is stationary for a day or two, and then again sinks downward to meet the sun. How wonderful and inexplicable the movements of this wandering star must have appeared in the early ages oscillating backward and forward, never passing its prescribed limits, and ever closely attendant upon the sun. Where the sun sunk to repose, there did the faithful planet sink, and where the sun rose, at the same point did the wandering star make its appearance. The number of days was accurately noted, from the stationary point in the east above the sun, to the stationary point in the west above the sun, and thus the period, 584 days, from station to station became known.

The discovery of one planet led the way to the rapid discovery of several others. If we may judge of their order by their brilliancy, Jupiter was the second wanderer revealed among the stars. Then followed Mars, and Saturn, and after a long interval Mercury was detected, hovering near the sun, and imitating the curious motions of Venus.

Here the progress of planetary discovery was suddenly arrested, keen as was the vision of the old astronomer, long and patient as was his scrutiny, no depth of penetration of unaided vision could stretch beyond the mighty orbit of Saturn, and the search was given over. A close examination of the planets revealed many important facts. Three of them, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, were found to perform the circuit of the heavens, like the sun and moon, and in the same direction; with this remarkable difference, that while the sun and moon, moved steadily and uniformly in the same direction, the planets occasionally slackened their pace, would then stop, move backwards on their track, stop again, and finally resume their onward motion. Their periods of revolution were discovered by marking the time which elapsed, after setting out from some brilliant and well known fixed star, until they should perform the entire circuit of th heavens and once more return to the same sta The times of revolution were found to diff widely from each other; Mars requiring abo 687 days, Jupiter 4,332 days, and Satu 10,759 days, or nearly thirty of our years.

The planets all pursued their journeys in th heavens, among the same constellations whi marked the paths of the sun and moon, and hen these groups of stars concentrated the greate amount of attention among the early astronome and became distinguished from all the others.

Whatever light may be shed upon antiqui by deciphering the hieroglyphic memorials of t past, there is no hope of ever going far enou back, to reach even the nation, to which we a indebted for the first rudiments of the science the stars.—*Mit. Pl. and Sid. World.*

The following notice of a work recently pu blished in New York is from a Philadelp paper. The subject is an interesting one; a if properly treated may well reward a perusal.

The Logic and Utility of Mathematics, with t best methods of Instruction, explained a illustrated. By Charles Davies, LL. D. N York. A. S. Barnes & Co., 51 John stre 1850.

The study of Mathematics we regard as t basis of a thorough intellectual training. Th College or University which conducts its studen through the most complete mathematical cour will number among its graduates the larg proportion of able reasoners, of sound and ac rate scholars, and of practical men of scien The work before us is a defence of the study Mathematics as a means of mental discipline. is not a mathematical treatise to be used as a te book, but a philosophical dlsquisition upon mat matical science in its relations to the developm of the powers of reasoning and of analytical vestigation. We have been much interested b in the plan and in the execution of the work, a would recommend the study of it to the theologi as a discipline in close and accurate thinking, a in logical method and reasoning. It will useful also to the general scholar and to t practical mechanic. We would specially reco mend it to those who would have nothing taug in our Free Academy and other higher insti tions but what is directly 'practical;' nowh have we seen a finer illustration of the connecti between the abstractly scientific and the practic

The work is divided into three books; the fi of which treats of Logic, mainly upon the ba of Whately; the second of Mathematical Scien and the third of the Utility of Mathematics.

We cannot close this notice without adverti to the beautiful mechanical execution of the wo The text is clear, the margin ample, the pa stout and white, and the whole air of the book

inviting. The publishers seem to have aimed at mathematical perfection in typography.

SLAVE-TRADE.

Her Majesty's schooner *Bermuda*, Lieut. Jolly arrived at port Royal, Jamaica, on the 21st of May, with the Brazilian brigantine *Clementina*. The *Bermuda*, it seems, was at anchor in the Bight of Pines, off the Isle of Pines, on the south side of Cuba, on the 20th ult., when a low, suspicious-looking brig was discovered outside, steering for the land, but without showing any colours. Suspecting the vessel to be a slaver, Lieut. Jolly immediately got under way,and stood out for the purpose of overhauling and examining her. The brig, however, on discovering the *Bermuda*, at once altered her course, and made all sail off the land, the *Bermuda* in chase, and it was not until after a run of forty-nine hours, when the chase had made a considerable way into the Gulf of Mexico, that the *Bermuda* succeeded in disabling her, and making her a prize. In the course of the chase, eighty shots were fired from the *Bermuda*, many of which told on the rigging, which was eventually so disabled as to make her an easy prize. She proved to be the *Clementina*, of Rio Janeiro, 176 tons, Brazilian measurement, commanded by Joas Goncales Bandeira. She had on board, when taken, 280 slaves, of whom, however, several have died since their capture, from the state of debility in which they were, in consequence of the want of food, which was entirely out when captured. The vessel had Brazilian papers, dated in November, 1849, and prior to her surrender she hoisted Brazilian colours. She had taken a Cuban pilot on board, and was about to land her cargo on the Isle of Pines when discovered by her Majesty's schooner. It is also stated that during the chase both vessels must have run upwards of 300 miles, and that that of sixty rounds of shots fired from the *Bermuda*, not less than thirty-five took effect in the slaver's rigging, spars and sails, such was the precision of her gunnery; motives of humanity caused the hull to be spared, as it was considered certain that a large number of Africans were confined below, among whom dreadful havoc must have been made, had the *Bermuda's* shot been directed at the hull, besides running the risk of sinking the brig. Such was the determination of the captain of the slaver, that he would not surrender until his masts and rigging were cut to pieces by the *Bermuda's* fire; and it was only when the helmsman's hat had been shot through and he quitted the wheel, followed by a volley of musketry from the *Bermuda*, that the captain would at last give in. The brig is a very beautiful one, and a clipper. She is coppered, and is said to be worth £1,000. The vessel and cargo will be proceeded against in the Vice-Admiralty Court, under the British statute, which specially gives jurisdiction to the Vice-Admiralty Courts in similar cases. The Africans were to be landed yesterday morning at Fort Augusta, as we were given to understand.—*Jamaica Standard, May* 25.

It appears this slaver was visited by John Candler and George W. Alexander, while the slaves were still on board; from whose account we learn that the number shipped on the coast was 350, of whom 66 died previous to the capture, and 40 while under charge of the captors; besides four who died after they were landed. Thus nearly one third of this cargo, which was far below the number intended to be embarked, perished duirng the transportatiou or immediately afterwards.

They state that the space "between decks, in which the men and boys had been stowed, was three feet eight inches in height, and with nearly all on deck at the time of our visit, was intolerably close near the gangway, where we stood, and had full opportunity of seeing the place and a few of the rescued victims who were lying on the floor. The cabin appropriated to the women and girls was higher, but very small."

One of the visitors went down into the hold, but found the air so oppressive that he was obliged to make a hasty retreat.

THE CANE AND BAMBOO—LONGEVITY OF PLANTS.

A paragraph, from the *Knoxville Register*, shows that our friends in East Tennessee are somewhat agitated, just now, by what they seem to regard as an unheard of phenomenon among the canes, which is nothing less than these plants suddenly producing flowers and seeds. "About this time last year," says the *Register*, "the cane upon several islands in the rivers of East Tennessee was discovered to be producing small grains, which very much resembled rye, both as to size and shape. It grew in heads, and was covered with chaff like that of wheat." The production was then considered remarkable, and so unusual that not even the oldest inhabitant had ever seen any thing of the kind. "This year," continues the *Register*, "we are told that the cane throughout East Tennessee is bearing, in almost incredible quantities, the same grain. At some places, it would not be difficult to collect as much as twenty-five or thirty bushels per acre. Some persons owning cane lands, have already gathered large quantities of the grain, which, they find, makes a flour equal in appearance to that of wheat and equally as palatable when cooked in the form of cakes, &c. And then the *Register* goes on to add that the seeds are eagerly devoured by pigs and fowls; that—and mentions this as a remarkable feature—"so soon as the grain begins to mature, the cane begins to die, and the indications are that all the cane in East Tennessee will die out this season;" and that it has been suggested to farmers there to

sow the seed upon their woodlands, for the purpose of forming and keeping up cane pastures.

This account is highly interesting; but however uncommon the phenomenon of the efflorescence and fructification of the cane, there is nothing out-of-the way or unnatural in it. The American cane is, like the Oriental bamboo, one of the long-lived—the very long-lived—grasses, which bear seed but once, and complete their term of existence when they bear it; the period being so extended that it does not usually happen to one generation, or to a single individual, to be able to mark the time. We cannot find from the books—or such as we have been able to refer to—that the period of the efflorescence of the cane has been yet ascertained. The *Knoxville Register* says that the oldest inhabitant never noticed the phenomenon before. If this be so, it shows that the period is an uncommonly long one. The Anglo-Saxons have been familiar with East Tennessee and the cane plant ever since the time of Boone's rambles to Kentucky,—eighty-one years ago,—or, rather, from the founding of Fort Loudon, twelve years earlier. The occurrence of such a phenomenon during this period must have been observed and remarked. It seems, however, never to have been heard of. Yet we must not fall into an error on this account. The French began to be familiar with the great interior valley, from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Lakes, nearly two hundred years ago; and we are not aware that they ever chronicled any observations on this point; although, it is most likely the canes must have blossomed several times during that long period. We have the advantage of having commenced a precise and authentic record for the years 1849 and 1850.

What the cane is, in this particular, in the United States, the bamboo is in Hindostan; where intelligent Englishmen have been struck by a similar phenomenon of its sudden fructification, and have sought, with some success, to ascertain the period of its growth. A friend has placed in our hands a copy of the *Proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India*, for February, 1842, in which is an article containing some interesting particulars on this subject, the results of the inquiries of Dr. Wallich, Major Sleeman, and other savans on the spot. These gentlemen mention the flowering, in 1824, of what they call the "celebrated" grove or hedge of bamboos which surrounds the city of Rampore, in Rohilcund—it answers the purpose of a "wall or fortification"—and in extent is "unrivalled in India." According to their inquiries, the seed was first sown in 1769; which would give the bamboo a life of fifty-five years—a very respectable term, considering that the bamboo is, like the cane, only a species of gigantic grass.

The bamboo also resembles its American congeneer in producing, when it does reach its bearing year, large quantities of highly nutritio grain. The work just quoted refers to the c cumstance of a failure of the rice crop occurri in the province of Orissa in 1812, when a gener famine was only prevented by the providenti flowering of all the bamboos of a particular kin followed by seed, which the poor people watch for and gathered day and night, spreading clot uader the trees to catch it, and so were fed a preserved by thousands.

The Tennessee farmers are acting wisely sowing the cane seed in their woodlands. Th know its value for winter pastures. Most prob bly, if they could spare seed, some of our Easte farmers would like to try the experiment; though the cane, where it even appears natura ly, does not thrive very well east of the mou tains.

ORIENTAL MORMONISM.

The people of the United States have long loo ed with admiration on the war of resistance successfully waged by the Circassians—as th are called—against the Russians; and as this is war of the feeble against the strong, the fe against the many—the war of a people who a counted by hundreds of thousands against anoth who are numbered by millions—we have come regard them as a race of freeman, whose leade the famous Schamyl, is a hero and patriot.

After all said and done, however, our ideas c this subject are, for the most part illusions.

The facts in relation to this race, their chie their religion, and their war, may be found in recent work—*The people of the Caucasus, an their struggle for Liberty with the Russians*—b a German traveller, Friedrich Bodenstedt, whic has appeared, the original at Frankfort on th Main, and a translation at London; and, judgin from the extracts we have noticed in some of th British periodicals, we should deem it a wor worthy of republication. Its principal value i our eyes is the account it gives, analytic and hi torical, of the new creed, which strikes us as bein a kind of Mahometan Mormonism, a heresy a strange and portentous in the Moslem, as th frenzy of the Latter Day Saints in the Christia world. It began in the years 1823 and 1824 and was first preached, secretly, as a "new doc trine" by Mullah Mohammed, a teacher and cad in Daghestan, the professed object being to restor the primitive creed of Mahomet, and thus regai the invincible character promised by him to th true believers. It was the first duty to cast of the yoke of the detested Giaour, or Infidel—tha is, Christian; to which end all rivalries of sec were to be abandoned, and such reforms introdu ced as the Imam, or high priest—which Mullah Mohammed, of course, proclaimed himself, with a special mission from the Most High—deeme necessary. From this small beginning has grow a religion which, though professing to be pure

ahometanism, is something very different from —and, indeed, a great deal worse in general posture, and in impiety. The proselytes are nked in three divisions, or classes, one above the ner, the first comprising the great mass of belie- rs, the two others the devouter spirits, few in mbers, who ascend by merit to honors, com- nds, and saintly privileges. The great duties the first class are to obey the ritual of the Ko- n, to wash, fast, pray, go on pilgrimages, and wage implacable war on unbelievers, and regard omission to their authority as a deadly sin. e proselytes who rise into the next class—be- , apparently, those who most signalize their va- , talents, easy belief, and blind devotion to the am—enjoy the privilege of doing pretty much at they please—they are above the cere- nial, above the necessity of worship: all that is uired of them is to be as obedient and fanatical possible, and to fight like tigers, refusing quar- , despising numbers, and laughing at death. e *Murids*, or select soldiers, the warriors or the talion, which fights under the eye of the Imam, ong to this class. The third class contains the few l more deserving, of whom the Imam makes lieutenants and satraps, his all-powerful repre- tatives and vicars, whom he represents as *Na-* , the elect, the chosen favorites of the Most gh.

As for the Imam, he is, like Mahomet of old, prophet, the representative, the immediate or- n of the supreme will, the source and fountain, refore, of all authority and law, to question nor dis- y whose command is impiety. Such an Imam is yrant and despot of more fearful character than worst autocrat that ever lived. And such pre- ly is Schamyl, the priest-warrior of the Cau- us, who fights so gallantly against the tyranny the Russians, and fights still more gallantly, if sible, to establish his own tyranny over all the es of the mountains who question his right or religion:—for whenever not fully occupied with Russians, he is as busy as he can be converting l conquering his own countrymen, which he s with fire and sword.

Mullah Mohammed, as we mentioned, founded new faith, and became its first Imam, in 1823- He had not the courage to use the sword ich he invoked; and being arrested on suspicion preaching sedition, by a Russian officer in 1826, fled and remained in concealment so that a est of greater courage, Kasi-Mullah, assumed place of Imam, and in 1829 raised the stand- of rebellion. He fought the Russians, for years, with the bloodiest animosity; was ed in battle in 1831; and his dead body was ried about the country by the victors, to be wn as that of an imposter. The effect was y different from that intended; and nothing but insane oppressions and violence of his succes- Hamsad Bey, who was assassinated in 1834, cked the exertions of a people burning with fiercest passions of revenge. Schamyl was the favorite disciple and soldier of Kasi-Mullah. He became Imam in 1834, after the death of Hamsad Bey. He has been, therefore, in author- ity for sixteen years. He has proved himself brave and capable; and such are the remarkable traits of his character, such his marvellous succes- ses against the enemy, and such the wonderful es- capes he has repeatedly made from death and cap- tivity at their hands, that he is regarded by his followers pretty much in the light in which such a pretender would wish to be regarded, and is, at this moment, although on a somewhat smaller scale, a more powerful monarch than the Imperial Nicholas, who strives in vain to subdue him.

Schamyl is described by Herr Bodenstedt, (who holds him in great admiration and is exceedingly hostile to the Russians,) as being about fifty-three years of age, of middle stature, with light hair, and gray eyes—which are shaded by bushy and well arched brows—with a fairness of complexion and delicacy of skin which distinguish him from his race. His address is noble and dignified, his deportment stern and commanding; and he is as completely a master of himself and of all who ap- proach him, as one pretending to such a mighty and supernatural character should be. "An immoveable stony calmness," says the author, "which never forsakes him, even in moments of the utmost danger, broods over his countenance. He passes a sentence of death with the same com- posure with which he distributes 'the sabre of honor' to his bravest Murids after a bloody en- counter." He never betrays the least sign of anger or excitement. He regards—or pretends to regard himself—as the chosen instrument of the Deity, to whom he attributes his thoughts and resolu- tions as immediate inspirations. We must add to his other qualifications what appears to be a true talent of irresistible and fiery eloquence; which will help us to an understanding of his character and great success both as a soldier and a prophet. Mr. Bodenstedt says that he has but seldom, of late, taken a part personally in battle. This may indicate some decay of energy, mental or bodily; and, indeed, the writer intimates that he is suffering from an obstinate disease of the eyes, which constantly grows worse, and which may seriously impair his efficiency as a ruler. In the meanwhile, he reads the Koran, fasts and prays, drinks water; watches whole nights with- out sleep, and keeps—after the true fashion of an Oriental—his harem full of wives; though a pre- vious German traveller, Wagner, say she has only one.—*N. Amer. & U. S. Gaz.*

HORACE MANN ON LABOR.

It was not the design of Providence that the work of the world should be performed by muscu- lar strength. God has filled the earth and imbued the elements with energies of greater power than that of all the inhabitants of a thousand planets like ours. Whence come our necessaries and our

luxuries? those comforts and appliances that make the difference between a houseless, wandering tribe of Indians in the far West, and a New England village? They do not come wholly or principally from the original, unassisted strength of the human arm, but from the employment, through intelligence and skill, of those great nutural forces, with which the bountiful Creator has filled every part of the universe. Caloric, gravitation, expansibility, comprehensibility, electricity, chemical affinities, and repulsions, spontaneous velocities—these are the mighty agents which the intellect of man harnesses to the car of improvement. The application of water, and wind, and steam, to the propulsion of machinery, and to the transportation of men and merchandize from place to place, has added ten thousand fold to the actual products of human industry. How small the wheel which the stoutest laborer can turn, and how soon will he be weary! Compare this with a wheel driving a thousand spindles and looms, which a stream of water can turn and never tire. A locomotive will take five hundred men, and bear them on their journey hundreds of miles a day. Look at these same five hundred men starting from the same point, and attempting the same distance with all the pedestrian's or the equestrian's toil and tardiness! The cotton mills of Massachusetts will turn out more cloth in one day than could have been manufactured by all the inhabitants of the Eastern continent during the tenth century. On an element which in ancient time was supposed to be exclusively within the control of the gods, and where it was deemed impious for human power to intrude, even there the gigantic forces of nature, which human science and skill have enlisted in their service, confront and overcome the raging of the elements—breasting tempest and tides, escaping reef, and lee-shores, and careering triumphant around the globe. The velocity of winds, and weight of waters, and the rage of steam, are powers, each one of which is infinitely stronger than all the strength of all the nations and races of mankind, were it all gathered into a single arm. And all these energies are given us on one condition—the condition of intelligence—that is, of education.—*Mass. Spy.*

WILD RICE.

The great wild rice region of the interior may be said to extend from the Wisconsin river on the south to Lake Winnipeg on the north, and between Lake Michigan and the St. Peters river. The rice is exceedingly abundant in the Menominee country near Green Bay; and indeed, the name of the plant in the widely extended Chippewa tongue shows that it either took its name from the Menominee Indians, or the Menominee Indians theirs from it. It grows in all the shallow lakes and lagoon-like expanses of the rivers; and it is collected, at the harvest season, by the Indian women, who go in canoes, two in each, one of whom, pulling her way through the reeds, bends ov the canoe each bundle as she grasps it, while th other strikes off the seed with a blow of the pa dle. In this way a canoe-load is soon gathered and a few industrious squaws, in ordinary season find no difficulty in provisioning the wigwams the lazy warriors, their husbands, besides sellin stores of it to all the trading lodges of the whites i their vicinity.

Considering these facts, the wild rice of th North West may well be deemed, as it really is, highly important plant, destined perhaps, in f ture days, to have some influence on populatio in that country. It is very obvious that it ma be cultivated, like ordinary rice, wherever it ma become an object to try the experiment; an there is every reason to believe it will prove, whe reclaimed, extremely productive.

N. Amer. & U. S. Gaz.

GOOD YANKEE WIFE.

A fact which I came in possession of a coupl of years ago, may illustrate the character of th New Englanders, and reveal the origin of som branches of their most profitable business. S. W was the son of a country clergyman, and was a customed to labouring on a farm in summer, an keeping school in winter. He was moral, indus trious, and frugal, and took a wife possessing th same qualities, together with a shrewd propensit to calculate the cost of all articles of living One day her husband brought home the cloth an trimmings for a new coat. The wife inquired th price of the buttons, which she noticed were mad of cloth called "lasting," or, more fully, "eve lasting," covered on to wooden button-mould She thought she could afford as good a buttor made by hand for less money. The next day like the true daughter of a Yankee, she "trie the thing out." She bought the cloth by th yard, and the moulds by the dozen; and in week she had better buttons, at a less price, i the market. The thing would pay. S. W. soo left farming and school-keeping, bought the cloth which his wife cut into button-covers, and butto moulds, hired the women and girls of the neigh bouring towns to make them up, and sold ther at great profits. Soon another entered into part nership with him, and invented machinery to d the work. Then the plain lasting was change to figured velvet, and satin, and twist. Improve ment on improvement in machinery was made, til they equalled the best English, or French or Ger man buttons. S. W. now owns one of the sweet est villages in the Conneticut valley, and almos supplies the United States with buttons for coat and overcoats. He has endowed an academy mu nificently; has contributed like a prince to the funds of a highly distinguished and useful femal seminary, and has rescued a noble college from embarrassment. So much for the carefulness of prudent wife; and so much for a disposition to earn

honest living in some way, rather than thrive idleness on the hard and too often unrequited l of others.—*Nat. Era.*

JUDICIOUS INSTRUCTION.

A pleasant incident occurred in a public school me time since. It seems that the boys attend- g the school, of the average age of seven years, d, in their play of bat and ball, broken one of e neighbor's windows, but no clue to the offender uld be obtained, as he would not confess, nor uld any of his associates expose him. The case ubled the teacher; and on one of the citizens iting the school, she privately and briefly stated e circumstances, and wished him, in some re- rks to the scholars, to advert to the principle in- lved in the case. The address had reference ncipally to the conduct of boys in the streets l at their sports; the principles of rectitude and dness which govern them every where, even en alone, and when they thought no one was sent to observe. The scholars seemed deeply erested in the remarks. A very short time er the visiter had left the school, a little boy se from his seat and said, "Miss L., I batted ball that broke the window. Another boy ew the ball, but I batted it, and it struck the dow. I am willing to pay for it." There was eath-like silence in the school as the little boy s speaking, and continued for a minute after he l closed. "But it won't be right for one to pay whole for the glass," said another boy, rising, his seat, "all of us that were playing should r something, because we were all engaged alike he play; I'll pay my part!" "And I!" "And I" A thrill of pleasure seemed to run through school at this display of correct feeling. The her's heart was touched, and she felt more n ever the responsibility of her charge.

Hogg's Instructor.

VALUABLE MINERAL PAINT DISCOVERY.

n West Springfield a quarry of stone material, able for paint, has recently been discovered purchased by Skinner & Hancox. The tract tains an inexhaustible supply of the material, ch is a soft, reddish brown stone, with some s of blue, which when exposed to the air, ks or softens, and crumbles. To prepare it mixing with oil, like lead, it is first washed, n ground.

t contains a larger proportion of the harden- qualities than any paint material yet known. s consequently more impervious to water and and it looks well. The cost is not half as h as lead, and it is thought to be more dura- —*Mass. Spy.*

He who has learned to bear provocation with- resentment, is in a fair way of having his e enrolled amongst the members of the church 'hiladelphia, against which there was no com- nt or exception.—*Dillwyn.*

WASTED THOUGHTS.

Ye may scatter *wealth* with unsparing hand,
Ye may seem to squander to-day,
It *may* fall like drops to the weary land,
As it wings its flight away.

Ye may pour out your hearts in feeling deep,
Ye may give from no niggard store;
But the tears of sympathy ever are sweet,
Their fountains will fill once more.

Your hand may be busy through weary days,
Ye may toil, and weave, and spin,
Another will gather where you have strown,
Another will enter in.

But, oh! for the moments of Wasted Thought!
Who, who can the gainer be?
Their blank record availeth nought,
This side Eternity!

A fearful hour, when the vineyard's Lord,
Shall come to that wide-spread field;
And the fruit be only the wild-fox-grape,
In His vintage, the only yield!

Philadelphia, 8th mo. E.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

By the steamship Europa we have Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

England. The question in relation to the Baron Rothschild's taking his seat in the House of Commons has been postponed to the next session.

The Irish Franchise bill, as mutilated by the Lords, has been rejected by the Commons, who have substituted a £2 qualification, which, it is stated, adds some 170,000 votes to the Irish constituencies.

The Queen and Court were to leave London for Scotland on the 23d inst., previous to which it was expected that the Queen would prorogue Parliament in person.

Harvest operations have commenced and the crops promise well.

France. The accounts from the Agricultural districts are encouraging. The late abundant rains have completely brought round the late crops.

The Minister of War has demanded another credit of 12,557,840 francs to meet the expenses of camps at Versailles and other contingent outlays.

PORTUGAL. The session of the Cortes was closed on the 20th ult. after having lasted more than six months. After despatching the war-steamer Mississippi to convey the intelligence of the failure of his negotiation to the American government, Minister Clay embarked on board the Independence frigate, which proceeded to Gibralter. The whole proceedings will be submitted to the American Congress. A Consular Agent has been left at Lisbon.

Advices from Altona of the 5th inst. state that a collision between the Danish and Holstein armies took place on the 2d inst. which resulted in the defeat of the Danes. The loss on either side was not great.

AUSTRIA.—The Cabinet at Vienna appears disposed for peace. A reduction of the army and retrenchment of expenditures, are much talked of.

BELGIUM.—Instructions have been received at the Custom House at Ostend, that the passport system, so far as it applies to passengers arriving at the Belgian ports, is to be suppressed. Accordingly, travellers can now enter Belgium freely, and with out being furnished with passports.

Turkey.—The Sultan has decided that specimens of the manufacture of Turkey shall be sent to the exhibition in London in 1850, and he has nominated a commission of five superior functionaries of the ministry of commerce—three Musselmen and two Christian merchants, to superintend the necessary arrangements.

Denmark and the Duchies.—A protocol which recognizes substantially all the leading views of the Danish government, has been signed in London by the Representatives of Denmark, France, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden and Norway. The Austrian Minister expressed a wish to consult the Cabinet at Vienna, and the protocol was consequently left open for the Court of Austria. The Prussian representative was not present, and the Prussian Government is understood to have protested, but the protocol was, nevertheless left open for the Court of Prussia.

California.—The Steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on the 22d and the Ohio on the 24th insts. bringing intelligence from California to the 17th of Seventh month.

Business wears an improved aspect of late, but no material change for the better has yet taken place.

The gold discoveries in Carson valley and other places on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada have given a new impulse to mining operations. A large number of the immigrants are coming by a new route which passes in the immediate neighborhood of the newly-discovered placers. It is said to be easy, and abounding in grass.

Numerous murders and robberies have lately been perpetrated at the different mining stations, and upon travellers among the mountains.

A cargo of 2000 lbs. of ice which lately arrived at San Francisco was sold for $2000.

A movement has been made in Council towards grading and planking the streets of San Francisco, and a hope is expressed that the work will be undertaken and completed before the rainy season sets in.

New Mexico.—The elections under the State Constitution of New Mexico, took place 6th mo. 20th., and resulted in the choice of Dr. Henry Conelly for Governor, and Emanuel Alvaez for Lieut. Governor. Wm. S. Messerdy was elected Representative to Congress. Members of the Legislature were also elected and this body convened at the time appointed by the State Constitution. The parties in the Legislature were divided, one party advocating a Territorial and the other a State Government. A member of the Senate presented his credentials and was admitted; but it being afterwards found that he would not vote with the majority, he was excluded and his opponent admitted. Hereupon a number of the Senators and Representatives withdrew, leaving the house without a quorum. The remaining members took upon themselves the responsibility of filling the vacant seats with men enough to form a quorum and proceeded with the business. R. H. Whiteman, and F. A. Cunningham, were elected U. S. Senators.

The Indians continue to make depredations throughout most parts of New Mexico.

Misceellaneous.—The Legislatue of Wisconsin has made it a penal offence for the owners of land to allow the Canada thistle to go to seed thereon.

The building for the "World's Exhibition of Manufactures" at London, is to cover 18 acres of ground, to be 110 feet high, and will cost £150,0
It will require 1,000,000 feet of glass, 24 mile
gutter, 218 miles of sash-bar, and 4,000 tons of i
The length of the counters for the display of
articles will be about seven miles.

A terrible conflagration occurred at Montrea
the night of the 23d. From 100 to 120 houses w
burned. The loss is estimated at not less t
$200,000.

Congress.—The Indian Intercourse Bill
taken up on the 23d inst. in the Senate, debated
ordered to be engrossed. The Fugitive Slave
was then taken up, and after various provisions
been incorporated into it, was ordered to be eng
sed by a vote of 27 yeas to 12 nays. On the 2
it passed the Senate without a division. In
House, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation
has been under consideration. Various ame
ments, chiefly of a local character, have b
adopted.

An alarming excitement was made at Harrisbu
in consequence of the arrest of three fugitive sla
They were arrested under a warrant from a ma
trate, upon a charge of stealing horses. A writ
habeas corpus being issued, the fugitives w
brought on the 23d inst. before the court at Har
burg, where it was made to appear that they w
slaves, and that the horses were taken by them to
in their escape. Two of the horses were taken cl
destinely; respecting the other, no proof of unlaw
taking appeared. But the fugitives turned the hor
loose after riding them about thirty miles. A
examination, Judge Pearson decided that the a
under the circumstances, was not larceny, and
dered the blacks to be discharged. But when
jail was opened, the claimants of the slaves
tempted to seize them; on which a violent cont
ensued, wherein one of the slaves made his esca
the other two being secured. But the manner
which the seizure was made, involving a breach
the public peace, the masters were arrested, a
are held by the court to answer for their conduct
the next Court of Quarter Sessions. Those w
took part in the riot, in opposition to the maste
are also held responsible for their acts in the ca
As the opinion of the court brings into view so
important principles, it is designed to furnish
readers next week with a more specific explanati
of the case.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The semi-annual Examination at Haverfo
School will commence on Second day morning, t
9th of next month, and will close on 4th day follo
ing at noon.

The winter Term will commence on Fourth d
the 16th of 10th month, next, and will close on t
16th of 4th month, 1851.

Applications for admission may be made
Charles Yarnall, Secretary of the Board of Man
gers, 39 Market street, Philadelphia.

A Friend is wanted to fill the office of Superi
tendent of Haverford School. Information in refe
ence to the duties of the station, may be obtained
application to either of the undersigned.

Thomas Kimber, No. 50 North Fourth street.
Josiah Tatum, " " "
Alfred Cope, Walnut street Wharf.
John Farnum, No. 26 South Front street.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 5th. tf.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

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Testimony of Unity Monthly Meeting of Friends of New England, concerning our beloved friend JOHN WARREN, *deceased.*

In the removal from the militant Church of our beloved friend John Warren, we feel engaged to furnish the following testimony concerning his exemplary life and devoted labors for the promotion of truth and righteousness among men, that others may be encouraged to follow him as he followed Christ.

He was born at Bristol, State of Maine, the twenty-eighth of eighth month, 1775, of parents not in profession with us, who subsequently removed with their family to Isleboro'. Owing to his remote situation from Friends, but little of his early life and the circumstances of his convincement have come to our knowledge. He has been heard to relate a circumstance that took place in the early part of his convincement, which was as follows, or nearly so. He was at sea, and alone at the helm, his watch in the night, when his mind became drawn to serious reflections. It then was opened to him, that he must leave his present mode of life, and go home and take care of the company around him, there being a number of seeking persons in his neighborhood. But he, looking at his youth and inexperience, thought it could not be so. The reply was, that if he would attend to what had been manifested to him, he should be assisted; but if he refused, he would find a watery grave. He concluded if he could be assisted, he would close in with the intimation; and on his return home, he sold out his interest in vessels, and abandoned a sea-faring life. The result was, that his parents, who had opposed his views, became reconciled to them, and ultimately, with some others, joined Friends, and a meeting was held for some time at his house. Here we have a strong evidence, that He whose promises are faithful and true, is a covenant-keeping God to those who covenant with him.

A number of Friends, travelling in the ministry, performed religious visits to the island where he lived, both before and after his convincement, and he was often the object of their concern and labor. Through a submission to frequent baptisms, he was favored, in due time, to make a full surrender to the Divine will, covenanting that if he could be strengthened, he would endeavor to follow the Heavenly Teacher.

He became a member of the Society of Friends in the year 1805, and about the year 1810, removed to Albion, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. About that time, he first appeared in the ministry in a few words, much to the satisfaction and comfort of his friends. He was acknowledged as a minister in the fifth month, 1815; and in the eleventh month, 1816, received his first "minute" from the Monthly Meeting to perform a religious visit, within the limits of Falmouth and Dover Quarterly Meetings. In the ninth month, 1819, he was liberated to perform a visit, in the love of the Gospel, within the limits of New England and New York Yearly Meetings. From this time to 1834, he was engaged in several visits, in our own and neighboring Yearly Meetings, including Baltimore and Ohio, in which his labors were extensive.

In the fifth month of that year, he spread before Friends a prospect that for some years had attended his mind of religious service in the love of the Gospel, within the limits of London and Dublin Yearly Meetings; and having the unity of his brethren in this land with his exercise, he embarked in the autumn of the same year for Liverpool, and arrived there safely. While in that land he travelled with great diligence, and having performed what seemed required of him there, he returned in the tenth month, 1835.

In 1836, and again in 1837, he visited parts of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where there was but one member of our Society residing at the time, and but few who had ever heard of Friends, and where no ministering Friend had visited for many years. Yet the good tidings of the Gospel of Peace, proclaimed by him in "demonstration of the spirit and of power," were gladly listened to; many hearts were tendered, and much openness generally manifested by the inhabitants, and the seals of his baptizing ministry yet remain among them. On his way home

he remarked, that he believed the sacrifice would be accepted, and he felt his mind released from further service in those parts; adding, the way appeared open for the labor of others, whose feet, he believed, would be turned that way.

In the eleventh month, 1840, he left home on a visit to Friends and others within the limits of Virginia, North Carolina, and some parts of Philadelphia and New York Yearly Meetings, and returned in the summer of 1841, which was his last journey out of this Yearly Meeting.

On his return from each of these visits, he produced satisfactory testimonials of the sympathy and unity of Friends with his company and labors of love among them.

From his returning "minute" from the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders in Great Britain and Ireland, we extract the following. "His ministry has been exercised in much simplicity and faithfulness, accompanied by the tendering influence of Divine love. His watchful and consistent deportment have been exemplary and acceptable to Friends."

He was diligent, when at home, in the attendance of his own meeting, in visiting the sick and others under suffering, in attending the meetings constituting our Quarterly Meetings, and in appointing many among those not in profession with us, wherein he was often enabled to speak to the state of meetings and individuals with such clearness as afforded full evidence that his communications were in the authority which truth gives.

In these labors, he was made instrumental in the convincement and establishment of many on the only sure foundation, Christ Jesus our Lord. He was sound and clear in the doctrines of the Gospel, often expressing, in a reverent and weighty manner, his sense of the universal effect of the fall of our first parents, and of that redemption which is freely offered to all through the merits, sufferings, and death of the Lord Jesus, and of his mediation and intercession with the Father for lost man; and often bore testimony to the efficacy of that free grace which is the gift of God unto salvation, unto all that believe, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, which hath appeared unto all men, and through repentance and faith produces the works of righteousness and peace.

As he believed in, so he lived under the blessed influence thereof, and became eminently qualified by example as well as precept, to disseminate the principles of the Gospel of peace among men. His ministry was mild and persuasive, giving full evidence that love to God and love to man dwelt richly in his heart, and his communications were often concluded with an exhortation to live in love, for as God is love, so those who live in him, must live in love,as nothing can live out of its own element; persuading all to an earnest pursuit of the things that belong to their peace. He was indefatigable in his labors to restore and preserve love and unity among brethren, and it might be emphatically said of him, that he was a peacemaker in the Church and in the world. These striking characteristics endeared him to all classes, so that he shared largely in the friendship and esteem of his fellow-men wherever he was known.

He was a pattern of patience and of meekness. He was a devoted and affectionate husband and tender parent. Interesting, and often very instructive in conversation; hospitable to strangers; kind and liberal to the poor, according to his means; and a good example of plainness in all respects.

We regret so little has been found among the papers of our beloved friend, or from other sources, relating to his early life and convincement; owing, we trust, in part, to his unwillingness to speak or record any thing of himself; and we think best to add to the foregoing, a remarkable circumstance which has been recently furnished by one who received it from the lips of our dear friend and the minister alluded to.

It appears that our beloved friend was laboring under a state of discouragement, tending almost to despair, so much so that, as he said, a smile was not seen on his countenance for about a year, he considering it a sin, and found no relief in any way or place he sought it, till, through Divine favor he was led to see that it was a stratagem of the enemy to overcome and mislead him; and that it was not only the privilege, but it was the duty of a true Christian, to be cheerful. Soon after he was called into deep exercise from an apprehension that it was required of him to speak in public, which proved a great trial, and bowed him very low.

About this time, a ministering Friend from a neighboring Quarterly Meeting, on a religious visit, came into the neighborhood where he lived and, calling on a Friend, informed him of a concern he felt to have a meeting at his house that evening. It then being late, the Friend remarked that he could give notice of the meeting but for a short distance around. The minister replied, that it seemed to him about one mile's distance was all he wished. The notice was accordingly given, and our beloved friend being one of the small number notified, came to the meeting. Here, again, he was brought into fresh exercise, as before, to appear in the ministry; but, feeling his own unworthiness, and fearful it was a stratagem of the enemy, he shrunk from the call, and craved for a greater evidence, and that if it was right, the Friend then present, who was unknown to him, should be led to speak to his case. The meeting had continued long in silence; the minister arose and remarked, that his mind had been deeply exercised on behalf of some one in that little company who had, as he apprehended, been called upon by his Lord and Master to speak in public, but had been disobedient; and since we had met, had felt a renewed call to speak, but through fear, and an honest desire to do right,

had secretly requested that the Lord would grant him an evidence, if it was right, by the Friend present being led to speak to his condition. It was an easy matter, he said, to decide whether what he had related was true or not; and after warning against disobedience, and encouraging to faithfulness if again called upon, he resumed his seat. The meeting soon closed. This short testimony set forth the true state of his mind, and proved as a nail in a sure place. He conferred no longer with flesh and blood, but gave up to the heavenly vision.

This remarkable instance of Divine condescension to an honest and humble servant, in the day of trial, should encourage us to faithfulness to the Lord's command, and increase our faith in his power, through which he reveals his will immediately and instrumentally, for the benefit of those who fear and tremble at his word.

Our beloved friend continued to labor diligently within the limits of our own Yearly Meeting, while favored with strength to travel, not having returned his last minute when his health failed.

He was confined at home, from declining health, in the eighth month, 1848. During his sickness, which seemed to be general debility, often attended with great suffering, his weakness was such, most of the time, that he could not bear the company of his friends, which he felt to be a great privation, saying, "I never loved my friends more." At one time, in allusion to his recovery, he remarked, "if it be the Divine will, I shall be raised again;" adding, as he had often said before, "I have no will of my own which way it turns." He had often, when in health, in speaking of the approach of the closing period, remarked that he had but one wish in regard to it, and that was, that he might not outlive his usefulness. Having done his work in the day time, he seemed now to have nothing to do, but calmly await his appointed time, evincing by his meekness and patience under suffering, and by the savor of his spirit, that the gracious arm of Divine love was round about him. He was favored to feed upon that bread which sustains the soul, enabling him to look forward with a triumphant hope, that death would have no sting, and the grave no victory.

He peacefully departed this life the tenth of the second month, 1849, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was interred on the sixteenth, having been a minister about thirty-four years. A large and solemn meeting was held on the occasion, wherein several living testimonies were borne to the faithfulness with which our dear friend had devoted himself to the promotion of universal peace and rigteousness on the earth, and to the efficacy of that grace which had enabled him to become what he was, ascribing all the praise to the Lord God and the Lamb, to whom alone it is due, both now and forever.

To the preceding testimony, the Meeting for Sufferings for New England Yearly Meeting, held nineteenth of sixth month, 1850, made the following addition:—

On the reading of the foregoing testimony from Unity Monthly Meeting concerning our late beloved friend John Warren, who for many years was a useful and valued member of this Meeting, his memory was brought very sweetly before us, and we believe it right to record our testimony also, to the efficacy of the operations of Divine grace so peculiarly exemplified in its effects upon our dear friend. The simplicity of his life, his careful walk, his love for his fellow-men, his devotion to the cause of our holy Redeemer, are worthy of the imitation of all, and were truly edifying and instructive.

Without those advantages of education, which are now possessed by most, his manners and conversation were dignified and instructive; that gentleness and wisdom being manifested, which gave full evidence that he had been taught in the school of Christ. His ministry was powerful, persuasive, and baptizing, to which the declaration of the Apostle may in measure be applied: "My speech and my preaching was not with the enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the spirit and of power." And in his approaches to the throne of grace in vocal prayer, a deep solemnity, a reverential awe, and a childlike dependence were manifested, which were truly solemnizing, tendering, and strengthening. Through the grace of God, he was what he was; and we fervently desire, that the power of this grace, thus exemplified, may prove confirming and encouraging to all, and that in humility and faith, we may be livingly engaged to serve the same adorable Saviour, that at the end we may receive a crown of righteousness.

For Friends' Review.

A MOTHER'S COUNSEL AND CARE.

The following testimony to the watchful and affectionate care of a mother, is given after her decease, by her son, a late and well known writer. "A few hours after my birth, she lost the use of one arm, and almost of her left side. Being also afflicted with a painful disease, she lived in a state of continual suffering. Yet under all these afflictions, she was cheerful, and had the full use of her excellent understanding. She told me when she was young, she frequently excused herself from going to public places, and private parties, that she might obtain an opportunity for reading; and that the best authors were her favourites. The fruits of this early application amply repaid her for the pains which she had taken to cultivate her mind.

"Besides fortitude under real suffering, exemplary piety, and an excellent understanding, she was possessed of a remarkably generous disposition. Her own wishes and opinions, were never pursued merely because they were her own; the ease and comfort of every one about her, were

necessary for her wellbeing. In her own family, domestic order, decent economy, and plenty were combined; and to the education of her children, her mind was particularly bent from every ordinary occupation.

"She inspired me with the love of truth, and admiration of what was generous, and with dislike to low company. She took various means early to give me honourable feelings, and good principles, and to the influence of her authority and instruction I owe the happiness of my life." He also relates a circumstance which occurred when he was very young, and in which his mother's prudence and care were strikingly exemplified. When he had, by giving way to a violent fit of anger, thrown an iron which endangered the life of an elder brother, he was brought into the presence of his mother. Though she was struck with horror at his conduct, she said nothing to him in anger. He thus relates the interview.—

"She ordered every body out of the room except myself, and then drawing me near her, she spoke to me in a mild voice, but in a most serious manner. First, she explained to me the nature of the crime I had run the hazard of committing. She told me she was sure I had no intention seriously to hurt my brother, and did not know, that if the iron had hit him it must have killed him.

"While I felt this first shock, and while the horror of murder was upon me, my mother seized the moment to conjure me in future to command my passions. 'You, said she to me, have naturally a violent temper; if you grow up to a man without learning to govern it, it will be impossible for you to command yourself, and there is no knowing what crime you may in a fit of passion commit, and how miserable you may in consequence of it become.' 'You are but a very young child, yet I think you understand me. Instead of speaking to you as I do this moment, I might punish you severely: but I think it better to treat you like a reasonable creature. My wish is, to teach you to command your temper; nobody can do that for you so well as you can do it for yourself.'

"The impression made by the earnest solemnity with which she spoke, never has been effaced from my mind; and I am conscious that my mother's warning frequently recurred to me when I felt the passion of anger within me, and that these words of early advice had a most powerful and salutary influence in restraining my temper."

Here we have a striking instance, worthy the imitation of every female, of the advantages arising from early self cultivation and proper maternal instruction. It not only prepared the mother to sustain with cheerfulness, fortitude, and resignation, the privations of many years, attendant on close confinement, accompanied with great bodily pain and infirmity, but qualified her for governing her family with dignity, and educating her children with success. M.

For Friends' Review.

THE RIOT AT HARRISBURGH.

A brief notice of the disturbance at Harrisburgh was given in our summary of news last week; and it was then intimated that some further account would be introduced into the following number.

It appears that the slaves in question escaped from their masters in Virginia, during the 7th month, and that William Taylor, the master of two of them, and George H. Eistler, a neighbour of his, arrived at Harrisburgh, and gave information to H. Beader, Esquire, that these negroes were fugitives from justice, having stolen horses in Virginia. Upon this information a warrant was issued, the fugitives arrested, and committed to jail to await the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, for their delivery as fugitives from justice. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out, and on the 23d ult., the case was brought before the court, Judge Pearson presiding.

If claimed as fugitives from labour, the law of this state, passed 3d mo. 3d, 1847, prohibits the justices of the peace, and the judges of the commonwealth from taking cognizance of the case. It also prohibits the use of our jails for their detention. The question before the court, was of course the legality of their detention as fugitives from justice. The two Virginians underwent a long examination, from which it appeared that the prisoners were slaves in Virginia, and the horses, with saddles and bridles were used to promote their escape; and that after riding them about thirty miles, they turned them loose. Two of the horses, it appeared belonged to William Taylor, and were taken clandestinely, by his slaves to facilitate their escape. The other slave named William, was charged with stealing a horse belonging to another person; but as no proof was produced how William came into possession of the horse which he used, the well known principle of law, that innocence must be presumed where guilt is not proved, was applicable to his case. The judge therefore decided that he must be discharged.

With regard to the other two, the judge remarked that their innocence or guilt depended upon the *intention* with which the act was done; that the taking of an article of property in the night, raised a presumption of an intent to steal it; but this might be rebutted by evidence, and the fact that the horses were turned loose so that their owner might probably get them again, was evidence that a temporary use was all that was intended. This was therefore not larceny but trespass only. He also observed that the proceedings in their arrest and imprisonment were quite loose and irregular. He therefore ordered these negroes also to be discharged. As these negroes were shown to be slaves, the judge expressed a belief that the master had a right to take them wherever he could lay his hands on

them peaceably, except in the presence of the court; and if violence or disturbance should ensue, those who caused it would be criminally responsible.

On the opening of the prison doors, and while the slaves were in the vestibule of the prison, William Taylor seized one of them, when a conflict commenced, in which considerable violence was used, and during which one of the slaves made his escape, and does not appear to have been afterwards arrested. Information of the tumult being received by the court, orders were issued for the arrest of the parties concerned; and the two slaves, together with their masters were arrested and committed to prison. The masters were afterwards brought, by habeas corpus, before the court, and their discharge demanded. The case was examined, and on the evening of the 24th, the judge gave a decision of which the the following is a summary.

"The evidence shows that great violence was used by the owners in endeavouring to secure their property; that the slaves were most severely beaten, and left bleeding and almost senseless. The parties before us are fully identified, and the facts clearly proved.

So far as disclosed by those who have testified, there does not appear to have been anything in the nature or character of the resistance to justify a resort to such extreme measures. The defendants have offered evidence to show that they were attacked by the slaves in a hostile manner, and used no more force than was necessary to repel the attack and secure them in custody. We do not believe that, according to the rules of law in regard to preliminary examinations, we have a right to hear their evidence.

This is but a preliminary examination on a writ of habeas corpus; we are not to hear the evidence on both sides, but on the part of the commonwealth only; else on every such writ this Court (or the separate Judges thereof, as the case might be,) would arrogate to itself the decision of all disputed facts in the first instance, rendering the trial by jury superfluous and unnecessary. We possess by law no such power, but where a *prima facie* case is made out by the Commonwealth, must leave the cause to be settled by a jury, when all the evidence will be heard.

As a court, we will judicially take notice of the facts proved before us yesterday, that the men endeavoured to be arrested were slaves belonging to Mr. Taylor—and in our decision, we declared that he had a right to take them wherever he could lay his hands peaceably upon them, except in the actual presence of the court.

We are also of opinion that he and those whom he may have called to his assistance, had a right to use as much force in arresting and securing them as an officer of this commonwealth, with a process in his hands has in executing such process; yet, as we could by no means, justify a sheriff or constable in using the amount of violence proved to have been used in this case, but would hold them answerable for an assault and battery, so must we hold these defendants. The officer must in the first place, use all gentle means to secure the party ordered to be arrested. If resisted, he must overcome that resistance by force, but must be extremely careful to measure it by the degree of violence used against him, and can only justify beating his prisoner to prevent great bodily harm to himself, and must desist as soon as he has it in his power to secure him by other means. We cannot accord to the defendants here any greater power, when they come on to our soil to seize their fugitive slaves, than we confer on our own peace officers. The persons engaged in resisting these men in the lawful exercise of their right of seizure, are guilty of a great wrong, and most unjustifiable breach of the public peace, for which we have held as many responsible as could be apprehended; and we must in like manner hold these gentlemen to answer at our next Court of Quarter Sessions, where the whole subject will be investigated." E. L.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Of all the applications of electric agency to the uses of life, that which is transcendantly the most admirable in its effects, and the most important in its consequences is the electric telegraph. No force of habit however long continued, no degree of familiarity can efface the sense of wonder which the effects of this most marvellous application of science excites. If any sanguine and far-seeing votary of science had ventured thirty years ago to prognosticate the events which are now daily and hourly witnessed in the Central Electric Telegraph Office, Lothbury, at the Ministry of the Interior in Paris, or in the Telegraphic Bureau at New York, he would have been pronounced insane by every sober-minded and calmly-judging person.

It is not many weeks since we, being in Paris, entered the Telegraphic Office, at the Ministry of the Interior, in the Rue Grenelle St. Germain. There we found ourselves in a room about twenty feet square, in the presence of some half dozen persons seated at desks, employed in transmitting to, and receiving from distant points of France, despatches. Being invited, we dictated a message, consisting of about forty words, addressed to one of the clerks at the railway-station at Valenciennes—a distance of a hundred and sixty-eight miles from Paris. This message was transmitted in two minutes and a half. An interval of about five minutes elapsed, during which, as it afterwards appeared, the clerk to whom the message was addressed was sent for. At the expiration of this interval, the telegraph began to express the answer, which, consisting of about thirty-five words, was delivered and written out by the agent at the desk in my presence, in two minutes. Thus, forty words were sent a hundred and sixty-eight

miles, and thirty-five words returned, from the same distance in the short space of four minutes and thirty seconds.

But surprising as this was, we soon afterwards witnessed in the same room, a still more marvellous performance. A memoir on an improvement on the Electric Telegraph, by Mr. Alexander Bain, having been read before the Institute, and submitted to the Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to report on the project of law for opening the telegraphs to the use of the public, a series of experiments were ordered to be made, with the purpose of testing this alleged improvement. The Committee, among whom were M. Leverrier (celebrated for having discovered a planet before it was visible,) M. Pouillet, professor of physics, and other distinguished persons, desiring to submit the invention to a more severe test as to distance, than the existing telegraphs supplied the means of accomplishing, adopted the following expedient;—Two telegraphic wires, extending from the Ministry of the Interior to Lille, were united at the latter place, so as to form one continuous wire, extending from the Ministry to Lille, and back from Lille to the Ministry, making a total distance of three hundred and thirty-six miles. This, however, not being deemed sufficient for the purpose, several spiral coils of wire, wrapped in silk, were obtained, measuring in their total length seven hundred and forty-six miles, and were joined to the extremity of the wire returning from Lille, thus making one continued wire measuring one thousand and eighty-two miles. A message consisting of two hundred and eighty-two words was now transmitted from one end of the wire. A pen attached to the other end immediately began to write the message on a sheet of paper, moved under it by a simple mechanism, and the entire message was written in full in the presence of the Committee, each word being spelled completely, and without abridgment, in *fifty-two seconds*, being at the average rate of *two words and four-tenths per second!*

By this instrument, therefore, it is practicable to transmit intelligence to a distance of upward of a thousand miles, at the rate of nineteen thousand five hundred words per hour!

The instrument would, therefore, transmit to a distance of a thousand miles, in the space of an hour, the contents of twenty-six pages of the book now in the hands of the reader!!

But it must not be imagined, because we have here produced an example of the transmission of a despatchto a distance of a thousand miles, that any augmentation of that distance could cause any delay of practical importance. Assuming the common estimate of the velocity of electricity, the time which actually elapsed in the transition of the despatch in this case was the two-hundredth part of a second. If, therefore, instead of sending the despatch along a thousand miles of wire, we had sent it along a wire completely surrounding the globe, the time of it transmission would still be only the *eighth par of a second.**

Such a despatch would fly eight times roun the earth between the two beats of a commo clock, and would be written in full at the plac of its destination more rapidly than it could b repeated by word of mouth. A very brief ex position will be enough to render intelligible th manner in which these miracles of science ar wrought.

The electric telegraph, whatever form it may assume, derives its efficiency from the three following conditions:—

1. A power to develop the electric fluid, continuously, and in the necessary quantity.

2. A power to convey it to any required distance without being injuriously dissipated.

3. A power to cause it, after arriving at such distant point, to make written or printed characters, or some sensible signs, serving the purpose of such characters.

The apparatus used for producing the electric fluid consists of a series of plates of zinc and copper, united in pairs, and placed in a porcelain or wooden trough. The zinc plates are previously rubbed with mercury, which, combining with the superficial part of the zinc, forms a coating of amalgam, which renders the development of the electricity more regular and uniform. The cells between the successive pairs of plates are filled with dry and perfectly clean sand, which is moistened with a solution consisting of eleven parts of water to one of strong sulphuric acid.

A series of troughs, thus arranged, are called a galvanic battery: and if they be united by metallic connections, the series of plates following the same order, and their extremities being connected by a metallic bar or wire—a continuous current of electricity will be propagated along such bar or wire, from one end of the battery to the other. Batteries of this kind are simple, cheap, steady, and continuous in their effects; their action being maintained during a period of four or five months, no other attention being required than to renew the acid solution from time to time, with which the sand is moistened.

Such an apparatus as that which we have here described, is to the electric telegraph what a boiler is to a steam-engine. It is the generator of the fluid by which the action of the machine is produced and maintained.

We have next to explain how the electric fluid, generated in the apparatus just explained, can be transmitted to a distance without being wasted or dissipated in any injurious degree *en route.*

If tubes or pipes could be constructed with

* We have here taken the usual estimate of the speed of an electric fluid; recent experiments render it probable that it is somewhat less, and depends on the conductibility of the wire. Thus copper and iron give different rates of transmission.

sufficient facility and cheapness, through which the subtle fluid could flow, and which would be capable of confining it during its transit, this object would be attained. As the galvanic battery is analogous to the boiler, such tubes would be analogous in their form and functions to the steam-pipe of a steam-engine.

The construction of such means of transmission has been accomplished by means of two well-known properties of the electric fluid, in virtue of which it is capable of passing freely over a certain class of bodies called *conductors*, while its movement is arrested by another class called *non-conductors*, or *insulators*.

The most conspicuous examples of the former class are the metals; the most remarkable of the latter being resins, wax, glass, porcelain, silk, cotton, &c., &c.

Now, if a rod or wire of metal be coated with wax, resin, silk, cotton, or other *insulator*, the electric fluid will pass freely along the metal, in virtue of its character of a conductor; and its escape from the metal to any lateral object will be prevented by the coating, in virtue of its character of an insulator.

The insulator in such cases is, so far as relates to the electricity, a real tube, inasmuch as the electric fluid passes through the metal included by the coating, in exactly the same manner as water or gas passes through the pipes which conduct it; with this difference, however, that the electric fluid moves along the wire more freely, in an almost infinite proportion, than does either water or gas in the tubes which conduct them.

If, then, a wire, coated with a non-conducting substance, capable of resisting the vicissitudes of weather, were extended between any two distant points, one end of it being attached to one of the extremities of a galvanic battery, a stream of electricity would pass along the wire—*provided the other end of the wire were connected by a conductor with the other extremity of the battery.*

To fulfil this last condition, it was usual, when the electric telegraphs were first erected, to have a second wire extended from the distant point back to the battery in which the electricity was generated. But it was afterward discovered that the EARTH ITSELF was the best and by far the cheapest and most convenient conductor which could be used for this returning stream of electricity. Instead, therefore, of a second wire, the extremity of the first, at the distant point to which the current is sent, is attached to a large metallic plate, measuring five or six square feet, which is buried in the earth. A similar plate, connected with the other extremity of the battery, at the station from which the current is transmitted, is likewise buried in the earth, and it is found that the returning current finds its way back through the earth from the one buried plate to the other buried plate.

Of all the miracles of science, surely this is the most marvellous. A stream of electric fluid has its source in the cellars of the Central Electric Telegraph Office, Lothbury, London. It flows under the streets of the great metropolis, and, passing along a zigzag series of railways, reaches Edinburgh, where it dips into the earth, and diffuses itself upon the buried plate. From that it takes flight through the crust of the earth, and *finds its own way* back to the cellars at Lothbury!!

Instead of burying plates of metal, it would be sufficient to connect the wires at each end with the gas or water-pipes which, being conductors, would equally convey the fluid to the earth; and in this case, every telegraphic dispatch which flies to Edinburgh along the wires which border the railways, would fly back, rushing to the gas-pipes which illuminate Edinburgh—from them through the crust of the earth to the gas-pipes which illuminate London, and from them home to the batteries in the cellars at Lothbury.

The atmosphere, when dry, is a good non-conductor; but this quality is impaired when it is moist. In ordinary weather, however, the air being a sufficiently good non-conductor, a metallic wire will, without any other insulating envelope except the air itself, conduct the stream of electricity to the necessary distances. It is true that a coated wire, such as we have already described, would be subject to less waste of the electric fluid, *en route;* but it is more economical to provide batteries sufficiently powerful to bear this waste, than to cover such extensive lengths of wire with cotton, or any other envelope.

The manner in which the conducting wires are carried from station to station is well known. Every railway traveller is familiar with the lines of wire extended along the side of the railways, which, when numerous, have been not unaptly compared to the series of lines on which the notes of music are written, and which are the metallic wires on which invisible messages are flying continually with a speed that surpasses imagination. These wires in the case of the English telegraphs, are galvanized so as to resist oxydation, and are of sufficient thickness to bear the tension to which they are submitted. They are suspended on posts, erected at intervals of sixty yards, being at the rate of thirty to a mile. These posts, therefore, supply incidentally a convenient means by which a passenger can ascertain the speed of the train in which he travels. If he count the number of telegraph posts which pass his eye in two minutes, that number will express in miles per hour the speed of the train.—*Eclectic Magazine.*

(To be continued.)

LINDLEY MURRAY.

The virtuous Lindley Murray died in 1826, at an advanced age. While learning our grammar of him, in our young days, and growing tired of his name, as associated with dull lessons, we little

knew to how good a man that name belonged. Lindley Murray was an American; and he came over to England in early life, and remained with us solely for the sake of our mild climate, which was rendered necessary to him by the loss of health.

Under a condition of muscular weakness which prevented his walking for the rest of his days, he contentedly gave up the usual objects and amusements of life, and humbly devoted himself to be as useful as he could from his invalid chair. His school-books spread by tens of thousands over both his native and his adopted country; and the proceeds might have made him rich. But he thought he had enough already for his simple tastes and moderate desires; and he gave away to those who were in need the entire profits of his works. Thus, much as we have learned from his books, we may learn something better from his life.—*H. Martineau's "History of England during thirty years Peace."*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 7, 1850.

The narratives which we have admitted this week, under the caption of "Treatment of Children," admitting their truth, for which, of course, we do not answer, furnish an admonition on a subject which is often too much overlooked—the danger of irresponsible power. If the attachment to our own offspring, which is wisely implanted in our constitutions, is sometimes, not to say frequently, found insufficient to restrain the promptings of an irritated mind, in the exercise of parental authority, what are we to expect from authority more than parental, without the restraints of parental affection? Justly did the pious monarch declare, he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God; and probably very few who have ever exercised authority over others, would find, upon a careful retrospect, that they had always steered clear of a tyrannous exertion of power. How easily may the petulant reply, or the hasty reprimand, fix a thorn in the breast of one who is not privileged to reply. Highly as we may disapprove every manifestation on the part of the young, of disrespect for the advice or authority of parents and guardians, it is never to be forgotten that the true foundation of parental authority is laid in the duties of parents. Such is the doctrine of law as well as of nature. It is therefore of primary importance that it should always be exercised under a serious conviction of religious responsibility—to be employed for the benefit of the governed, and not for the gratification of a love of power.

Some of the public papers inform us that several Friends from Philadelphia recently endeavoured to obtain an opportunity of a religious character with Prof. Webster, but were not permitted to see him. We learn from other sources that Hannah Gibbons, a valuable and aged minister of our Society, now residing in West Chester, Pennsylvania, had a religious concern to visit this individual, and accordingly proceeded to Boston, accompanied by two friends of her neighborhood, and arrived there on Seventh day, the 24th ult.; but the sheriff being absent from the city, they waited until his return on Second day following. Upon their prospect being communicated to the Professor, he directed that they should be told he thanked them for their kind feelings towards him, but having already declined two similar interviews, he must decline this. But he added that he would willingly receive from them any *written* communication they might send, subject to the inspection of the sheriff. A letter was accordingly addressed to him by our Friend, but of its contents or reception we have no information.

Among those who have been recently removed by death, are John Comly and Emmor Kimber, who formerly occupied conspicuous stations as members and ministers of our Society; but who had for more than 20 years ceased to be members with us. The former died at his residence in Byberry, Philadelphia county, on the 17th ult., in the 77th year of his age; and the latter deceased at Kimberton, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st instant, in the 76th year of his age.

Jenny Lind.—Among the arrivals which have recently been announced, we find the name of Jenny Lind, who has been variously designated as the queen of song, the Swedish nightingale, &c., the object of whose visit appears to be the employment of her musical voice for the entertainment of those who are willing to contribute their money and devote their time to this purpose. Of the moral character of this youthful songster, the editor of this journal possesses no other knowledge than what is to be gleaned from the public papers, and he certainly has no desire to treat a female and a stranger with disrespect; yet as the occupation to which she has devoted herself is evidently one which the consistent members of our society can neither support nor encourage, it is greatly to be desired that our young Friends may not be induced so far to forget or disregard the sobriety of our Christian profession as to be drawn to mingle with her auditory. However innocent it may appear to some, and however plausible the arguments in its defence may seem, the concert is certainly one of the avenues to dissipation. Probably few persons, few at least who have had the benefit of an education among Friends, set out in life without virtuous intentions. How-

ever inclined to the follies of youth, probably all hope to arrive eventually at the haven of rest; but if this hope is to be realized, it is essential that the path which leads to it, should be pursued with a decided purpose of heart. And for this no season is more appropriate than the morning of life. To the youth of virtuous intentions, the grosser vices are necessarily repulsive; but trifling and unprofitable amusements, may lead the mind insensibly from the path of rectitude, and gradually prepare it for departures of the gravest character. But those who carefully avoid the first step in the downward course, may hope to be preserved from the second.

DIED,—On the 16th of Fourth mo. last, at Friends' Boarding School, New Garden, N. C., JONATHAN BARKER, aged about 21 years. This beloved young man was in usual health the day before his death. In this sudden bereavement, the greatest consolation which the members of the family and his acquaintance can feel, is derived from the assurance that he was concerned to lead a life of piety, and a humble trust, that through abundant mercy he was prepared for the summons which removed him from their sight. The language of this event to us all is, "Be ye also ready."

——, In Westport, Mass., on the 15th inst., RACHEL B., widow of the late Stephen Gifford, in the 89th year of her age, a much esteemed member of Westport Monthly Meeting.

——, In Jonesborough, Grant Co., Indiana, on the 1st ult., JOHN S. HARVEY, son of Thomas Harvey, formerly of North Carolina, a member of Back Creek Monthly Meeting, in the 30th year of his age.

THE MORMONS AND THEIR CITY OF REFUGE.

Between four and five thousand feet above the ocean level, on the eastern rim of the Great Basin, in whose unexplored deserts the waters of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada of California are lost, an inland salt sea stretches north-westerly from latitude 40° to 42°, and between 112° and 114° of longitude. Up to the year 1843, little was really known of this vast body of water, its shapes and tributaries, as the accounts given by half-breed hunters and wandering Indians, in their visits to Fort Hall and other trading posts on the route from Missouri to Oregon, had been as vague and unsatisfactory as they were marvellous.

It was reserved for the adventurous Fremont to explore, with something like scientific accuracy, these strange regions. The annals of modern discovery have nothing of more exciting interest than the partial exploration of this unknown sea, by the young adventurer and his companions, in a frail and ill-constructed boat of india-rubber cloth. The Indians whom they encountered had never launched a canoe upon the lake, and, as it had no apparent outlet, they imagined there was a great whirlpool in its midst, which swallowed up its surplus waters. Our travellers were the first to visit its mysterious islands, and break with the cheerful sound of human voices its long solitude and silence.

The lateness of the season rendered the stay of Fremont brief, and his explorations imperfect. For two or three years, nothing further was known of the Great Salt Lake.

In the meantime, the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, as they love to call themselves, had been expelled by mob violence from Illinois. A city of some twenty-thousand inhabitants was left untenanted; and square miles of ripened grain were abandoned to the sun and rains of autumn and the snows of winter. The wretched exiles had little leisure for preparation for their long, uncertain journey into the wilderness in search of a new home, out of the reach of civilized inhumanity. Bearing with them their aged and infirm, their sick and dying, they passed in mournful processions through the streets of Nauvoo, and through their corn fields and orchards, the fruit of which they could no longer gather. Pausing on the swell of the last wave of prairie from whence the gilded spire of the great Temple was visible, they bade farewell forever to their homes, hearths, and altars, and then set their faces resolutely towards the setting sun. The last sad cavalcade left Nauvoo in the autumn of 1846. It had been preceded by several others, who had engaged to prepare the way for those who should come after. Delayed by sickness and want of the necessary vehicles and teams for their journey, and desirous to unite the numerous camps of exiles, scattered from the Mississippi to the Missouri, the early summer of 1846 found the pioneer encampment at Council Bluffs, near the Pottawattomie Indian agency.

On the hills of the "High Prairie," which here crowd upon the river, and on the broad alluvial flats below them, the tents of the modern Israel were pitched. A traveller, Thomas L. Kane, Esq., of Philadelphia, from whose graphic and brilliant "*Discourse before the Pennsylvania Historical Society*" we have derived many of the materials of this sketch, has described their appearance as he first reached them, on a bright June morning. Each hill was crowned with its great camp, white with canvass, and alive with the stir of swarming occupants. The smoke of a thousand cooking fires streamed lazily upwards. Herd-boys were dozing on the slopes, with sheep and oxen, cows and horses, around them, numbering many thousands. Children, almost as numerous, were playing about the camps. Women were washing clothes along a little creek; blacksmiths, tailors, and shoemakers, were busy in the open air, or under the shade of tents. Great arbors made of poles and brush, and wattled with willow and birch, served them for places of religious worship and halls of council.

The exiles moved on, organized in companies of tens, fifties, and hundreds, all under the direction of the High Council of the Church. Upon

the rich but unhealthy delta between the Nebraska and the Missouri, they again pitched their tents, and waited for the straggling emigrants of their faith to overtake them. Decimated by sickness, the winter found them still in the border regions of Missouri and Iowa, where, divided into several encampments, they were enabled to sustain themselves and a considerable portion of their cattle. Early in the spring of 1847, a body of one hundred and forty picked men, with seventy wagons, started, under the direction of the members of the High Council, in search of a favorable location for a permanent settlement. They carried with them little save seed and farming tools, it being their aim to plant crops at the place selected. Crossing the South Pass, they struggled through the defiles and over the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, forcing their way over the rugged Utah range, sometimes creeping along the stony bed of torrents, and sometimes cutting their way through heavy timber. At length, in midsummer, they reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake. The High Council, after a careful survey of the country, decided that the Land of Promise had at last been reached, and that the Tabernacles of the Mormon Israel should be set up. Late as was the season, roots and seeds were planted, from which a partial harvest was obtained. They were soon joined by other detachments from the main body. They sowed large fields of grain for the next season, built themselves houses of sun-dried brick, fortifying themselves with walls and block-houses, and safely passed the winter of 1847–'8. In the course of the next year, the residue of the Nauvoo emigrants reached the valley, loaded with grain raised on the plains of their encampments on the Missouri and Nebraska.

A detailed history of this remarkable *Exodus*, in the language of the author of the discourse before us, would tell of "a people whose industry had made them rich, expelled by lawless force from the comforts and luxuries of refined life, into the Great Wilderness, seeking an untried home, far away from the scenes which their previous life had endeared to them, moving onward, destitute, hunger-sickened, and sinking with disease, bearing with them wives and children, the old, the poor, the decrepid; renewing daily on their march the offices of devotion, the ties of family, and friendship, and charity; sharing necessities and braving dangers together, cheerful in the midst of want and trial—of men who, menaced by famine, and in the midst of pestilence, with every energy taxed by the urgency of the hour, were building roads and bridges, laying out villages, and planting corn-fields, for the benefit of the stranger who might come after them, their kinsman only by a common humanity, or, peradventure, by a common suffering—of men who have renewed their prosperity in the homes they have founded in the desert; and who, in their new-built city, walled round by mountains like a fortress, are extending pious hospitalities to the destitute emigrants from our frontier States."

As yet we can scarcely form an accurate idea of the geographical peculiarities of the new Territory. We only know that, hemmed in by successive chains of rugged mountains, and by vast unexplored deserts, it combines within its limits the most inconsistent characteristics of other countries. The climate of its mountains is more severe than that of Switzerland; descending towards the great valley, the varied climates of Italy are successively encountered. Barren salt wastes—desolate and unsightly as the shores of the Dead Sea—alternate with valleys of extraordinary fertility and beauty. Streams strongly impregnated with salt, flow down from the mountains in close proximity with others of the purest and sweetest water. Hot springs, and ice-cold ones, are found in the same neighbourhood. The resources of the country, in an agricultural point of view, were not-overlooked by its first explorer. "The bottoms," says Fremont, "are extensive, the water excellent, timber sufficient, the soil good, and well adapted to the grains and grasses of an elevated region. The lake furnishes abundant supplies of salt. All the mountain sides are covered with a valuable and nutritious grass called bunch grass, which has a second growth in the fall; its quantity will sustain any amount of cattle, and make this truly a bucolic region. On some of the best lands it appears that irrigation is necessary to secure the full advantages of the rich virgin soil. Fifty bushels of wheat may thus be raised to the acre, and in the present price current of the country, it is $4 the bushel. Proximity to the gold region secures a ready and sure market for all kinds of provisions.

The City of the Salt Lake, if we may credit the statements of recent travellers, now numbers from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are of sun brick, generally of one story, with gardens, distributed over an area as great as that of New York, and surrounded by square miles of wheat fields. There are several other settlements, extending forty miles north and two hundred miles south of the great city.

"It is to these homes," says the author of the Discourse, "in the heart of our American Alps, like the people of St. Bernard, they hold out their welcome to the passing traveller. Some you have doubtless seen in the St. Louis papers the reported votes of thanks to them of companies of emigrants to California. These are often reduced to great straits after passing Fort Laramie, and turn aside to seek the Salt Lake colony in pitiable plight of fatigue and destitution. The route from the Oregon road to the Salt Lake is one of great difficulty, over mountains and through deep and narrow ravines. The poor struggling emigrant at length comes abruptly out of the dark pass into the lighted valley of the Mormons, on a level terrace of its high tab-

and. No wonder if he loses his self-control ere. A ravishing panoramic landscape opens ut below him, blue, green, and gold, and pearl; great sea with hilly islands, rivers, a lake, and road sheets of grassy plain, all set as in a silver-based cup, within mountains whose peaks of erpetual snow are burnished by a dazzling sun."

Several hundred emigrants, in more or less dis-ress, have, during the past year, received gratu-tous relief from the Mormons, whose indomitable ndustry has enabled them to exercise to the full-st extent the rites of hospitality. They boast hat they have no loafers, idle gentlemen, or vaga-onds. Their glorious valley must be the grand entral station of the future railroad which is to nite the two oceans, and to open to us the golden tream of oriental traffic by the way of California. The peculiarity of their religious faith and customs nay have the effect to divert from them some of he emigration which would otherwise flow to-vards so inviting a region, but even this cannot essentially retard their growth. Fifty thousand of heir own order in Great Britain are already pre-paring to join them. They have shrewd, intelli-gent men at the head of affairs, and are evidently osing a great deal of the fanaticism of their early ime. They have a regularly organized Govern-nent, and all accounts agree in representing them as an orderly and peaceful people. The author of the "Discourse" before us, denies emphatically he charges which have been preferred against heir habitual purity of life, integrity of dealing, heir toleration of religious differences, their re-gard for law, and their devotion to constitutional government.

In the dispute now going on in respect to New Mexico and California, the Territory of Utah has been measurably forgotten. But its importance cannot be overlooked much longer. Slavery has already, like the serpent of old, stolen into the Garden of the Mountains. Senator Seward, in his late speech, stated that he had positive infor-mation that slaves are now held in Utah. S. R. Thurston, the delegate from Oregon, in his late letter to a member of the Massachusetts delega-tion, gives it as his opinion, that the working of slaves in Utah, under the existing circumstances of a great and increasing demand for labor, and the probability of the discovery of valuable mines, would be profitable to the masters. He is well acquainted with the country, and sees no Provi-dential enactment of the Wilmot Proviso in its soil, climate, or "Asiatic formation." Here, then, should New Mexico and California take their places in the Union, with their respective Constitutions and boundaries, the contest will be renewed. The policy of the inhabitants, thus far, has been to blink the subject of slavery, hoping thereby to propitiate the Southern propaganda. How far this policy has been successful, may be seen in the unceremonious rejection of their dele-gate, by a more decisive vote than that which de-nied a seat to the delegate from New Mexico, al-though the latter made no secret of his hostility to the institution of slavery, and although the anti-slavery Constitution of his constituents was on the desks of Congress, and the question of his admission was complicated with the claim of Texas.—*National Era*,

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TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

Grown people should have more faith in, and more appreciation of, the statements and feelings of children. When I read, some months since, in a telegraphic despatch to one of our morning journals, from Baltimore, if I remember rightly, of a mother who, in punishing a little boy for telling a lie—which after all, it subsequently transpired that he did *not tell*—hit him with a slight switch over his temple and killed him in-stantly—a mere accident, of course, but a dread-ful casualty, which drove reason from the throne of the unhappy mother—when I read this, I thought of what had occurred in my own sanctum only a week or two before; and the lesson which I received was a good one, and will remain with me. My little boy, a dark-eyed, ingenuous, and frank-hearted child, had been playing about my table, on leaving which for a moment, I found on my return, that my long porcupine-quill han-dled pen was gone. I asked the little fellow what he had done with it. He answered at once that he had not seen it. After a renewed search for it, I charged him in the face of his declaration, with having taken and mislaid or lost it. He looked me earnestly in the face, and said—

"No I *did'nt* take it, father."

I then took him in my lap, enlarged upon the heinousness of telling an untruth, told him that I did not care so much about the pen, and in short, by the manner in which I reasoned with him, almost offered a reward for confession—the reward be it understood (a dear one to him,) of standing firm in his father's love and regard. The tears had swelled up into his eyes, and he seemed about to tell me the whole "truth," when my eye caught the end of the pen protrud-ing from a portfolio, where I myself had placed it in returning a sheet of manuscript to one of the compartments. All this may seem a mere trifle to you—and perhaps it is—yet I shall re-member it for a long time.

But I desire now to narrate to you a circum-stance which happened in the family of a friend and correspondent of mine in the city of Boston, some ten years ago, the history of which will commend itself to the heart of every father and mother who has any sympathy with, or affection for, their children. That it is entirely true, you may be well assured. I was convinced of this when I opened the letter from L. H. B———, which announced it, and in the detail of the event which was subsequently furnished me.

A few days before he wrote he had buried his eldest son, a fine manly little fellow of some eight

years of age, who had never, he said, known a day's illness, until that which finally removed him hence to be here no more. His death occurred under circumstances which were peculiarly painful to his parents. A younger brother, a delicate sickly child from its birth, the next in age to him, had been down for nearly a fortnight with an epidemic fever. In consequence of the nature of the disease, every precaution had been adopted, that prudence, suggested to guard the other members of the family against it. But of this one the father's eldest, he said he had little fear, so rugged was he, and so generally healthy. Still, however he kept a vigilant eye upon him, and especially forbade his going into the pools and docks near his school, which it was his custom sometimes to visit.

One evening this unhappy father came home, wearied with a long day's hard labour, and vexed at some little disappointment which had soured his naturally kind disposition, and rendered him susceptible to the smallest annoyance.—While he was sitting by the fire in this unhappy mood of mind, his wife entered the apartment and said:

"Henry just came in and he is a perfect fright, he is covered from head to foot with dock mud, and is as wet as a drowned rat."

"Where is he?" asked the father, sternly.

"He is shivering over the kitchen fire."

"He was afraid to come up here when the girl told him you had come home."

"Tell Jane to tell him to come up here this instant," was the brief reply to this information.

Presently the poor boy entered, half perished with affright and cold. His father glanced at his sad plight, reproached him bitterly with his disobedience, spoke of the punishment that awaited him in the morning as the penalty of his offence, and in a harsh voice concluded with—

"Now go to your bed!"

"But father," said the little fellow, "I want to tell you——"

"Not a word; *go to bed*!"

"I only wanted to say father, that—"

With a peremptory stamp, an imperative wave of his hand towards the door, and a frown upon his brow did the father, without other speech, again close the door of explanation or expostulation.

When the boy had gone supperless and sad to his bed, the father sat restless and uneasy while his supper was being prepared; and at tea-table, ate but little. His wife saw the real cause of his emotion, and interposed the remark—

"I think, my dear, you ought at least to have heard what Henry had to say. My heart ached for him when he turned away his eyes full of tears. Henry is a good boy after all, if he does sometimes do wrong. He is a tender-hearted affectionate boy. He always was."

After tea, the evening paper was taken up; but there was no news and nothing of interes for that father in the journal of that evening He sat for some time in an evidently painful rev erie, and then rose and repaired to his bed cham ber. As he passed the bed-room where his littl boy slept, he thought he would look in upon hir before retiring to rest. He crept to his low co and bent over him. A big tear had stolen dow the boy's cheek, and rested upon it. The fathe deeply regretted his harshness as he gazed upo his son; he felt also the "sense of duty;" yet i the night, talking the matter over with the lad' mother, he resolved and promised, instead of pun ishing, as he had threatened, to make amends t the boy's aggrieved spirit in the morning, for th manner in which he had repelled all explanatio of his offence.

But that morning never came to that poor chil in health. He awoke the next morning with raging fever on his brain, and with wild delirium

In forty-eight hours he was in his shroud. H knew neither his father nor his mother, whe first called to his bedside, nor at any moment af terward. Waiting, watching, for one token o recognition, hour after hour did that unhapp father bend over the couch of his dying son Once indeed he thought he saw a smile of recog nition light up his dying eye, and he leaned ea gerly forward, for he would have given worlds t have whispered one kind word in his ear, and hav been answered; but that gleam of apparent intel ligence passed quickly away, and was succeede by the cold unmeaning glare, and the wild tossing of the fevered limbs, which lasted until death came to his relief.

Two days after the undertaker came with the little coffin, and his little son, a playmate of the deceased boy bringing the low stools on which it was to stand in the entry-hall.

"I was with Henry," said the lad, "when he got into the water. We were playing down on the Long Wharf, Henry and Charles Munford and I; and the tide was out very low; and there was a beam run out from the wharf; and Charles got out on it to get a fish line and hook that hung over where the water was deep, and the first thing we saw, he had slipped off and was struggling in the water. Henry threw off his cap and jumped clear from the wharf into the water, and, after a great deal of hard work got Charles out; and they waded up through the mud to where the wharf was not so wet and slippery; and then I helped them to climb up the side. Charles told Henry not to say anything about it, for, if he did, his father would never let him go near the water again. Henry was very sorry; and all the way going home, he kept saying—

"What will father say when he sees me to-night? I wish we had not gone to the wharf."

"Dear, brave boy!" exclaimed the bereaved father; "and this was the explanation which I cruelly refused to hear!" and hot and bitter tears rolled down his cheeks.

Yes, that stern father now learned, and for the rst time, that what he had treated with unwont- d severity as a fault, was but the impulse of a enerous nature, which, forgetful of self had haz- rded life for another. It was but the quick rompting of that manly spirit which he himself ad always endeavoured to graft upon his sus- eptible mind, and which, young as he was, had lready manifested itself on more than one occa- ion.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

TUNNELING THE ALPS.

Our readers have been already informed that he Sardinian government is devising means for ntroducing a railway communication with France nd Northern Europe, by means of a tunnel hrough "the everlasting Alps." A railroad is lready in progress, and nearly completed through portion of the kingdom, to connect Turin, the apital, with the port of Genoa on the Mediterra- ean, and the contemplated tunnel is only wanted divert the internal trade and intercourse of urope in that direction. The machinery re- rred to in the subjoined notice by the Philadel- hia Bulletin, was invented expressly for the work y the Chevalier Maus, a distinguished engineer the service of the Sardinian government.

Modern ultraism is rapidly destroying the mance of travel, and the wonders of nature will on be entirely eclipsed by the triumphs of art. he Britannia tubular bridge is a greater marvel an the Menai Straits, and the Suspension bridge Niagara, shares the popular applause with the taract. We can go by steam through the rient, and will, ere long cross the Isthmus of uez in a railroad car. Ruins are being demo- shed to make way for modern improvements; igands, and other romantic incidents of travel, y before the car of progress—the locomotive— id travellers now-a-days can as little count upon "sentimental journey" as they can count upon journey to the moon. Even the Alps are to abolished from the catalogue of traveller's onders, and instead of scaling the height, and ondering at the magnificence of mountains, val- ys, glaciers and cataracts, we are to slide through e interior of Mt. Cenis, and emerge on the posite side, leaving nature and all her marvels r overhead, while art drags us through a pitchy nnel.

To give an idea of the nature of the great seven ile tunnel through the Alps, we are enabled to form our readers, from descriptions given in nglish journals that, in its progress the tunnel ust pass under some of the most elevated crests Mt. Cenis—one, in particular, where there ill be 4850 feet of the mountain, capped with ernal glaciers, over head at the middle of the nnel; so that not only will the workmen and achinery in construction, and the passengers and ains in transit, be buried to that depth in the art of the mountain, but all idea of shafts, either to facilitate excavation, or to promote ventilation, must be out of the question. The breath of life must be respired, from either extremity, with artificial aid, in the shape of currents of fresh air transmitted, and of foul withdrawn, by mechanical apparatus ever at work, at least during excavation; which is also itself to be effected by machinery of a new and simple nature, worked by water power of mountain streams, whereby the trains are also to be run through the tunnel, which ascends through the northern or Savoy side, at Modena all the way to its exit at Bardoneche, with a gradient equal to 19 in 1000. The machine, once presented to the rock, projects into it simultaneously, four horizontal series of sixteen scalpels, working backwards and forwards by means of springs cased in, and put in motion by the same water power. While these are at work, one vertical series on each side works simultaneously up and down, so that altogether they cut four blocks, or rather insulate four blocks on all sides, except from the rock behind from which they are afterwards detached by hand.

It has been ascertained that each of the two machines, at the opposite side of the tunnel will excavate to the extent of 22 feet a day, and it is estimated that the whole excavation will be completed in four years. The gallery to be perforated by the machines will be 13 feet wide by 7 feet high, and this one cut through, the bore will be enlarged by ordinary means to 25 feet in width and 19 feet in height, and a double line of rails laid. The estimated cost of this great tunnel is only 12,804,942f. or about $2,700,000. It is to be immediately commenced at the north entrance.

Hannibal or Napoleon little imagined that the perils of the passage of the Alps were to be abolished in this summary manner, by the sciences in 1850. No after hero can ever boast of the gigantic task which the Carthaginian and French generals accomplished, for subsequent armies will be sure to pass through the tunnel, comfortably seated in railroad cars, rather than drag artillery over the mountain roads, with fingers and toes freezing in the bitter air, and enduring privations that are to carry their general's name down to posterity as models of endurance and courage. Travellers will prefer the journey through the bowels of the mountains, to the labour and delay of a journey over their summits, and hereafter crossing the Alps will be looked upon as a traditionary absurdity, abolished by the common sense views of the 19th century.

NOTICE OF LIBERIA.

Liberia now includes a coast line of about three hundred miles in extent. To this may be added Maryland in Liberia, which, although not a part of the republic, may be considered in nearly the same position. Gallinas and Sherbro, which no doubt will soon, if they are not already, be added

to the Republic, will make her extent of seaboard nearly or quite five hundred miles. Commercially considered, this immense extent of coast-line, is one vast harbour or trading port for an almost boundless, rich inland country. There are not ten miles of coast without one or more trading towns and landing places for boats and canoes, large enough to ship off the productions of the country, abreast of which, vessels can anchor in safety at all seasons of the year. The commerce of this "section" of the coast, except the slave trade at Gallinas, Cape Mount, New Cesters, and Trade Town, has been mainly in the hands of English, German, and American merchant vessels, at least one-half English. Many French and Portuguese vessels trade at the colonies also. The *native* trade, as it is termed, that not transacted at the Liberian ports, or through Liberians, is conducted somewhat in the following manner.

The captain of a vessel, or the agent of some foreign commercial house makes a contract with some native chief, or the head man of a beach town, who allows him, for certain considerations, to land merchandise and, in country parlance, *make trade*, at his or their town. A rude thatched hut is constructed for the residence of the trade man, whom the agent leaves in charge, and another for his produce, when purchased. This is what is called *establishing a factory*. After landing what amount of merchandise, oil-casks, &c., he may judge proper, the captain proceeds to other places, making in each, similar arrangements. He then, from time to time, visits his factories, taking on board what produce has been collected during his absence until his merchandise is disposed of, or the vessel becomes fully laden. Sometimes this operation is gone through with by the captain of a single vessel, often by the agent of some foreign house, which may have several vessels in the trade, in which last case, the agent generally remains a year or two at a time on the coast. These are called regular traders. In addition to which, much business is done by transient vessels, as they are termed, those bound on a long voyage to the leeward ports; in which cases, the trade is made by purchase of produce brought along-side by the natives, in canoes and boats. The factors are sometimes intelligent natives from European settlements, sometimes Liberians, often Europeans with native assistants or *trade men*. All this traffic has heretofore been free and uncontrolled, subject to no restrictions or custom-house regulations, excepting such as are imposed by the natives. It has been open to vessels of all nations alike. The Liberians, in their small sloops and schooners, have come in for a share. They have felt, however, that they laboured under great disadvantages, from the fact of being obliged to purchase merchandise of their competitors in the trade, and to sell them their produce, also. We have ever maintained, that, the low rate at which the Liberians could sail their small crafts, in comparison with the curre expenses of larger vessels, was more than equivalent for the above named objections; b this has now ceased to be a question. The R public of Liberia claims sovereign jurisdicti over the principal part of the coast on which f tories have thus been founded, and this jurisdi tion has been recognized by those Europe powers most interested in this trade, and althou the United States Government has not, as y followed their example, it cannot be suppos she will question the sovereignty claimed by L beria. Over this coast-line the Republic h thrown her commercial laws and custom-hou regulations, prohibiting all direct trade betwe foreigners and the natives, breaking up all fac ries within the limits of Liberia, except tho owned or managed by the citizens thereof. L beria has therefore assumed a heavy respon bility; not merely a nominal, or abstract resp sibility but a commercial responsibility, and o which must be met too. There is a demand f foreign articles of merchandise by the native po ulation of Liberia, which must be supplie Foreign commercial vessels, laden with this ve merchandise, demand the African produce in t hands of these natives, and the exchange mu and will be made. By the laws of the Republ the Liberian merchant is the medium throu which this transfer must take place. If they a competent to the task, well; the Republic comes rich and powerful. If they are not, t laws must give way to the pressure of circu stances; illegal traffic or smuggling will of nec sity ensue, and the government will have connive at an habitual infringement of its laws, to modify them; in other words, to *retract!* a allow foreigners to trade directly with the nati as heretofore. Either alternative it is most desi b'e to avoid.

But the question is, are the Liberians com tent to manage and control the commerce of t coast-line they now possess? We regret to s we think not;—to manage it to the best intere of the Colony, we know that they are not. connection with, and as agents and factors of f eign traders, they may reap many advanta from their new position, but nothing in compa son with what they might, if supplied with t present and ever great want of Liberia, *men, telligent, enterprising, commercial men!*

We regret that we are unable to give any ve correct estimate of the value and extent of t commerce heretofore existing between forei vessels and the natives within the present lim of Liberia. We have no correct data from wh to estimate it at this time, but we were well formed as to the number of vessels in that tra in 1840. Since which, it has no doubt near if not quite, doubled, as we well know it m than trebled the ten preceding years.

We judge that in 1840, at least ten vessels tained cargoes of palm oil and camwood on wh

s now the Liberia Coast, independent of those vhich traded at the colonies. Some of these, to e sure, landed part of their cargoes at the colo-ies and took produce from thence, but the mount so disposed of was more than offset by he transient vessels which traded with the na-ives in their passage down the coast. The aver-ge tonnage of these vessels we will set down at 200 each, making 2000 tons. They would average a cargo of merchandise of at least $10,-000 each, making $100,000 in all. The value of the vessels, at the same amount, would make a capital of $200,000 invested in vessels and cargo, o say nothing of the expense of sailing them. In he above estimate we have put every thing within bounds, and it is made for a period of ten years past. At the present time supposing the com-merce of this part of the coast to have doubled or even to have increased 50 per ct., the native trade of Liberia, independent of the demands of the settlements, requires a capital of $300,000. What amount the Liberians are able to supply for this purpose, independent of other demands, we will undertake to say we can judge better of the amount of their commercial marine and esti-mate pro rata. We believe at no time have the colonists or citizens owned more than 300 tons of shipping, probably not that, and estimating their capital in the same proportion, say for shipping $30,000, merchandise for the trade $30,000, total $60,000, and they are then able to assume but one-fifth of the native commerce of their own territory, independent of that of their ports of entry. Even allowing the utmost advantage of credit, they could not master more than a quarter of it.—Liberia therefore wants and *must have men—monied men.* But in this, Liberia wants *nothing but what she is able to pay for.* She asks no one to sacrifice for her good alone. She offers an abundant equivalent for all she demands. She freely offers the golden harvest to the reaper. —*Af. Rep. Col. Jour.*

EXTRACTS FROM "GLEANINGS FROM PIOUS AUTHORS."

Our blessed Saviour, speaking on worldly great-ness, compares himself to one waiting and at-tending on a company at dinner: "Whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? Is not he that sitteth at meat? But I am amongst you as he that serveth." Thus, in a world greatly disordered, where men, aspiring to ontward greatness, were wont to oppress others to support their designs, He who was of the highest descent, being the son of God, and greater than any amongst the greatest families of men, by his example and doctrines, foreclosed his followers from claiming any show of outward greatness, from any supposed superiority in themselves, or derived from their ancestors.

New converts, it is said, are most zealous; but they are not always the most persevering. If their tempers are warm, and they have only been touched on the side of their passions, they start eagerly, march rapidly, and are full of confidence in their own strength. They too often judge others with little charity, and themselves with little humility. * * * * As they know their own heart more, they discover its deceitfulness, and learn to distrust themselves. As they become more humble in spirit, they become more charita-ble in judging. As they grow more firm in prin-ciple, they grow more exact in conduct.

"TEMPLES NOT MADE WITH HANDS."

'Tis not in temples made with hands,
The great Creator dwells;
But on the mountain top he stands,
And in the lowly dells;
Wherever fervent prayer is heard,
He stands recording every word;
In dell, on mountain, every where,
He never fails to answer prayer.

Yes—in the poor man's lowly stall,
And in the pris'ners' cells,
And in the rich man's lordly hall,
The Great Creator dwells:
Where two or three are joined in prayer,
His Audience-Hall, His House is there.
Wherever prays the child of grace
Is His peculiar dwelling place.

Think you that temples built of stone,
And blessed by priestly hand,
Are more peculiarly His own,
More reverence demand?
Go to thy closet. Shut the door,
And all thy mercies ponder o'er.
Thine all pervading God is there:
He loves to answer secret prayer.

The temple thy Creator owns,
That temple is the heart:
No towering pile of costly stones,
Nor any work of art;
The cloud-capt spire, that points on high,
May draw down lightning from the sky;
But 'tis the humble modest flower,
That drinks in the refreshing shower;
And in return for favours given,
It breathes its fragrance back to heaven.

Some cling to prelates' surplice strings,
We bow to no created things:
One God we worship; one alone!
Earth is *His* footstool, Heaven *His* throne.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The steamships America and Atlantic have ar-rived at New York, bringing London dates to the 20th ult.

ENGLAND.—Parliament has been prorogued by the Queen. The reports from the manufacturing districts are still satisfactory, though less business appears to be done in Manchester, and the same remark will apply to business in every department of trade.

The potato disease is spreading in numerous dis-tricts in England and Ireland, and it is generally supposed that it will take a large per centage off the crop. The other crops, generally, promise well. The potato disease is attributed to a small worm near the size of a cheese-mite.

The committee appointed at the meeting convened to consider the propriety of erecting, at Brighton, a testimonial to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, have determined on the formation of a public library and museum.

Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice Chancellor of England, expired on the 10th ult. He had presided over a branch of the Court of Chancery since the year 1827.

Freehold land societies are progressing. There are now fifty in various parts of the country, embracing 14,281 members. Thirty-one estates have been purchased and allotted.

A vessel had just arrived in London from Bombay, with 3710 bales and 25 half bales of cotton. Another vessel had arrived from Hayti with 60 bales, the growth of that island.

A report in favor of gutta percha soles has been issued by the authorities of Greenwich Hospital Schools, after a six month' trial by 800 boys.

In Aberdeen the streets are swept every day, at an annual cost of £1400, and the refuse brings £2000 a year. In Perth the scavenging costs £1300 per annum, and the manure sells for £1730.

Ireland.—The linen trade of Ulster is improving. The flax spinning mills, which have increased to so considerable an extent, are affording much employment, and the spun yarns of Ulster have acquired celebrity, not only in England, but in France and other countries on the continent, and also in America.

France.—We have no news of importance from this country. The President was on a tour through the Provinces and was generally well received.

Denmark and the Duchies.—Some further skirmishes have taken place between the Danes and Holsteiners, in which the latter appear to have been victorious. There are rumors of an approaching settlement of the disputes, under the auspices of Russia, England and France.

Copenhagen letters report that the King of Denmark has been privately married to a dress-maker.

Mexico.—The extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress opened on the 8th ult.

The war of the Presidential canvass is carried on with great fury, and intense excitement prevails throughout the country.

Texas.—The Legislature of Texas convened at Austin on the 12th ult. The message of the Governor appears to have been of a threatening character. He expressed a decided opinion in favour of adopting immediate and efficient measures for the establishment of the authority of Texas in Santa Fe, and he recommended the grant of authority to the executive to raise at least two regiments of mounted volunteers for the occupancy of Santa Fe. These threatening measures are probably designed rather to intimidate the north, than to be actually carried into effect. With the determined opposition of the people of New Mexico, to Texan dominion, and the hostile Indians on their borders, the governor and his advisers will no doubt find it prudent to pause before they proceed to active measures.

Congress.—The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill passed the House on the 27th ult.

The Bill to establish a Territorial Government for Eutah was referred to the Committee on Territories, on the 28th ult.

In the Senate the Bill to abolish the slave trade in the District, was taken up on the 28th ult., and made the special order of the day for the 2d ins But that day was spent on other matters.

T. M. T. McKennan has resigned his post a Secretary of the Interior. This step is understoo to have been taken in consequence of feeb health.

Miscellaneous. The Cholera appears to be sul siding in most parts of the country. At Milwauk it has appeared in a very malignant form, and committing fearful ravages.

The Legislature of Maine have appropriate $10,000 for the establishment of a State Reforr School, similar to that existing in this city for th reformation of juvenile offenders, and have appoin ed a Board of Commissioners to select a suitabl site for the institution.

The execution of John W. Webster took place a Boston on the 30th ult.

The Michigan University, in which all tuition i gratuitous, is now in full operation. It is locate on the Central Railroad, at Ann Harbour, about tw hours travel from Detroit.

A great flood.—The rains that fell on the nigh of the 1st inst., and during the following day, hav occasioned a rise in the Schuylkill, such as has no previously occurred for many years, if at all, withi the memory of any now living. Eleven count bridges over that river are said to have been swep away, between Phœnixville and Mohreville, th former of which is about thirty miles below and th latter eleven miles above *Reading*. Canal bridges dams, locks, fences, houses, &c., have been swep away. A number of lives are supposed to hav been lost; some individuals appear to have bee carried down the stream in their houses, and other are reported to be surrounded by the flood so tha no means of escape or rescue remained, till th waters subside. The Canal has received injuries which will involve a heavy expense as well as re quire some weeks to repair.

The Lehigh was also exceedingly swelled. A Bethlehem, it is said to have risen 16 feet, and t be still rising. At South Bethlehem, the peopl were leaving their habitations. Accounts nearly o the same kind have been received from other town on that river. Accounts from Harrisburg and Havr de Grace, indicate a remarkable rise in the Susque hanna.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL.

The semi-annual Examination at Haverfor School will commence on Second day morning, th 9th of this month, and will close on 4th day follow ing at noon.

The winter Term will commence on Fourth day the 16th of 10th month, next, and will close on the 16th of 4th month, 1851.

Applications for admission may be made t Charles Yarnall, Secretary of the Board of Managers, 39 Market street, Philadelphia.

A Friend is wanted to fill the office of Superintendent of Haverford School. Information in refer ence to the duties of the station, may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned.

Thomas Kimber, No. 50 North Fourth street.
Josiah Tatum, " " "
Alfred Cope, Walnut street Wharf.
John Farnum, No. 26 South Front street.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 5th. tf.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL.

VOL. III. PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 14, 1850. No. 52.

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A Testimony of Woodbridge Monthly Meeting concerning DYKES ALEXANDER, *deceased.*

This our dear friend was the son of Dykes and Martha Alexander, of Needham Market, in the county of Suffolk, where he was born on the 14th of the 7th month, 1763.

Of his early life but little is known further than that about the 21st year of his age he came to reside at Ipswich, where the management of an extensive business concern devolved much upon him. About this time a severe domestic affliction, in the family of a beloved brother, appeared to be the means of awakening his mind to more decided religious impressions.

In the year 1786, he was married to Hannah, daughter of Richard Brewster of Bury, in the county of Suffolk, by which connexion he was blessed with a true helpmate; a companion anxiously concerned to promote his religious advancement, and to encourage him in every good word and work.

In 1791, he was acknowledged by Woodbridge Monthly Meeting as a minister in unity.

His communications as a minister were usually short, but weighty and instructive. He had, at various times, certificates from his Monthly Meeting, for travelling in the work of the ministry in Great Britain and Ireland; and he also, with other Friends, visited several counties in England by appointment of the Yearly Meeting, in all of which his services were very acceptable, and there is good reason to believe were blessed to divers individuals.

During the latter years of his life he was very seldom engaged in public ministry; but he evinced a steadfastness in the truth, by a circumspect walking in the fear of God, by a diligent attendance of all our religious meetings, and by a steady concern for the right maintenance of our discipline. He evinced spiritual discernment, and exercised a tender care to make way for his fellow-labourers, promoting their faithfulnesss in required duty.

He took a very humble view of his own religious attainments. The following remarks evidence his feelings in this respect; and not less his confiding trust in the goodness and mercy of God.

On the 1st of the 2d month 1839, he writes, "In taking a review of my past life, and as a member of our religious Society, I only feel as an unprofitable servant, and have nothing to trust to or lean upon but the free mercy of God in Christ Jesus."

On the 30th of 9th month, 1843, while upon a sick bed, and when from alarming symptoms he supposed he had not long to live, he remarked, "I am a poor creature, and have nothing in looking to another world whatever to trust to; nothing whatever but the atoning sacrifice of Jesus Christ." And shortly afterwards, "I am not afraid of death—I have no works to depend on."

On the the 12th of 11th month, 1848, he said to his son, "I have been led to look at the future, and have been permitted to have a sweet evidence of mercy and peace, and I trust that I shall have patience, and quietly wait and hope in the same mercy unto the end."

During his last illness, which was of about twelve weeks duration, he was mostly unable to express himself clearly as to the state of his mind: but at intervals, he gave abundant assurance by his remarks and manner, that there was a peaceful feeling over him: and the sweetness of his spirit, even when unable to express anything clearly by words, was apparent to his family and attendants.

On one occasion he remarked, "The Lord knows what is best for us. I pray for myself and for those I dearly love, that we may bow in submission to his will. He has been very gracious to me from my early years. He has been with me in heights and in depths."

On his being visited by two ministers who were engaged in paying visits to the families of Friends of Ipswich, he said, "I hoped that I should not be omitted: I was glad when I heard of your being engaged in this service. It had been impressed upon my mind that such an exercise would be laid upon some one. I am thankful for it, not on my own account only,

but for the sake of the Church. I am very feeble, a very poor creature, I consider the period of my continuance very uncertain. It may be only a few days. I feel very unworthy, but I believe that the goodness and mercy which have followed me all my life long will be with me to the last. I desire te be remembered by my friends, and that those who have access to the throne of grace, would commend me to the mercies of my Lord and Saviour."

At another time he said, "The Lord is my strength and support, I never felt him nearer than at this hour. My spirit is bowed under a sense of his great mercy and goodness: poor, poor and feeble as I feel myself, I trust in my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

At a subsequent time he said, "what a blessing to have nothing on my mind! Nothing to do but to wait until my change come!" And soon after, he exclaimed, "what a mercy to see the gate of heaven opening!"

The closing moments of our departed friend were marked by tranquillity, the features of his countenance indicating the peaceful serenity of his mind.

He died on the 27th of the 2d month, 1849, and his remains were interred in Friends' Burial Ground at Ipswich, on the 4th of the succeeding month. He was aged 85 years; and was in the station of minister about 58 years.

EXTRACTS FROM "GLEANINGS FROM PIOUS AUTHORS."

Travellers, as they pass through the country, usually stop to inquire whose are the splendid mansions which they discover among the woods and plains around them. The families, title, fortune, or character of the respective owners engage much attention. Perhaps their houses are exhibited to the admiring stranger: the elegant rooms, costly furniture, valuable paintings, beautiful gardens and shrubberies, are universally approved; while the rank, fashion, taste, and riches of the possessor afford ample materials for entertaining discussion. In the mean time the lowly cottage of the poor husbandman is passed by, as scarcely deserving notice; yet, perchance, such a cottage may often contain a treasure of infinitely more value than the sumptuous palace of the rich man, "even the pearl of great price." If this be set in the heart of the poor cottager, it proves a gem of unspeakable worth, and will shine among the brightest ornaments of the Redeemer's crown, in that day when he makes up his "jewels."

"True religion," said Bishop Burnet, under dying circumstances, "is a perfection of human nature, and the joy and delight of every one that feels it active and strong in him. Of this I write with more concern and emotion, because I have felt this the true, and indeed the only joy, which runs through a man's heart and life. It is that which has been, for many years, my greatest support. I rejoice daily in it. I feel from it the earnest of that supreme joy which I pant and long for. I am sure there is nothing else can afford any true or complete happiness. I have, considering my sphere, seen a great deal of all that is most shining and tempting in the world. The pleasures of sense I did soon nauseate. Intrigues of state, and the conduct of affairs have something in them that is more specious; and I was for some years immersed in these; but still, with hopes of reforming the world, and of making mankind wiser and better: but I have found *that which is crooked cannot be made straight*. I acquainted myself with knowledge and learning, and that in great variety; this yielded not happiness. I cultivated friendship: but this, also, I have found, was vanity and vexation of spirit, though it be of the best and noblest sort. The sum is vanity of vanities; all is vanity, besides fearing God and keeping his commandments."

Let us take heed we do not sometimes call that zeal for God and his Gospel which is nothing else but our own tempestuous and stormy passion. True zeal is a sweet, heavenly, and gentle flame, which maketh us active for God, but always within the sphere of love. It never calls for fire from heaven to consume those that differ a little from us in their apprehensions. It is like that kind of lightning (which the philosophers speak of) that melts the sword within, but singeth not the scabbard; it strives to save the soul, but hurteth not the body. True zeal is a loving thing, and makes us always active to edification, and not to destruction. If we keep the fire of zeal within the chimney, in its own proper place, it never doth any hurt; it only warmeth, quickeneth and enliveneth us; but if once we let it break out, and catch hold of the thatch of our flesh, and kindle our corrupt nature, and set the house of our body on fire, it is no longer zeal—it is no heavenly fire—it is a most destructive and devouring thing.

As thou walkest in the garden, dost thou observe the slow motion of the shadow upon a dial? It passes over the hour lines with an imperceptible progress, yet it will touch the last line of daylight shortly: so thy hours and moments move onward with a silent pace; but they will arrive with certainty, at their last limit, how heedless soever thou art of their motion, and how thoughtless soever thou mayst be of the improvement of time, or the end of it.

Luke xxii. 35.—"And he said unto them When I sent you without purse, and scrip, and shoes, lacked ye anything? And they said, Nothing."—W. Mason, once an acting magistrate for the county of Surrey, observed: "These were precious words to me. With tears of thankfulness I record the goodness of my Lord to the chief of sinners. Upwards of twenty years ago

when it pleased God to call me by his grace, and make me happy in his love, my name was cast out as evil—friends became foes—their hands were against me—they withdrew their favours from me, and derided me—under narrow circumstances, tender feelings for a large family, carnal reasonings of my corrupt nature, and strong temptations from the enemy, I was sore distressed. But the Lord was gracious; and often did he bring this text to my mind, *Lackest thou anything?* I was constrained with gratitude to reply, *Nothing, Lord.* Christ is a most precious master to serve! I have proved it."

A short time before the death of Elias Boudinot the estimable President of the American Bible Society, he was much gratified by the receipt of a letter from a female, who residing to the westward, had met occasionally with some respectable Indians, men of understanding, who discovered concern for the situation of their country. While sitting in her parlour one day, unusually enjoying an opportunity of mental rest, two visitors of uncommon interest made their appearance: the first was her old friend, the Delaware chief, the great Bock-on-jai-hai-lus, who introduced his friend, king Ka-box-ki; they had met her husband in the city, who had invited them to dinner. They were on their return from seeing their *great father*, as they called the president. King Ka-box-ki was mostly silent; when he spoke, it was in the Delaware tongue; he desired his friend to say he could not speak English. Bock-on-jai-hai-lus was more communicative, but seemed dejected, though noble and animated in his whole deportment: after the cloth was removed, he said, "We now go." "And when shall I see you again?" rejoined his hostess. "Me old," said he: "me soon lie down," spreading his hand with a low horizontal motion; then raising his eyes to heaven, and extending his hand to her with devout expression, "but we shall meet *with Jesus!*" Incited by sympathetic ardour and Christian love, his friend inquired, "Do you know Jesus?" "Me know Jesus—me love Jesus!" Then rising from the table, a solemn farewell closed this impressive visit; leaving a sweet conviction of the efficacy of the declaration, that *in Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female, barbarian, Scythian, bond, nor free!*"

Extract from the Speech of James Meacham, of Vermont, on the California Bill; 5th month, 14th, in the House Representatives.

Additional security is demanded for the recapture of fugitive slaves, because of alleged injustice and hostility at the North. Allow me to give you one cause, not yet assigned, for the existence of this feeling. You may be startled when I tell you most decidedly that men from the South, in attempts to take those who are not slaves, are more responsible than all others for its existence. Understand, that I do not charge this upon Southern men as a body. I believe every man here, and ninety-nine hundredths of your constituents, would reprobate and punish it as severely as any one else. Still, there are men who seek to do it; and they have aroused that feeling. Some have doubted whether this is ever attempted; but does not every lawyer know that the existing law grew out of a case of this kind? In 1791, the Governor of Pennsylvania demanded of the Governor of Virginia the surrender of three men indicted in Pennsylvania for kidnapping a negro, and carrying him to Virginia. The demand was refused, and the matter was in controversy between those States and the General Government till it was settled by the passage of the present law, February 12, 1793. (*Peters' Rep.*, vol. 16, p. 561.) Such cases have often occurred. An attempt of this kind has been made since we have been in session. It is reported in the Baltimore Sun, February 9. I believe it happened just at the time when an honerable member was giving us a severe lecture for the existence of Northern prejudice.

"Suspicion of Kidnapping.—Wm. H. Lambdin, captain and owner of the schooner General Jackson, of Wilmington, Delaware, was brought before the Mayor, at Norfolk, on Wednesday, for having attempted to sell three free negroes, comprising the crew of his vessel. He sailed from Philadelphia last month on an oyster expedition, as he alleged, and arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday. On his arrival he represented to the poor fellows that the popular prejudice there was very strong, and the laws very strict against negroes from the North, and advised them to remain on board. He then came ashore and offered to sell them to several persons at a great sacrifice. Some of the persons applied to, went on beard the schooner to examine the negroes, who, on discovering the object of their visit, protested loudly against the right of ownership on the part of the captain, declaring that they were 'free gentlemen' from Philadelphia. These, in connection with several other suspicious circumstances, led to the arrest of Captain Lambdin, who was formally committed for further examination."

As a reasoning man, what do you expect will be the result of such attempts? Sir, a man appears in a Northern city or town and claims as a slave one who is known to be free. He may, as in this case, be foiled in his design; or he may succeed, and carry his victim to slavery. In either case, the tidings will be borne on the wings of the wind; the lightning will tell of it; and "the thunder, that deep and dreadful organ-pipe will bass the *trespass* to the world." That negro may be a worthless creature, the scourge of the society which he infests, but he is a freeman. You may snatch a Girard, or Astor, or a Lawrence, from their hoarded wealth, and it will not create more excitement than when you have seized the lowest and meanest hireling in the land.

The next month, or the next year, another man appears in pursuit of a *real* fugitive. Who will show the distinction between the second and the first? The people will ask for Northern security, a trial by jury. The provision of the Constitution and the law stand now as they were made by our fathers. We have never asked for their repeal. I trust the bill (Mason's) first introduced and amended in the Senate, will not be pressed. Such are present indications. It can do no good; it will be only "as the chaff on the mountain, and as a rolling thing before a whirlwind." If additional security is asked for the execution of that clause, we must insist on security for the execution of one other, that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the several States." (Art. 4, sec. 2.) When you haul up old Ironsides, and careen her for caulking, you must not apply all the labor to one side of her keel.

I cannot see why there should be such perpetual threats of dissolution over that subject nor over any subject. I have no power in my commission for any such work. I presume it is so with others. Congress was in session when the Constitution and Union were formed, but the people did not trust Congress with that work; they selected another body of men for the business. If the people wish this Government dissolved, they will elect their own agents to execute their purpose. If we do not redeem our character, I doubt whether we shall have the appointment. Those threats of dissolution have lost their moral power by incessant repetition for thirty years. They have not been reserved for great occasions, but have been brought into service in every little sectional skirmish.

I rejoice that the free States have never made such threats. They have had provocation through the action of Government against their own wishes. They have had it in the incessant and wasting changes of the tariff laws. They had it in the embargo, which proved a paralysis of their whole commercial interests. The wrecks of that disastrous measure are floating over New England, settling down in pauper houses, on their way to pauper graves. The changes against the wishes of the North have sunk well nigh enough money to buy all the negroes south of the line. We have perpetually yielded, and still hear the incessant cry of dissolution. The time may come when outworn patience will say, we have heard that long enough. Here are two brothers—the Siamese twins—held together by a bond of flesh. No human sagacity can foretell the result of a separation. It may be prosperity or it may be instant death. The only security is in maintaining the union which Providence has ordained. In order to this, there must be brotherly kindness and charity; but one is perpetually threatening to sunder the bond, if his own behests are not obeyed. The time may come when self-respect will compel the taunted brother to say, I have never threatened you. I wish to live in union and harmony. I have never given you just provocation, and have no design to do it. If you are determined on dissolution, take the responsibility, and bide your time. Take the responsibility of the act and the consequences of that act, and do it when you will, to-morrow or to-day, for if this is bravado, I have had enough; if threatening, I have had too much.

I have heard with regret the warlike language introduced into these debates. With entire respect to others, I must say, that whether coming from North or South, this seems out of place, and out of taste, for the free discussions of a free and peaceful Republic.

If the General Government shall make demands upon my people for any constitutional purpose, those drafts will be promptly honored. But as a *State*, Vermont makes no preparation for war.

Swords are beaten into ploughshares. Agricultural fairs have taken the place of military musters. She has disbanded even her militia. When one of her members was placed on that committee, it raised a broad laugh all over the State—whether at the expense of the member or of our excellent Speaker, I have not been able exactly to determine. During this exciting session, leading minds there have been holding a peace convention. This is in strong contrast, and I am not ashamed of it, with another State, (South Carolina,) where it is proposed to raise fifty thousand dollars to purchase arms and ammunition; or still another, (Mississippi,) where two hundred thousand dollars were to be set apart to meet a coming emergency. If the lightning should announce to the Legislature of Vermont that the Union was dissolved, what would they do? Would they resolve themselves into a military community, and expend their money for arms and ammunition? No; not one dollar. They would not buy a musket, or flint, or percussion cap. They do not talk or think of fighting; and for the plain reason that if they must fight, Green Mountain Boys can do that extempore.

A strange demand is made that the North should restrain the utterance of her peculiar sentiments. How does any propose that this shall be done? It could not be done under the muzzled press and the prying espionage and the gleaming bayonets of an European despotism. It could not be done here in anything else. With the sudden transition of men and transmission of intelligence, try to confine local doctrines to a given locality; ordain that the principles of the Novum Organum or the Principia shall not pass or repass Mason and Dixon's line; that a knowledge of geology or theology, of physics or metaphysics, shall not leap from bank to bank of the Ohio; that legal lore or legal quibbles shall not swim the Mississippi; that sectional notions of medical science or medical quackery shall instinctively stick on 36° 30′—could you execute such an ordinance? How, then, do you expect to hem in by State lines the

heaving waves of popular opinion on human rights and human freedom?

I wish we might duly appreciate the position in which we are placed. We are standing between generations of glory passed and ages of glory or shame yet to come. From far distant points of a great Republic we have met to consult for her welfare; for the first time the voices of the Atlantic and Pacific have met and mingled in one national counsel. Thus placed, we should trample in the dust, as beneath our aim, all efforts for mere party or sectional triumph, and legislate for the extended and enduring interests of a great and free people.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

(Continued from page 807.)

To each of these poles are attached as many tubes or rollers of porcelain or glass as there are wires to be supported. Each wire passes through a tube, or is supported on a roller; and the material of the tubes or rollers being among the most perfect of the class of non-conducting substances, the escape of the electricity at the points of the contact is impeded.

Notwithstanding these precautions, a considerable escape of electricity still takes place in wet weather. The coat of moisture which collects on the wire, the tube or roller, and the post, being a conductor, carries away more or less of the fluid. Consequently more powerful batteries are necessary to give effect to the telegraph in wet than in dry weather.

In some cases, for example, in the streets of London, it is found incovenient to carry the wires elevated on posts, as here described. In such cases other methods are adopted.

The wires proceeding from the central telegraph station in London are wrapped with cotton thread, and coated with a mixture of tar, resin, and grease. This coating forms a perfect insulator. Nine of these wires are then packed in a half-inch leaden in-pipe, and four or five such pipes are packed in an iron pipe about three inches in diameter. These iron pipes are then laid under the foot pavements, along the sides of the streets, and are thus conducted to the terminal stations of the various railways, where they are united to the lines of wire supported on posts along the sides of the railways, already described.

Nothing in the history of the influence of the arts on social progress, presents a more curious subject of reflection than do these systems of metallic wire passing under our feet as we walk the streets, and beside us as we traverse the railways.

"In our metropolis," observes a lively cotemporary, "there is scarcely a street which does not appear to take pride in exposing, as often as possible, to the public view, a series of pipes of all sizes, in which fire of various companies, pure water of various companies, and unmentionable mixtures, common to all, pass cheek by jowl with infinitely less trouble than the motley human currents flow above them. But among all the subterranean pipes laid bare before us, there is certainly no one which has more curious contents than the three-inch iron pipe of the electric telegraph company; and yet, of all the multitudes who walk the streets, how few of them ever care to reflect what a singular contrast exists between the slow pace at which they themselves are proceeding, and the rate at which, beneath their feet, forty-five electric wires are transmitting in all directions, and to a variety of distances, intelligence of every possible description!"

In case, from abrasion of the cotton that surrounds the numerous copper wires within the pipe, any of them come into contact with each other, the intelligence which each is conveying is suddenly confounded, in which case other wires must instantly be substituted. Indeed, even as regards the strong galvanized iron wires which in the open air run parallel to our arterial railways, if in wet weather, in spite of many ingenious precautions taken, the rain should form a continuous stream between the several wires and the ground, the electric fluid, escaping from the wires, is conducted by the water till it finds earth, the best of all conductors; and, therefore, instead of the intelligence going on, say to Edinburg, it follows the axiom of electricity by selecting the shortest road, and thus completing its circuit of the earth it returns to London. Sometimes, instead of going to the earth, it flies back to the office in London, along another wire, to which, by means of a continuous line of water, or entanglement of the two wires, it has managed to escape, in which case, the messages on the two wires wrangling with each other, the communication is stopped.

Let us now see how the electric current which flows along the conducting-wires is made to speak, to make dumb signs, or to write the despatch when it arrives at its destination.

There are a great variety of properties of the electric current which supply means of accomplishing this.

If the electric current can be made to effect any object in such manner as to cause such object to produce any effect sensible to the eye, the ear, or the touch, such effect may be used as a *sign;* and if this effect be capable of being *varied*, each distinct *variety* of which it is susceptible may be adopted as a *distinct sign.* Such signs may then be taken as signifying the letters of the alphabet, the digits composing numbers, or such single words as are of most frequent occurrence.

The rapidity and precision of the communication will depend on the rate at which such signs can be produced in succession, and on the certainty and accuracy with which their appearance at the place of destination will follow the action of the producing cause at the station from which the despatch is transmitted.

These preliminaries being understood, it remains to show what effects of the electric current are available for this pupose.

These effects are:—

I. The power of the electric current to deflect a magnetic needle from its position of rest.

II. The power of the current to impart temporary magnetism to soft iron.

III. The power of the current to decompose certain chemical solutions.

We shall now briefly show the manner in which these properties supply signals sufficiently varied for telegraphic purposes.

1. To explain the deflection of a magnetic needle, let us suppose a copper wire extending over the magnetic needle of a common compass, so that the direction of the wire shall be parallel to the needle, without touching it. In this state of things, the needle will remain undisturbed: but if we send an electric current along the wires, which may be done by connecting the ends of the wire with those of a galvanic battery, the needle will instantly throw itself at right angles to the wire, and will remain in that position so long as the galvanic current is maintained; but if that current be discontinued, by withdrawing either end of the wire from the trough, the needle will instantly resume its position of rest.

It is found, also, that the north pole of the needle will turn, in this case, in one direction or in the other, according to the direction given to the galvanic current. If this current flow in one direction, the north pole will throw itself to the east and the south to the west; if it flow in the contrary direction, the north pole will be thrown to the west and the south pole to the east.

2. To explain the sudden conversion of iron into a magnet, and the sudden destruction of the magnetic virtue thus imparted, let us suppose a copper wire to be coiled round a piece of soft iron spirally, so that the successive coils shall not touch each other nor touch the iron, which may be done by coating the wire with silk, or any resinous or non-conducting substance. This being done, let us suppose that an electric current is transmitted through the wire, so that it will flow spirally round the rod of soft iron, which may be effected by placing, as before, the ends of the wire in a galvanic trough. If steel filings, a needle, or any light piece of iron, be brought near the rod of iron thus circumstanced, they will instantly be attracted by it, showing that it has acquired the magnetic virtue; and this effect will continue to be produced so long as the galvanic current shall be maintained along the spiral wire; but the instant that the end of the wire is withdrawn from the galvanic trough the magnetic virtue deserts the iron, and it will no longer attract.

3. If a sheet of paper, moistened with a chemical solution which is capable of decomposition by the galvanic current, be laid upon a metallic plate which is in connection with one end of the battery, and the point of a wire in connection with the other end of the battery, be brought into contact with the paper, decomposition will take place and a change of color will be produced upon the paper under the point of the wire, just as if a dot were made upon it by a pen charged with colored ink. If the wire be moved upon the paper, a colored line will be traced; and if the point of the wire be moved as a pen or pencil might be, any characters may be thus written on the paper as they would be with a pen charged with colored ink, similarly moved. If in this case the current be discontinued during any intervals, the wire, though still in contact with the paper, will leave no trace or dot.

To render intelligible the means whereby these three properties have been made instrumental to the transmission of intelligence to a distance—

We have explained how a magnetic needle over which an electric current passes will be deflected to the right or to the left, according to the direction given to the current. Now, it is always easy to give the current one direction or the other, or to suspend it altogether, by merely changing the ends of the galvanic trough with which the wires are connected, or by breaking the contact altogether.

A person, therefore, in London, having command over the end of a wire which extends to Edinburgh, and is there connected with a magnetic needle in the manner already described, can deflect that needle to the right or to the left at will.

Thus a single wire and a magnetic needle are capable of making at least two signals.

But signals, whatever be the form of the telegraph used, may be multiplied by repetition and combination. Thus the operator at London may make the needle at Edinburgh move twice successively to the left, and this may be conventionally settled as a sign, independently of that which is produced by a single movement to the left. In like manner, two successive movements to the right will supply another signal; and thus we have four independent signals.

But from these four signals we may immediately produce four more, as we may combine one movement to the right with two to the left, and *vice versa*; and one to the left and two to the right, and *vice versa*; and thus we would have eight independent signals.

We may carry this method further, and so arrange the system that three successive movements to the right and three successive movements to the left shall have independent significations; and these again may be combined with each of the eight signals already explained; and, in short, we may carry this system to an extent which shall be limited only by the inconvenience of the delay which would take place in making the repetitions necessary for such a signal.

Subject to this delay, however, it is clear that with a single machine we may easily obtain ex-

pressions for all the letters of the alphabet and the ten numerals.

But to obviate the inconvenience which would attend multiplied repetitions in the movements of a single needle, we may provide two independent wires, which shall act upon two independent needles.

Each of these needles primarily will afford two independent signals by their movements right and left. These four signals may be combined in pairs, so as to afford four other signals producible by a single movement. Thus, simultaneously with the right-hand movement of one needle we may produce the right-hand movement of the other. In the same way we may simultaneously produce the left-hand movement of both, or the right-hand of either combined with the left-hand movement of the other, which would produce eight independent signals, the production of each of which would occupy no more time than that of a single movement. We may then adapt the signals by double movement of each needle, which, combined with each other, and with the single movements, will afford another set of combinations; and by combining these systems, we may obviously obtain all the signals requisite to express the letters and numerals.

Such is, in general, the nature of the signals adopted in the electric telegraphs in ordinary use in England, and in some other parts of Europe.

It may aid the conception of the mode of operation and communication if we assimilate the apparatus to the dial of a clock with its two hands. Let us suppose that a dial, instead of carrying hands, carried two needles, and that their north poles, when quiescent, both pointed at 12 o'clock.

When the galvanic current is conducted under either of them, the north pole will turn either to 3 o'clock or to 9 o'clock, according to the direction given to the current.

Now it is easy to imagine a person in London governing the hands of such a clock erected in Edinburgh, where their indications might be interpreted according to a way previously agreed upon. Thus, we may suppose that when the needle No. 1 turns to 9, the letter A is expressed; if it turns to 3, the letter B is expressed. If the needle No. 2 turns to 9 o'clock, the letter C is expressed; if it be turned to 3, the letter D. If both needles be turned to 9, the letter E is expressed; if both to 3, the letter F. If No. 1 be turned to 9, and No. 2 to 3, the letter G is expressed; if No. 2 be turned to 9, and No. 1 to 3, the letter H, and so forth.

It may be presumed that there can be but little difficulty in conceiving how, by practice, two persons may communicate with each other, by such means, almost, if not altogether, as rapidly as they could write and read.

But a difficulty will doubtless suggest itself to to the intelligent and inquisitive reader. It will be asked, whether a sentinel must be kept ever on the watch to observe when a message is coming? for as the hands of our clock do not speak, notice could only be received of a coming message by the incessant vigilance of an observer.

Would it not, however, be admirable if we could attach to this clock a striking apparatus, which should address the ear the moment a message is about to be sent, and which should, as it were, awaken the attention of the person on duty?

Such an expedient has, in fact, been contrived. The person in London who desires to communicate a message to the telegraphic agent at Edinburgh, can actually make the clock strike at his will, and thus command attention.

The manner in which this is accomplished is as admirable by its simplicity and efficiency as that which we have just described.

The quality resorted to in this case is the second of those we have mentioned above, namely, the power to impart the magnetic virtue at will to soft iron.

One of the wires conducted from London passes into the chamber of the telegraphic apparatus at Edinburgh, where it is connected with a coil of wire which envelopes a rod of soft iron. The ends of this rod, which has the form of a horse-shoe, are placed in contiguity, but not in contact, with the detent of a striking apparatus like an alarm-bell. When a message is about to be sent from London, this bell-wire is put in communication with the galvanic trough in London. Immediately the subtle fluid flows along the wire and converts the horse-shoe rod at Edinburgh into a powerful magnet.

The attractive power which it thus suddenly receives, irresistibly draws towards it the detent of the alarum, and lets go the bell, which continues to ring until the agent of the telegraph at Edinburgh answers the demand of the messenger from London, and tells him he is attentive. Then the London communicator withdraws the galvanic current from the bell-wire, the horse-shoe at Edinburgh is instantly deprived of its magnetic virtue, the detent flies back to its place by the action of a spring, and silences the bell.

Eclectic Magazine.

To be continued.

FRESH AIR.

Man acts strangely. Although a current of fresh air is the very life of his lungs, he seems indefatigable in the exercise of his inventive powers to deprive himself of the heavenly blessing. Thus he carefully closes every cranny of his bedchamber against its entrance, and he prefers that his lungs should receive the mixed effluvia of his cellar and larder. Why should man be so terrified at the admission of night air into any of his apartments? It is nature's overflowing current, and never carries the destroying angel with it. See how soundly the delicate little wren and tender robin sleep under its full and immediate influence, and how fresh and vigorous and joyous they

rise amid the surrounding dew-drops of the morning. Although exposed all night long to the air of heaven, their lungs are never out of order, and this we know by the daily repetition of their song. Look at the newly-born hare, without any nest to go to. It lives and thrives, and becomes strong and playful, under the unmitigated inclemency of the falling dews of night. I have here a fine male turkey, full eight years old, and he has not passed a single night in shelter. Coughs and colds are generally caught in the transition from an overheated room to a cold apartment; but there would be no danger in this movement if ventilation were properly attended to—a precaution little thought of now-a-days.—*Waterton's Essay on Natural History.*

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, NINTH MONTH 14, 1850.

Our readers will doubtless remember that in several of our former numbers we have inserted an interesting account of the proceedings of our friends Thomas Wistar, Jr., and Alfred Cope, in the payment of $40,000 to the Menomonee Indians. We now learn that a delegation of nine chiefs of the Menomonee nation, accompanied by their agent, a Catholic priest, several interpreters and some traders, arrived in this city a few days ago on their way to the seat of government. Whilst here, they notified these two friends that they were in trouble, and would be glad to see them. They therefore lost no time in complying with the request, and had the satisfaction of meeting with Osh-Kosh, Keshe-mah, Carron, La Motte, Sag-e-toke, Sho-ne-nilu, Shaw-wa-no-pe-nese, Wau-ke-chon and Cheque-tam, on Fourth day, the 4th inst., at their quarters in Washington.

After a friendly conference with them, our friends waited on the President and presented him with a memorial, found in the following column, which he kindly received and carefully perused. Some further information being desired in connexion with this subject, it was then given, when he assured the friends, that after consultation with some officers of the government, he would do all that was possible for him to do on behalf of the Indians.

Other efforts were then made to enlist the feelings of some influential men on behalf of the desponding and injured Menomonees, which there is reason to hope may prove useful; and we trust that they may not only be permitted to remain this winter at their present homes, but that a more favourable country may yet in justice be given to them than the Crow-wing reservation.

MARRIED,—At Friends' Meeting House, Providence, R. I., on the 4th inst., ISAAC SWIFT, of Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to LYDIA H. ALMY.

DIED,—In this city, on the morning of the 3d inst., after a lingering illness, HANNAH, wife of John Sharp, formerly of Yorkshire, England—a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting—aged 55 years.

——, At the residence of his mother, Fall River, Mass., on the 27th of Fifth month last, of consumption, after a distressing illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, SAMUEL SHOVE, son of Clark Shove, deceased, aged 35 years, a member of Swanzey Monthly Meeting.

——, At his residence in Henry Co., Ia., on the 27th of last month, JOSIAH PENINGTON, an esteemed member of Spiceland Monthly Meeting, in the 71st year of his age. He was one of the early settlers, and underwent many privations incident to a new country. Residing a considerable distance from meeting, he was in the practice, for several years, of attending with his family on foot; and he continued, so long as his health would permit, to be faithful in the performance of this religious duty, not suffering his worldly affairs to interfere with it. His disposition was mild and peaceful, and by his exemplary character, he won the esteem of those who knew him. He breathed his last without a struggle, and, it is reverently believed, his end was peace.

WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee on Instruction meet in Philadelphia on Sixth day afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

A Friend is wanted to fill the office of Superintendent of Haverford School. Information in reference to the duties of the station, may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned.

THOMAS KIMBER, No. 50 North Fourth street.
JOSIAH TATUM, " " "
ALFRED COPE, Walnut street Wharf.
JOHN FARNUM, No. 26 South Front street.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. 5th. tf.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers to the "London Friend" are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the meetings of the ensuing Peace Congress at Frankfort being likely to continue to a late period of the Eighth month, the publication of the *Ninth month number* will be delayed for a *few days*, in order to embrace a sketch of the entire proceedings.

To Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.

The undersigned, members of the Society of Friends, respectfully represent—

That the late President having had personal knowledge of the amicable relations existing between the Friends and the aboriginal nations with whom they have had intercourse, and having been pleased, from his own observation, with the methods pursued by them, for the advancement of the Indians in civilization, desired to employ members of that Society, in the management of Indian affairs. In consequence thereof, the undersigned were selected, in the spring of 1849, to

superintend the payment of $40,000 to the Half-breeds of the Menomonee blood, in conformity with the Treaty of Oct. 1848 with that nation.

In the performance of that service, they became somewhat acquainted and much interested in the character, condition, and prospects of the Menomonees. From personal observations and the testimony of some of the most respectable and intelligent of the white residents in their vicinity, they found them to be a peaceable, harmless and feeble people—few in number, and fast decreasing—always remarkable for their friendly disposition to the whites, and very rarely engaged in war.

Their conduct, during the stay of the Friends with them, was very commendable. Though addicted to intemperance, and scarcely considering the habit a vice, they, at the request of the Friends, entirely refrained from the indulgence of that powerful propensity, though repeatedly exposed to strong temptations; and although very poor, maintained the strictest honesty, none (not even the children) taking any of the numerous articles, valuable to them, which were frequently within their reach.

They made to the Friends several affecting appeals for intercession with their great father at Washington, in relation to the intention of the Government to remove them to the Crow-wing country. It was a much colder region than they were accustomed to, poorly supplied with game, and in the immediate vicinity of the Sioux—a people of whom they justly entertain great dread.

To send them there, they believed, was to consign them to destruction. They earnestly desired that a little reservation, sufficient for their sustenance, might be allotted them in the country of their fathers.

In reply to this, it might be objected that they had made a treaty, and must abide by it. But did they make a treaty in any proper sense of the term? The Friends, on enquiry, had reason to believe that the treaty, as it is called, was imposed upon this unhappy and helpless people, by the strong hand of power. They resolutely refused to sell their lands, until they were told by the United States Commissioner, that they had no alternative but submission to the terms prescribed, or expulsion without remuneration.

A deputation of their nation has since visited the country assigned to them, and, with all their fears confirmed by actual examination, they now present themselves to their great father to make known their griefs, trusting from his reputation, as a just and humane man, that he will, if practicable, afford redress.

Their case is one which appeals strongly to the feelings of the humane. It is that of a people banished for no crime, from their country, to an inhospitable clime, incapable, as they believe, of supporting them; and for no reason, but that other men desire to possess their lands. A portion of the Menomonees have made considerable advancement in civilization. About 500 of them are settled on farms, and make profession of the Christian religion, and the number of these is increasing. There is good ground to hope, that, under favourable circumstances, the nation might gradually be raised from its low estate.

Independent of motives of religion and humanity, the consideration of the great pecuniary gain which the United States will derive from the acquisition of the lands of these poor people, is calculated to move our feeling on their behalf. No more attractive country exists within the domain of the United States, than those beautiful rolling prairies, admirably interspersed with woodland, and abundantly supplied with lively streams and clear lakes; and that this is duly comprehended by the community, is amply evinced by the number of emigrants daily pouring in and settling themselves upon the yet unabandoned lands of the Menomonees. It is computed, that these valuable lands cost the Government about nine cents per acre. It seems hard, that this people should be permitted to suffer from want, while the national treasury is about to reap so rich a harvest at their expense.

The prospect of being sent, at this late season of the year—when winter is close at hand—to a rigorous climate, affording at best, a meagre sustenance, with no adequate provision against the hardships which must be encountered, is calculated to excite the most gloomy apprehensions in the breasts of these unfortunate people.

The undersigned earnestly solicit the due consideration of their case, and the application of such relief as the President may have power to afford.

They do not ask that the treaty of 1848 be set aside, as, under existing circumstances, that might be impracticable, but would respectfully suggest, whether, previous to their removal, the opportunity of selecting a location, less objectionable than the Crow-wing, might not be allowed them, and in the interim, they be permitted to remain in the place of their nativity.

THOMAS WISTAR, JR
ALFRED COPE.

Washington, 9th month 4th, 1850.

ANCIENT ROMAN AGRICULTURE.

The last number of the London Quarterly Review contains a series of articles on ancient Roman agriculture. It may be interesting to compare the method of farming, two thousand years ago, with that pursued at present; and, therefore, we shall give a sketch, from the article in question, of agriculture in the days of the Scipios.

The characteristics of Roman farming were system, accuracy and great vigilance against waste. It was careful, pains-taking, and garden-like, but exhibited no progression. For centuries the farms of Italy were tilled in the same old-

fashioned way. The labour was performed by slaves, who were sometimes worked in fetters. The farms generally ranged from 65 to 125 acres. The slaves ploughed, reaped, threshed, and did all of the out-of door work: and, in rainy weather, spun and wove. The buildings, unless where the proprietor was wealthy, and had a villa on the farm, were usually indifferent, not being worth more than two years' rent of the place. The food of the slaves, as well as their raiment, was of the coarsest kind.

The Roman meadows were ill drained. They were generally mowed twice, first in May, and again in August or September: and always watered between the mowings. The second crop was generally mixed with oak and elm leaves, and used as fodder for sheep. The first mowing produced two tons to the acre, and sometimes more. Short scythes were used. The process of haymaking differed in no respect from what is followed now. The Roman agricultural course was the simplest possible—a crop of grain and a fallow. Every year one-half of the land was in grain, one-half in fallow. One-third of the fallow was sown with some sort of green crop to be mowed for the cattle, and this portion of the fallow, and this alone, was manured; the result being, that the arable land was manured once in six years, and in that period bore three grain crops and one green crop. This method, as we shall see subsequently, wore out the land finally, and rendered the most productive soils worthless. Grain was sown in the autumn. Ordinary ploughings were nine inches deep. The plough did not generally turn a furrow, and the ploughman returned on his own traces: the object, in Roman ploughing, being to stir all the land to an even depth. No man was considered a good ploughman unless it was impossible to tell where his plough had gone. Fallows received three or four ploughings during the summer, besides the seed furrow. The second ploughing was always across the first. When wheat had put out its fourth blade, the ground was hoed; and a second hoeing was given in the spring.

The mode of harvest was peculiar. In some cases the ears of standing corn were gathered by a sort of comb, cut off and carried to the thrashing floor. This answered well in thin crops. In other instances, the corn was cut low, and having been gathered together, was passed through combs and hackles, which detained the ears. These being cut off, were carried away separately in wicker baskets. There was still another method where the grain was cut in the middle by a sickle, and, in some places, the corn was pulled up by the roots. In the Gaulish provinces a reaping machine was in use, pushed by oxen; it collected the ears of wheat, cut them off, and dropped them into a receptacle. The instrument answered well in open and even land, and many farmers reaped by it exclusively. The threshing was by flail; by treading out with cattle; and latterly by a machine drawn by oxen, first introduced from Carthage. The grain was usually winnowed in the primitive fashion, by casting it with shovels in the teeth of a moderate wind. Sometimes, but rarely, a sort of pan was employed. Sieves were used to free the wheat from dust. The upper half of the straw was used for fodder, the lower for litter. To burn the stubble on barren land was considered a good practice. Manures were of the simplest kind. In fact, a modern scientific farmer would be astonished at the comparative want of manures among the Romans, as well as at the poverty with which they were afflicted.

By this system of agriculture the best lands in Italy came in time, to be almost barren wastes. Continually taking off crops, and rarely returning any thing, was as fatal to the rich soils about Rome, two thousand years ago, as it has since been to the once fertile districts of Maryland and Virginia. The earliest period at which we know anything respecting yield per acre, is in the century preceding the Christian era, when it was stated at about thirty bushels, for two bushels sown, or return of fifteen for one. The author who gives this, laments the great falling off in fertility since the earlier times. The declension was progressive, for, in Cicero's time, fifty years later, the return was eight for one; and by the time another half century had elapsed, it was only four to one. The selling price and rent of land consequently declined, though the price of wheat had risen from eighty-seven cents per quarter in the earlier times, to two dollars and fifty cents in the time of Cato, and to fifteen dollars in the time of Pliny. Meantime the expense of agricultural labour had not increased. A slave, at all periods was worth about three hundred dollars. But the truth was, the land was worked out, so that, in the times of the emperors, Italy raised but little wheat, and Rome had to depend almost entirely on Egypt and Africa for grain. It is a curious fact, but one proved by abundant testimony, that the Gauls generally were better farmers than the Romans.

PROGRESS OF THE STATES.

In 1790, the States ranked as follows in population: Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, South Carolina. In 1800, New York had gone ahead of North Carolina and Massachusetts, and South Carolina of Maryland, but in other respects the States ranked as before. In 1810, Virginia still maintained the ascendency; New York had gone ahead of Pennsylvania, and in other respects the order of the states was preserved. In 1820, Ohio and Kentucky had eclipsed South Carolina and Massachusetts—in other respects no changes. In 1830, Pennsylvania was ahead of Virginia, and Tennessee of South Carolina. In 1840, Ohio ranked above Virginia, and the latter which

in 1790 was nearly equal in population to any two States besides, now took the *third* place, and will undoubtedly be transcended by Indiana and Illinois, in less than three years! We would respectfully suggest to the Reform Convention which is about to assemble in the Old Dominion, the propriety of changing the motto of the Commonwealth. Instead of "*Sic semper tyrannis*," it should be, "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

North Carolina, from being the third State in population, has receded to the tenth or eleventh place; and South Carolina, which was the sixth, has fallen to the sixteenth or seventeenth place. It is to be remarked that these States—Virginia, North and South Carolina—are not, like New England, crowded with population; on the contrary, they have less than half the number of inhabitants to the square mile now that New England contained sixty years ago. While the energies of the older slave States have been paralysed by slavery, the New England States, with four times the population in proportion to territory, have in the last ten years exhibited all the vigor and prosperity of new communities. Massachusetts has increased in population by about 240,000 in that period—a number nearly equal to the whole white population of South Carolina; and yet the latter State has four times the extent of territory of the former.

In ten years from to-day, Michigan and Wisconsin—the latter first settled in 1836—will be ahead of Virginia in Federal population, if not in the number of inhabitants.—*Nat. Era.*

WHEAT GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.

The great increase of population which California is daily receiving, together with the thousands that we know to be on the way across the plains, the Isthmus, and around the Cape, render it incumbent upon the press, no less than the duty of mutual friends of parties about to link their destiny with that of our young State, to make public all information in their possession relative to the resources of the country. A large class of persons with their families are on their way hither, who all their lives have been cultivators of the rich soil of the Mississippi bottoms, and the unsurpassed lands of her tributaries—practical, thorough going farmers—who intend to pursue the same avocation upon their arrival here. They come for permanent settlement, and not with the intention to dig a few thousands and then return to what was once the "*Far West.*" It is but just then, that public attention should be drawn to the development of the various resources of the country, that this class of settlers may have some *data* as their guide in fixing their locations and pursuits upon their arrival.

We have already expressed the opinion, formed on extensive observation, and the knowledge imparted by others, that California possesses agricultural resources as yet almost wholly undeveloped, sufficient to build up a great and prosperous commonwealth, separate from her unparalleled mineral wealth. The great danger is that this source of wealth may be neglected from ignorance of its existence, or from a desire to amass riches too quick, for which the mines afford a flattering prospect.

One point is indisputable,—for it has been thoroughly tested at the Northern and Southern extremes of the State, and all along the coast from San Diego to San Francisco—that the capacity of our soil for the production of small grains is equal to that of the most favored countries. To such as have witnessed with their own eyes the evidence of this wealth of soil from Warner's Ranch, on the borders of the desert extending to the Colorado river, all along the valleys through to Los Angelos and up the coast, embracing the Salina sriver, the valley of San Juan and San Jose, the proposition is apparent. In fact, in various sections of this route the emigrant witnesses a growth of some grains, unsown and uncultivated, equal to the result of scientific labor in other and fertile countries. Nowhere in the world can finer wheat be grown than in these valleys, whether quantity to the acre or size and quality of the kernel be taken into consideration. If reports be true, Captain Sutter has demonstrated a like fact on the banks of the Sacramento; and already a gentleman from above informs us, farmers are locating in the valley of this river for permanent settlement and cultivation of the soil.

The valley of the San Joaquin is not a whit behind in similar capabilities, although up to this time it has not been so thoroughly tested. In addition, the numerous streams from the mountains running parallel to each other and only a few miles apart, into the San Joaquin, afford milling and irrigating power unsurpassed any where.

With the mountains swarming with hardy and hungry miners, and villages here and there scattered from one end of the valley to the other, a ready and cash market will be always open to the producer. Every thing that industry and perseverance may produce, will find a ready demand. But the great staple of mountain life, flour, would command at all seasons, and in any quantities, a remunerating return. Such an exhibition of agricultural industry will be seen in the Tulare plains, before many years, and we mean to do all in our power to hasten the period.

Pacific News.

"TOO BUSY TO FREEZE."

I have often thought of a beautifully simple illustration we met with, in one of our recent walks, of the benefit and happiness of useful and urgent occupation. It was a bright winter's morning; the crisp untrodden snow covered the scene around with its pure, brilliant whiteness. For some distance the little stream by the side of the road was

completely frozen over, but as we approached nearer to the mill, there was a little fall across its narrow channel, down which the water as though glad to break from beneath its icy covering, rushed dancing and sparkling and reflecting the bright rays of the sun.

"Happily, joyously singing its way,
Through moss and pebbles, the livelong day."

As we stood looking at it, dear Frederick said, "this water is too busy to freeze!" And thus it is with the useful Christian, actively devoted to the work of his gracious Lord and Master, whose service is perfect freedom; he is too busy to freeze —too busy to become cold and lifeless. Whilst diligently pursuing the path of duty, he catches fresh rays of light and strength from the bright shining of the Sun of Righteousness, and reflects new beams of grace, leading those who observe his cheerful, happy course, to glorify God in him.

If there be life in one professing to be *his* disciple, whose meat and drink it was to do the will of Him who sent him, who yet remains wrapped up in selfish indolence, it is only sufficient to make him sensible, that his coldness, leading to useless regrets and unavailing complainings, tends to increase, as far as it is felt, a chilling influence.

"I delight to do thy will, O my God," was the language of our blessed Master, and unto us he says, "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done." The apostle, who in "labour was more abundant," than his brethren, said, "to me to live is Christ," and not many months since, I heard a devoted home missionary, whose sphere of labour had been a very arduous one, say, "if there be happiness to be found on earth, it is in being laboriously occupied in the service of Christ."

Here, then, is the conclusion of the matter; if we would be happy we must seek to be useful, not as any ground on which to found our hope of acceptance with God—our best services need the blood of sprinkling; for after we have done all, truly we must say, "we are unprofitable servants, we have done that which it was our duty to do." Those who have done most, feel most fully, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory." Under the gracious teaching of the Holy Spirit, they feel their own utter weakness and worthlessness, and clinging to the Cross they say, "We can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth us."—*Sunday School Journal.*

DANGER OF STEAMSHIPS.

While speaking of steam voyages, there is one subject upon which we feel it our duty to express our apprehension. Increased facilities of intercourse in every direction we desire most warmly. In the case of America, we are so unreasonably hopeful as to feel that all we should desire will be hardly attained, until every day's London paper contains fresh American intelligence. The Cunard company already promises to add an entirely new service of screw steamers, for goods and passengers, to its great line of mails. We rejoice at this. Travellers are created by facilities of travel. If towns like Coventry and Leamington support a dozen daily trains, nations like Great Britain and the United States might find work for a daily steamer between shore and shore. The number rapidly diminishes of those good vegetable creatures who live in the same village with all they love and all they talk about. But it does not please us, therefore, when we see two competing lines, upon a track able to support them both, engaged in a somewhat morbid struggle for supremacy. The number of "*quickest voyages on record,*" made the last few months between New York and Liverpool, excite in us more dread than pleasure. We desire more and more intercourse; but we are as well content that the Atlantic should be crossed in twelve days as ten, if ten-day voyages proceed out of the strained energy of competition. We admire the Cunard fleet, and wish the Collins line to prosper; but it is our earnest hope that the English and the American proprietors of those fine vessels will not look upon the Atlantic as a race-course. It is better to discuss this matter now, than wait for an accident. There are plenty of people who will then say that they always knew what would be the consequence; but we much prefer that they should join us now in proclaiming what the consequence will be.

We have reason to know that our remarks are not uncalled for. In Liverpool and New York, the first arrivals of the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Asia, were looked for as eagerly, and betted upon as wildly as ever any race was looked for or betted on beside the winning-post at Epsom. When the first vessel of the Collins line, the Atlantic, lay moored in the Mersey, her departure on her return voyage was postponed for a fortnight. If people were wrong in attributing the postponement to a desire to run with, and excel in speed, a boat of the Cunard line, notoriously slow, which had been advertised to start somewhere about that time—if people suspected such a motive wrongly, they were not unreasonable. The slow boat was at any rate withdrawn, and a vessel as notoriously quick, ran in its place on the appointed day. From that time to the present, we have heard a little too much of quick voyages. We prefer loss of time to loss of life. If competition must imply a rivalry in speed, and a straining of each vessel to its utmost power, give us a conjurer for captain, and a magician for first mate. A merely human amount of watchfulness and skill is not enough to satisfy our fears.

We are quite well aware that there are now two vessels on the Cunard line, able to cross the Atlantic fairly, with favorable circumstances, in from ten to eleven days; and we admire their power, without fearing it. But the fact remains still, after making this allowance, that there are

Atlantic races; and we earnestly remind all those who have a stake in them, that passengers who do not pay their money for a voyage to the bottom, think a safe boat better than a swift one.

London Examiner.

WINE OR SPIRITS,—WHICH IS THE MOST DANGEROUS?

We commend the following remarks to the attention of those who have the care of young persons—they are also peculiarly suitable for our legislators and others who advocate the policy of bringing into general use the more agreeable and lighter kinds of intoxicating drinks, in order, as they say, to lead people from the use of ardent spirits; nothing is more certain than that, very generally, they lead to the use of such drinks.—"Wine is the drink of the more wealthy, polished, and luxurious classes, and is therefore regarded as the most respectable mode in which alcohol can be taken. To one not accustomed to such stimulants, it is more palatable than brandy, rum or gin, and can be taken in moderate quantities with greater impunity; hence it is the more insidious and dangerous. Boys are naturally imitative, yet they do not begin their career by espousing the habits of those whose excesses have sunk them among the lowest dregs of society. They look up for an example to such as are regarded as virtuous, and are in general esteem. A young man is often induced to drink wine, at parties, and in the company of genteel people, when he would scorn the idea of drinking whiskey with an habitual drunkard, although the poor sot may have been the idol of the social circle, and started in his downward career by taking a sip of the fashionable liquor. If we had no good flavored wine or sweet cider to begin with,—if we could offer to the unvitiated taste of youth nothing but undulcified and undiluted spirit, there would be less danger to the rising generation. The rank and repugnant taste of pure alcohol—its acid, burning, and suddenly exciting effect, would of itself serve in some degree to lessen its consumption as a beverage. But instead of exhibiting the dragon in all his naked deformity, with grim visage, bare teeth, and spread claws, the spoiler of the luscious and wholesome grape, clothes him in a garb buoyant with beauty, and sparkling with what appears to be life, but which is in reality, and in every sense of the word, death. He presents him to us in "a foaming breaker of rosy wine," and while we admire his shining eyes and glistening scales, listen to his syren voice, and are put to sleep by his lethean draught, we become unconscious of our danger, until we feel his fangs in our vitals, the poison rankling in our veins, and the coil of the monster is about us, awakening us only to the certainty of our impending doom."—*Bombay Temperance Advocate.*

THE BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The long deliberations as to the building to be erected for the exhibition of 1851, have been terminated by a decision in favor of Mr. Paxton's design and estimate. Mr. P. suggests a building chiefly of glass—in fact, a huge but elegant glass-house. The great feature in its erection is, that no stone, brick or mortar will be necessary. All the roofing and upright sashes will be made by machinery, fitted together, and glazed with rapidity, most of them being finished previous to being taken to the place, so that little else will be required on the spot to fit the finished materials together. The whole of the structure will be supported on cast iron columns, and the extensive roof be sustained without the necessity for interior walls for this purpose. If removed after the exhibition, the materials may be sold far more advantageously than a structure filled in with bricks and mortar, and some of the materials would bring in full half the original outlay. Complete ventilation has been provided by filling in every third upright compartment with luffer boarding, which would be made to open and shut by machinery; the whole of the basement will be filled in the same manner. The current of air may be modified by the use of coarse open canvass, which, by being kept wet in hot weather, will render the interior of the building much cooler than the external atmosphere. In order to subdue the intense light in a building covered with glass, it is proposed to cover all the south side of the upright parts, together with the whole of the roof outside, with calico or canvass, tacked on the ridge rafters of the latter. This will allow a current of air to pass in the valley under the calico, which will, if required, with the ventilators, keep the air of the house cooler than the external atmophere. To give the roof a light and graceful appearance, it is to be on the ridge and furrow principle, and glazed with sheet glass. The ridge and valley rafters will be continued in uninterrupted lines the whole length of the structure, and supported by cast iron beams. These beams will have a hollow gutter formed in them to receive the rain-water from the wooden valley rafters which will be thence conveyed through the hollow columns to the drains. These drains will be formed of ample dimensions under the whole of the pathways throughout. The floor of the pathways are to be laid with trellis-boards three eighths of an inch apart, on sleeper-joists. This kind of flooring is economical, and can always be kept clean, dry, and pleasant to walk upon. No timber trees need be cut down, as the glass may fit up to the boles of the trees, leaving the lower branches under the glass during the exhibition; but Mr. Paxton does not recommend this course, as, for the sum of £250, he would engage to remove and replace every tree on the ground, except the large old elms opposite the Prince's gate. Only a few years ago the erection of such a building as the one contemplated would

have involved a fearful amount of expense; but the rapid advance made in this country during the last forty years, both in the scientific construction of such buildings and the cheap manufacture of glass, iron, &c., together with the amazing facilities in the preparation of sash-bars and other wood-work, render an erection of this description, in point of expense, quite on a level with those constructed of more substantial materials.—*Liverpool Times.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Horticulturist for August we copy the following. Though it is too late for the present season, our readers may think proper to preserve the recipe to be used next year:

Striped Bugs on Melons, Cucumbers, &c.—I hear great complaints of the destruction of vines by the striped bug, and have frequently suffered in the same way, and have tried numerous methods recomended from different sources, but the only *effectual remedy under all circumstances,* is the following:—Take four pieces of boards about two feet long and seven to ten inches in width, nail the ends together and put around the hill of vines, and no striped bug will ever be found inside (if not there when the box is put on.) Three or four short boards put around the hill and kept there with wooden pins will answer the purpose equally well. This season the bugs had destroyed more than half my vines before I put my boxes on. I then planted the vacant hills inside the boxes; not a bug came on the vines after that, until I supposed the young vines (last planted) were strong enough to defy the bug, when I removed the boxes and they were immediately attacked again, and I was obliged to replace the boxes. I have tried this for several years, and can safely recommend it as a perfect protection.

A REMARKABLE MINERAL SPRING.

In one of the islands of an inlet of the Maumee Bay, there is a remarkable mineral spring. It is in a circular form, some 100 or 125 feet in diameter, with sides sloping in rapidly towards the centre, giving it the form of an inverted cone. Its waters are very pure, clear and cold. The spring has been sounded in the middle to a depth of one hundred feet, without finding bottom. Objects can be seen in it plainly to a great depth. A more beautiful sight can hardly be imagined. Its sides are covered with a growth, apparently a moss. It grows in many fantastic and singular forms, assuming the shape of different objects, which the sun's rays variegate with various combinations of colors. One formation looks like a tree growing from its sides. The waters of this spring are considered by all who have tried them, to possess superior medical qualities. They are impregnated with suphur, and with some other mineral, which is supposed (without a chemical analysis, however,) to be magnesia.

ALLIGATORS IN THE OHIO.

The Cincinnati Commercial tells a story of a French resident of Covington, in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, who amused himself by sending his dog after chips into the Licking river, in which, after a time, an alligator raised his head, attacked the dog, and finally disappeared with it beneath the surface. The Commercial says it has the story "from a gentleman who vouches for the fact," and then adds the following reminiscence:

"It may not be forgotten that some four years ago a huge alligator was seen sunning himself on a sand-bar near Sedam's, four miles below the city, and an ineffectual attempt was made to capture him. It was then said that it was one that had escaped from a showman. This may have been so, but our waters are warm enough, our weather hot enough, our streams convenient enough, to induce a visit from all the aquatic varmints of the tropics."—*N. A. & U. S. Gaz.*

BOOT AND SHOE PEGS.

An establishment for the manufacture of the above article, is in operation, at Meredith Bridge, N. H., of which Mr. S. K. Baldwin is proprietor. The process of the manufacture is thus described by a contemporary:—

The materials used are white, yellow and black birch, and white maple. The trees are cut into lengths of four feet each, and are from six to fourteen inches in diameter.

When the log is received into the hands of the workmen, it is placed on a bench and stripped of the bark to prevent its dulling the tools; after which it is placed on a machine, in which are combined a saw and a jointer, and cut into blocks of the right lengths required for the pegs and plained smooth. The next operation of importance is that of making the points. This is done by a single cutter which passes very swiftly in a horizontal direction across the face of the block, as it moves along and cuts it into parallel grooves. It is then turned and cut at right angles, which completes the points.

But the most curious and astonishing part of the process is that by which these blocks are split into perfect pegs. The machine used for this purpose was invented and patented by Mr. Baldwin, several years since.

It consists, in its main parts, of fluted rolls for the different sizes of pegs. These rolls press into the grooves, cut into the face of the block, and the block is fed under a knife by a ratchet wheel and lifting arm, which feeds one groove every time the knife rises, and is split open when it decends, the knife being attached to a crank and pulley. The crank revolves five hundred times a minute,

splitting 30,000 pegs in the time, or enough to peg 60 pair of shoes.

The next process is drying the pegs. This is done by putting them into a revolving cylinder under which is kept a hot fire. The average time it takes to dry them is, we believe, about two hours. They are then placed in another revolving cylinder, where, by rubbing against each other, they become perfectly smooth. They are then put into bags or barrels ready for transportation.

There were four hundred cords of timber used at this establishment the past year, out of which were manufactured fourteen thousand bushels of pegs. The proprietor informed us that he has machinery capable of making twenty-five thousand bushels a year.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

DEPTHS OF EUROPEAN SEAS.

In the neighborhood of the continent the seas are often shallow, and their bottom seems to be only the continuation by gentle slopes, of the relief of the continents which border them. Thus the Baltic Sea has a depth of only 120 feet between the coasts of Ger[illegible]y and those of Sweden —scarcely a twentieth part of that of Lago Maggiore, near the Italian Alps; further north it becomes deeper. The Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, has a depth of only 100 feet. In these two cases we see that the bed is only the continuation of the gentle inclination of the plains of Northern Germany and of Friuli. It is the same with the Northern Sea, and with those which wash the British Islands. Here is found a submarine plateau, which serves as a common basis for the coasts of France and the British Islands; nowhere does it sink lower than 600 feet, and frequently it rises much higher. Between France and England the greatest depth does not exceed 300 feet; but at the edge of the plateau, (south-west of Ireland for example,) the depth suddenly sinks to more than 2,000 feet; we may say that here the basin of the Atlantic really begins. The seas in the south of Europe are distinguished from the preceding by their much greater depths. The basin of the Mediterranean may be called a basin broken through and fallen in, resembling on a small scale what the Pacific Ocean is on a large one. All the short and abrupt slopes of the land surrounding it fall rapidly towards the interior. The western basin, in particular, seemed to be very deep; it is isolated from the Atlantic by a submarine ridge or neck, which, in the narrowest part of the Strait of Gibraltar, is not more than 1,000 feet below the surface. But a little further towards the east the depth falls suddenly to 3,000 feet; and at the south of the coast of Spain and of the Sierra Nevada, a depth of 6,000 has been ascertained by Captain Smith. Captain Berare indicates still greater depths on the coast of Algeria. If we may believe Marsigli, and if he has not made some mistake in the statement, there has been f[illegible]
nees the en[illegible]
from Cape A[illegible]est of Sardinia,
the plummet [illegible]nk, without touching
bottom, to the [illegible]n of nearly 5,000 feet.

Living Age.

There has been an extraordinary balloon ascension at Paris. M. Poiteven mounted into the air on horseback! A horse was suspended below the car, a rope ladder extending from the saddle to the car; M. Poiteven seated himself on the horse and the balloon was set at liberty; the horse was rather restive at first, but soon became quiet. The aeronaut was seen ascending and descending his rope-ladder. When the balloon mounted very high, blood gushed from the horse's mouth; the greatest altitude was three miles. M. Poiteven descended at Brie, seven leagues from Paris, without any mishap to himself or steed.

MY FATHER'S GROWING OLD.

BY ELIZABETH C. BARBER.

My father's growing old; his eye
Looks dimly on the page;
The locks that round his forehead lie
Are silvered o'er by age:
My heart has learned too well the tale,
Which other lips have told,
His years and strength begin to fail—
"My father's growing old."

They tell me in my youthful years,
He led me by his side,
And strove to calm my childish fears—
My erring steps to guide.
But years with all their scenes of change
Above us both have rolled,
I now must guide his faltering steps—
"My father's growing old."

When sunset's rosy glow departs,
With voices full of mirth,
Our household band with joyous hearts
Will gather round the hearth.
They look upon his trembling form,
His pallid face behold,
And turn away with chastened tone—
"My father's growing old."

The same fond smile he used to wear,
Still wreaths his pale lips now,
But time, with lines of age and care
Has traced his placid brow;
But yet, amidst the lapse of years,
His heart has not grown cold,
Though voice and footsteps plainly tell
"My father's growing old."

My father! thou didst strive to share
My joys, and calm my fears,
And now thy child, with grateful care,
In thy declining years,
Shall smooth thy path, and brighter scenes
By Faith and Hope unfold;
And love thee with a holier love,
Since thou art "growing old."

Rooting up the large weeds of a garden, loosens the earth and renders the extraction of the small ones comparatively easy.—*Dillwyn.*

have involved a fearful amount of expe[illegible] rapid advance made in this countre City arrived at New Years, both in the sc[illegible] Georgia and Cherokee on the 6th [illegible]gs and the advices from California to the 1st of Eig[illegible]. The steamer Panama, on her passage from San Francisco, took the cholera on board at Acapulco, from which forty of her passengers have died. The health of the miners is generally good, the yields of gold are increasing as the waters recede, and, it is thought, will be greater than at any previous season. Exploring parties have found gold farther up the slope of the Sierra Nevada than it has hitherto been sought for.

A settlement has been formed by the Mormons, at the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, in the upper end of Carson Valley, and from its agricultural capacities it is likely to flourish, although the gold has not been found on that side in great abundance. Many murders and robberies have been committed at the mines, in consequence of which all foreigners have been ordered to leave them. The number of overland immigrants now on the plains is estimated at 50,000 to 100,000, among whom great suffering is said to prevail, from the want of provisions. A movement for their relief has commenced, and trains had started for Carson's River with provisions and other necessaries.

San Francisco was fast recovering from the effects of the fire. New and fine buildings were going up in all directions.

Oregon.—The U. S. steam propeller Massachusetts arrived at Astoria, Sixth month 30th, with the joint commission of army and navy officers appointed to select for light-houses and fortifications. It is understood that they have completed their duties so far as Puget's Sound and the adjacent country are concerned, and are now to examine the mouth of the Columbia. The Massachusetts came through the south channel, drawing 17 feet, finding abundance of water.

Foreign News.—The steamship Hibernia from Liverpool, on the 24th ult., brings three days later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

England.—There is no news of importance from England. The crops in Ireland are said to be abundant. The potato blight, it is believed, will be less general than has been anticipated. The English harvests are well advanced, and the yield is fully equal to recent expectations.

An iron roof, 400 feet long and 100 feet wide, fell at one of the London railway stations, by which one person was killed.

Denmark and the Duchies.—The Schleswig-Holstein war is carried on with vigor on both sides. The Holsteiners dislodged the Danish outposts at Kropp, and their whole army has left for Rendsburgh, and were advancing in the direction of the Danish position.

Austria and Hungary.—It is said that the people of Hungary are becoming more reconciled to the new government, but the nobles of both Hungary and Austria were very much discontented. Difficulties exist in regard to the coronation of the Emperor. The question at issue is, whether, as was formerly the custom, he shall be crowned in each separate province, or once for all at Vienna, as Emperor of Austria. The Cabinet urge the latter course, while the provinces fiercely maintain their rights.

The Cabinet of Berlin have formally resolved to decline adopting the Austrian invitation to join the Federal Diet.

Canada.—The municipal council of Toronto have passed resolutions in favor of calling a convention to frame a new provincial Constitution. They recommend all other municipalities to take up the question.

Brazil.—The English cruisers continue to take Brazilian vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. Considerable excitement exists in Rio Janeiro in consequence, and particularly from the circumstance of the fort at Paranagua firing on the steamer Cormorant while towing out three slavers. The steamer returned the fire. Public opinion seems to have undergone some change on the subject, and it is supposed that the Brazilian Government will now take steps for the suppression of the slave trade in earnest.

Congressional.—The Post-office Appropriation bill and the bill establishing mail communication with Vera Cruz and Tampico, passed the Senate on the 5th inst. A report on the subject of Indian affairs in favour of paying certain moneys to the Cherokee nation, was also read and concurred on.

In the house, the Texas Boundary bill, and the bill establishing a Territorial government for New Mexico, was passed on the 5th inst., by a vote of 108 to 98. And this bill, as amended by the House, was transmitted to the Senate on the 9th, and agreed to by that body, with little hesitation.

The bill for the admission of California passed the House on the 7th inst. by a vote of 151 ayes, to 57 nays, and the Utah bill, by 97 ayes to 85 nays.

Texas.—A joint committee of the Texan Legislature have reported a bill for raising 3,000 troops, to be despatched forthwith to Santa Fe, and recommend the use of the entire resources of the State to enforce the jurisdiction of Texas over the disputed territory.

On the 9th inst., the President sent to the Senate a copy of the Constitution lately adopted by New Mexico, which was laid on the table. Both Houses have agreed to an adjournment on the 30th of this month.

Miscellaneous.—Letters have been received announcing the death of the celebrated missionary Dr. Judson, aged 63 years, on the 12th of 4th month, on board the French brig Aristite, bound to the Isle of Bourbon. He had been a missionary for 38 years, and had probably seen more of missionary life, than any one now living.

The steamer Commodore Stockton, is advertised to sail shortly from Charleston to California with a number of southern gentlemen *accompanied by their slaves.*

The O'Reilly line of telegraph is now open, in complete order, direct from New Orleans to Philadelphia.

Accounts received from various parts of the country, show the damages done by the late freshet, to have been very great. The loss of life has been fearful.

By a telegraphic despatch, we are informed that the steamship Asia arrived at Halifax, on the 9th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult. Louis Phillippe, ex-king of the French, died on the 24th ult. The sub-marine telegraph between Dover and Calais, is said to be completed and to work well.

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